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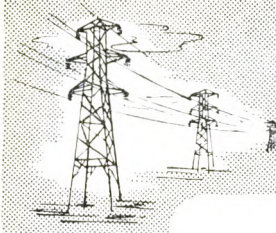

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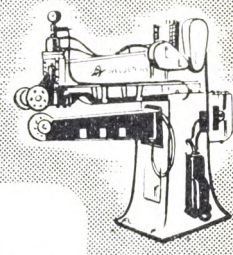

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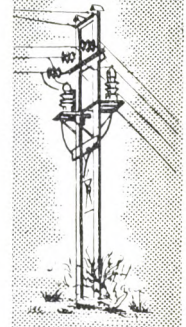

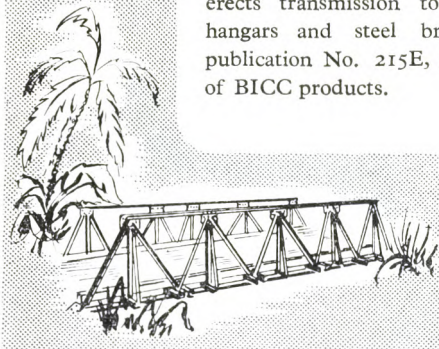

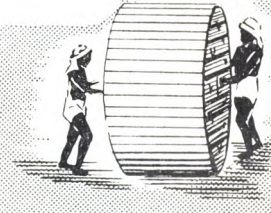

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PREFACE

This publication has been compiled in the Colonial Office from official records and after consultation with Colonial Governments. Every effort has been made to ensure the correctness of the information given at the time of publication, but the Secretary of State is unable to accept responsibility for the complete accuracy of all details.

Reference may be made to the Map Supplement to the Colonial Office List, which has been published as a separate volume.

Readers are invited to bring to the notice of the Editor any errors or omissions which they may discover as they use this reference book. It is intended to produce a new edition annually.

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(A full map supplement to the Colonial Office List is published as a separate volume, price £1 1s. 0d. net.)

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PART I

THE COLONIAL OFFICE

FUNCTIONS AND HISTORY

Constitutional responsibility to Parliament for the good government of British colonial territories rests with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is the Minister's responsibility, and the function of his Department, to see that the declared objects of British Colonial policy are carried out, and to marshal and organise the help the Colonies need.

The actual administration of the Colonies is carried out by the various Colonial Governments, the Governor of each Colony being the representative of H.M The King. Subject to the overriding authority of Parliament, the Colonial Governments enjoy a large and increasing measure of autonomy. Each Colony has its own legislature and its own civil service. These civil services taken together make up the Colonial Service : they are paid from the revenue of the Colonies and are not part of the Home Civil Service.

Most of the Colonies are in tropical areas where the advance of the people has been retarded by unfavourable natural conditions. The Colonial Governments are thus at grips with some of the most complex and, at the same time, most fascinating problems facing the world. They have to bring to bear all the resources of western civilisation in overcoming the natural handicaps which are the lot of so many in the tropics : and as the natural handicaps are overcome, and a sound economy established, they have to guide the people to social betterment and political maturity.

It follows that the work of the Colonial Office touches on every aspect of government. The essence of its work is that it advises, assists and carries out the directions of the Secretary of State on everything pertaining to his responsibility for the good government of Colonial territories. This work involves many and varied activities. Thus the Colonial Office administers the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, a task which includes the organisation of schemes designed to serve the Colonial Empire as a whole. It recruits for the Colonial Governments the men and women they need for those higher grade administrative and technical posts which cannot be filled locally, and it organises special training and refresher courses. It is the clearing house for information gained by experience and research throughout the Colonies. It has a staff of Advisers on the principal subjects calling for technical knowledge. Through the co-operation of 300 men and women, eminent in every field of science, public affairs and administration, who sit on its Advisory Committees, it ensures that colonial problems are tackled with the fullest possible background of experience and knowledge. It arranges conferences which facilitate co-operation between the Colonial Powers, and it helps regional development. It is concerned with providing guidance on a multiplicity of problems, covering every aspect of economic and social affairs and ranging from marketing methods to priorities for scarce supplies, from defence to currency, from the organisation of air and other transport services to the use of insecticides. It sends technical advisers into colonial areas to advise on difficulties of organisation and development. It keeps an eye on the welfare of more than 3,000 students from the Colonies who are in Britain, while at the same time encouraging the expansion of education facilities in the Colonies. It is concerned not least with fostering friendship and understanding between the people of Britain and the people of the Colonies and with making colonial affairs widely known in Britain, in the Colonies and abroad.

To cope with this remarkable diversity of tasks, the Colonial Office has an establishment of about 1,200 officers of all grades. The great majority are Home Civil Servants, but it is the practice for a proportion of the administrative and advisory posts to be filled by men with field experience in the Colonies, either seconded for a period or, in a few cases, recently retired from the Colonial Service. At present there are over 50 such men working in senior positions in the Office.

The last few years have seen a notable increase in the number of administrative and advisory posts filled by women.

Details of the organisation of the Office are given in the section which follows under the heading " Distribution of Business ". It will be seen that the Office is divided into both geographical and subject departments, and that there is in addition an Advisory and Research staff.

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To conduct routine ordering of equipment and supplies, certain classes of recruitment, and various financial functions on behalf of the Colonial Governments, the Secretary of State appoints the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who have a separate office, financed by commission on work done. (*see* page 28).

History

The necessity to set up an organisation to deal with colonial affairs—which in those days meant the affairs of the settlements in North America and the West Indies—was first recognised in 1660. A Committee of the Privy Council at first undertook the task, but after a few months its responsibilities were taken over in December, 1660, by a " Council of Foreign Plantations ". Among those who served on the Council was John Evelyn, whose Diary records his appointment in February, 1671 : with the appointment, he adds, went " salary of £500 to encourage me ".

In 1672 the Council was united to the Council for Trade, and was henceforward known as the " Council of Trade and Plantations." It was suppressed in 1677, and its functions, which had been much neglected, were transferred to the Privy Council. It was re-constituted in 1695, and continued to exist until 1782, at which date it consisted of eight Members of Parliament, who received a salary of £1,000 per annum each.

The affairs of India were placed under its charge in 1748, and remained so until the establishment of the Board of Control in 1784. From 1768 Colonial affairs have been dealt with by a Secretary of State.

The office of Secretary to the Sovereign dates at least from the reign of Henry III. There was one principal Secretary only (who was already called Secretary of State) down to 1539, when a second was appointed. From 1708 to 1746 a third Secretaryship existed dealing exclusively with Scotland.

In 1768, a Secretary of State for the American or Colonial Department, was appointed, in addition to the two principal Secretaries of State then existing; but the commissions to the Council of Trade and Plantations continued to run as before. Both the Council and the new Secretary of State's Department were abolished in 1782 by Burke's Act, on the loss of the North American Colonies.

By this Act power was given to delegate to a committee of the Privy Council all the functions hitherto exercised by the Council of Trade and Plantations, and circular instructions were sent to the Governors of the Plantations to transmit their returns and accounts to the Privy Council. Pending the appointment of a committee, Colonial affairs were dealt with by a subordinate branch of the Home Department, styled the Plantations Branch.

At this time the duties of the two principal Secretaries of State were divided into "Home" and "Foreign," the affairs of Ireland devolving on the Home Department, which now undertook also those of the Colonies.

In 1784 a " Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations" was appointed in pursuance of Burke's Act, and the new body was reorganised and placed upon a definite footing in 1786. The business hitherto dealt with by the Plantations Branch of the Home Office was transferred to this committee.

At its commencement in 1793, the affairs of the French War were managed by the Home Department, but in 1794 Mr. Dundas (afterwards Lord Melville), who was then the Secretary of State dealing with the Home affairs of the Department, was appointed "Secretary for War," and also nominally Secretary of State for the Colonies ; but the Departments of War and the Colonies were not actually united until 1801, when Lord Hobart was created Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department. From 1794 the "Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations" (now known as the Board of Trade) gradually ceased to have any connection with Colonial affairs.

From the conclusion of the French War the attention of the Secretary of State was chiefly occupied with the Colonies, and he was usually designated as Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1854 a fourth principal Secretaryship of State was created —the Secretaryship for War ; the affairs of the Colonies then became the entire charge of a principal Secretary of State. In July, 1925, a new Secretaryship of State for Dominion Affairs was set up, to take over from the Colonial Office business connected with the self-governing Dominions.

The office of Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies has been in existence since 1830, and a third Ministerial appointment, that of Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, was created in January, 1948, in recognition of the increasingly heavy volume of work at Ministerial level.

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  Assistant Press Officer—D. F. Mackenzie.
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Deputy Directors of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographic) Surveys—Lt.-Col. G. J. Humphries; Lt.-Col. W. D. C. Wiggins.
Geological Adviser and Director of Colonial Geological Surveys—F. Dixey, O.B.E.
Principal Geologists, Directorate of Colonial Geological Surveys—E. S. Willbourn, S. H. Shaw.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE

R. Brunel Hawes, C.M.G., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.P. (Lond.),
Sanctuary Buildings, Gt. Smith St., S.W.1.
Telephone: WHI 2366, Ext. 261.
(Hours: by appointment, not Tuesdays or Wednesdays.)

London

F. Murgatroyd, M.D., F.R.C.P.
73, Harley Street, W.1.
Telephone: Welbeck 8866.
(Hours: by appointment.)

Edinburgh

A. M. Gillespie, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P. (Edin.).
135, Craiglea Drive, Edinburgh.
Telephone: Edinburgh 54819.
(Hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

Liverpool

A. R. D. Adams, M.D., M.R.C., D.T.M., Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Pembroke Place, Liverpool, 3.
Telephone: Royal 8598.
(Hours: after 2 p.m., not Saturdays.)

Belfast

M. G. Nelson, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast.
Telephone: 22822 (appointments between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.).

Dublin

R. H. Micks, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., D.P.H., 18 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, C.19.
Telephone: Dublin 62532.
(Hours: by appointment.)

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E. E. Sabben-Clare, British Embassy, Washington, 8, D.C.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE IN THE U.K. DELEGATION IN NEW YORK

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Head of Branch—R. S. Hudson, C.M.G.

Principal Officers—R. E. Robinson, D.F.C.; L. Branney.

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(*a*) *Defence subjects.*—The security and defence of the Colonies, both civil and military; Oversea Defence Committee; Colonial Defence Schemes; policy in regard to Colonial Local Forces and the utilisation of Colonial manpower in the Imperial Forces; Colonial contributions towards Commonwealth defence; military aviation in the Colonies; instructions for guidance of Colonial Police; defence security; detention and deportation; war crimes; censorship; intelligence; demobilisation.

Principal Officers—B. D. Edmonds, M.M.; J. C. Morgan; Sir Marston Logan, K.B.E., C.M.G.

(*b*) *General subjects.*—Legal and judicial matters and constitutional and legal instruments in conjunction with the legal advisers; ecclesiastical questions; war personal injuries; nationality and naturalisation; adoption of children; maintenance orders; territorial waters; visits of H.M. and foreign war ships to Colonial ports; Colonial arms, flags, seals, use of royal emblems; ceremonial matters; immigration and emigration; passports and visas; Empire settlement; Colonial stamp issues; dangerous drugs; war memorials; displaced persons and refugees, and other miscellaneous subjects of a general nature which do not appropriately fall to any other Department.

Principal Officers—B. D. Edmonds, M.M.; J. H. Thompson; R. C. Cade, M.B.E.

(*c*) *Prize Court*

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(*d*) *Military Staff*

Principal Officer—Lt. Col. J. C. Liesching.

EAST AFRICAN

East Africa; Kenya; Tanganyika; Uganda; Zanzibarn flora and fauna.

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Head of Department—A. Emanuel.
Principal Officers—R. W. Newsam ; Miss P. Deane ; R. Galletti, O.B.E. ; G. L. Unsworth.

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Head of Department—E. Melville.
Principal Officers—A. H. Grover ; Lt.-Col. G. Darby, O.B.E., M.C. ; Mrs. E. M. Chilver ; W. S. Carter.

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East and Central African Area—J. L. Leyden, C.B.E.
Pacific and North Borneo Area—L. S. Greening, O.B.E., M.C.
West African Area—N. H. Smith.

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(b) Publications Branch

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Head of Branch—S. H. Evans, O.B.E.

(c) Administrative Branch

Supply of information about Britain and the Commonwealth to the Colonies; supply of information about the Colonies to the United Kingdom and foreign countries ; broadcasting ; British Council.
Head of Branch—W. S. Morgan.
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Hon. Adviser on Information Services—G. Huxley, M.C.
Editor of Colonial Service Journal—K. G. Bradley, C.M.G.

International Relations

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Library Information Service—Vacant.
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Principal Officers—P. A. Carter ; Miss M. L. S. Fisher.

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(Department "A")

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Principal Officers.—J. W. Vernon ; H. F. Heinemann ; A. M. M. Webster ; J. F. Cornes ; J. H. Clerk.

(Department "B")

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Head of Department—N. L. Mayle.
Principal Officers—J. W. Vernon ; R. H. Burt, O.B.E. ; R. Newton.

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Principal Officers—Miss M. Darlow, O.B.E.; Mrs. A. M. Peck.

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Statisticians—K. M. Francis; F. E. Richmond.

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West Indian

Department "A"

Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; Jamaica; Leeward Is.; Trinidad; Windward Is.; United States Bases; Defence and Security.

Head of Department—H. Beckett, C.M.G.

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Department "B"

British Guiana; British Honduras; Closer Association; Caribbean Commission; Development and Welfare Organisation; University College; regional economic, financial, labour and communications questions; International Relations.

Head of Department—J. E. Marnham, M.C.

Principal Officers—I. D. Watt; W. D. Sweaney; H. C. Baker.

Directorate of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographic) Surveys

Office: Block B, Camp Griffiss, Bushy Park. Teddington, Middlesex.
Telephone: Kingston 6275–7.

In pursuance of a recommendation of the Colonial Survey and Geophysical Committee, the Secretary of State approved the institution of a Directorate of Colonial Surveys in March, 1946. The Directorate has been set up to undertake geodetic surveys and topographical mapping within the Colonial Empire and to publish the work done.

Arrangements have been made with the Air Ministry for the Royal Air Force to undertake the air photography required by the Directorate.

The Director is also adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on all matters relating to geodetic and topographical surveying.

Director of Colonial Geodetic and Topographical Surveys—Brigadier M. Hotine, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Deputy Directors—Lt.-Col. G. J. Humphries; Lt.-Col W. D. C. Wiggins.

Assistant Director (Air)—Group Capt. J. Bussey.

Chief Computer—H. H. Brazier.

Chief Cartographer—L. D. Carmichael.

Establishment Officer—G. W. Henlen, M.B.E.

Directorate of Colonial Geological Surveys

In accordance with a recommendation of an ad hoc committee set up in February, 1944, to consider the need for geological work in the Colonial Empire and the best organisation to carry it out, the Secretary of State appointed in January, 1947, a Director of Colonial Geological Survey to prepare plans for and to direct a systematic survey of the Empire. The headquarters of the Directorate are at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7. Telephone: Kensington 5626 and 3264. The organisation is financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The Director is also adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on all matters relating to geology.

Director of Colonial Geological Surveys—F. Dixey, O.B.E.

Principal Geologists—E. S. Willbourne; S. H. Shaw.

Higher Executive Officer—H. H. R. Dolling.

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ADVISORY COMMITTEES

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION IN THE COLONIES

This Committee, consisting of persons possessing practical experience of the working of co-operation both in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies at the beginning of 1947 to assist in the co-ordination of a general policy on the subject of co-operation in the Colonies, to advise on the means of promoting a sound co-operative movement and to help in the establishment of connections between societies in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies.

The present membership of the Committee is as follows :—

The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).
A. H. Poynton, C.M.G. (*Vice Chairman*).
B. J. Surridge, O.B.E. (*Adviser to the Secretary of State on Co-operation*).
Professor A. W. Ashby
Neil S. Beaton.
J. W. Blower, J.P.
W. Coldrick, M.P.
Sir Malcolm Darling, K.C.I.E.
Miss M. Digby.
W. B. Evison.
Dr. C. R. Fay.
The Rev. G. S. Woods, M.P.
N. Young (*Secretary*).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES

The Committee was appointed on the 1st of January, 1929, to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on any matters of education in the British Dependencies which he may from time to time refer to it and to assist him in advancing the progress of education in those territories. It is constituted as follows :—

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs (*Chairman*).
Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Vice Chairman*).
C. W. M. Cox, C.M.G. (*Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State*).
General Sir Ronald F. Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
R. Bishop.
E. Burney, M.C.
Sir George Gater, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
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The Reverend H. M. Grace.
E. Green, M.A., J.P.
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G. B. Jeffery, D.Sc., F.R.S.
K. Lindsay, M.P.
P. N. S. Mansergh, O.B.E., B.Litt., D.Phil.
Mrs. E. C. Mee (*H.M.I. Ministry of Education*).
Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E.
The Right Reverend Bishop E. Myers.
J. H. Newsom.
Professor C. H. Philips, Ph.D.
Miss M. Read, C.B.E., Ph.D.
H. C. Shearman.
The Reverend R. W. Stopford.
G. C. Turner, C.M.G., M.C.
W. J. Williams.
P. Wilson (*H.M.I. Ministry of Education*).
Sir Mark Young, G.C.M.G.
Mrs. A. M. Peck (*Secretary*).
Miss M. P. Barker (*Assistant Secretary*).

(W. Adams, O.B.E. (Observer on behalf of Inter-University Council), R. V. H. Roseveare, M.C. (Observer on behalf of the Sudan Government), Captain G. F. Wear (Observer on behalf of the War Office), W. E. F. Ward, C.M.G., Deputy Educational Adviser, L. McD. Robison, C.B.E., Assistant Educational Adviser, T. H. Baldwin, C.B.E., Assistant Educational Adviser, and Miss F. H. Gwilliam, J.P., Assistant Educational Adviser, also attend meetings of the Committee).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF COLONIAL PEOPLE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

This Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in September, 1942, to deal with all questions referred to it concerning the welfare of Colonial People in the United Kingdom.

The present members of the Committee are :—

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs (*Chairman*).
Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Vice Chairman*).
Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Sir Bernard Reilly. K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
A. H. Poynton, C.M.G.
C. B. Clarke, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., B.Ch., D.P.H.
L. N. Constantine, M.B.E.
John P. Fletcher.
J. L. Keith, O.B.E.
H. C. Kodilinye, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
John Lewis, M.P.
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Miss N. Parkinson, C.B.E.
G. F. Sayers.
Rev. R. Sorensen, M.P.
Rev. R. W. Stopford, M.A.
J. J. Taylor, O.B.E.
Sir Harry Trusted, K.C.
Kathleen Vernon, M.B., B.S.
Mrs. M. Watts.
I. G. Cummings, O.B.E. (*Secretary.*)

COLONIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HEALTH AND FORESTRY

The Council was constituted in March, 1929, as the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on the organisation of a Colonial Agricultural Service (Cmd. 3049) and of the Colonial Veterinary Services Committee (Cmd. 3261). No specific terms of reference were given to the Council, but it was decided that its functions should be generally those which were recommended by the two Committees referred to above. In 1943 the functions of the Council were enlarged to include forestry and its title changed to the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry.

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Following the constitution of the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research the functions and terms of reference of the Council were redefined in 1945 and are now as follows :—

(*a*) To advise the Secretary of State upon general policy and development in agriculture, animal health and forestry in the Colonial Empire.

(*b*) To keep under review the general condition of agriculture, animal health and forestry in the Colonial Empire and to maintain contact with the work of the Colonial Departments which are concerned therewith.

(*c*) To ensure that all problems in these fields requiring research for their solution are brought before the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research ; and to advise concerning the relation of research developments to Colonial agricultural policy.

(*d*) To keep under review the arrangements for the collection, collation and distribution of information concerning agriculture, animal health and forestry ; to collect and make recommendations for the dissemination of information in these fields in so far as they are not covered by other agencies, and to collaborate with the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research concerning the means of making available the results of research for the development and improvement of agriculture, animal health and forestry in the Colonial Empire.

(*e*) To advise on the recruitment, training and terms of employment of field officers for the Colonial Agricultural, Veterinary and Forestry Services in conjunction with the Appointments Department in the Colonial Office ; and, in so far as may be desirable and necessary, to collaborate with the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research and the Appointments Department, in advising on the recruitment. training and terms of employment of Governmental scientific personnel engaged in agricultural, animal health and forestry research in the Colonial Empire.

The members of the Council are at present :—

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).
C. G. Eastwood, C.M.G. (*Vice-Chairman*).
Col. W. J. G. Beach, F.R.I.C.S., F.L.A.S.
Professor G. E. Blackman, B.A.
Sir Daniel Cabot, M.R.C.V.S.
Dr. J. Carmichael, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
G. F. Clay, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Sir Frank Engledow, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.
Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E., M.A.
Capt. J. R. Mackie, C.M.G.
Professor Wm. C. Miller, M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.
Dr. K. A. H. Murray, M.A., Ph.D., B.Sc., B.Litt.
W. A. Robertson, C.M.G.
Sir William Wright Smith, M.A., D. és Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.
Frank Sykes.
A. J. Wakefield, C.M.G.
B. R. Wood, C.B.E., M.A.
Dr. Norman C. Wright, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D.
L. Lord., M.A. (*Secretary*).

The Council has three Standing Committees on Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry, respectively.

COLONIAL ADVISORY MEDICAL COMMITTEE

In October, 1909, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the recommendation of a Departmental Committee of Enquiry, appointed a Committee (the Advisory Medical and Sanitary Committee for Tropical Africa) to advise him on medical and sanitary questions connected with Tropical Africa.

In July, 1922, the functions of the Committee were extended to cover similar questions connected with all Dependencies, and the title " Colonial Advisory Medical and Sanitary Committee " was adopted.

On the 1st of January, 1931, the Committee took over the functions of the original Colonial Medical Research Committee (described in editions of the Dominions Office and Colonial Office list) which was dissolved on the 31st December, 1930, and its title was changed to the Colonial Advisory Medical Committee.

The present membership of the Committee is as follows :—

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs (*Chairman*).
J. M. Martin, C.B., C.V.O. (*Vice-Chairman*).
L. Farrer-Brown, B.Sc.
J. C. R. Buchanan, C.M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.P.
C. C. Chesterman, O.B.E., M.D.
C. Belfield Clarke, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.C.S.
R. B. Wellesley Cole, M.A., M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Professor T. H. Davey, O.B.E., M.D., D.T.M.
R. Brunel Hawes, C.M.G., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.P.
R. S. F. Hennessey, M.D., M.R.C.P.I., Dip. Bact.
Sir Wilson Jameson, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Professor G. Macdonald, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M.
Professor J. M. Mackintosh, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Barrister-at-Law).
A. F. Mahaffy, C.M.G., M.D., D.P.H.,
Sir Edward Mellanby, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., K.H.P.
Professor Alan Moncrieff, M.D., F.R.C.P.
C. E. Newman, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Sir Cosmo Parkinson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
Colonel A. H. Proctor, D.S.O., M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.E.
A. M. W. Rae, C.M.G., M.D., Ch.B.
R. H. O. B. Robinson, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Professor H. J. Seddon, M.A., D.M., F.R.C.S.
Colonel P. G. Stock, C.B., C.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Robert Sutherland, M.D., D.P.H.
Miss F. N. Udell, M.B.E., S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss Cicely D. Williams, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.T.M.
J. C. Betton (*Secretary*).

COLONIAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

This Council was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in September, 1946, to advise him on the framing and subsequent review of plans for economic and social development in the Colonial Empire and on questions of general economic and financial policy.

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The present membership of the Council is as follows:—

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).
A. H. Poynton, C.M.G. (*Vice-Chairman*).
E. W. Barltrop, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State*).
W. L. Gorell Barnes, C.M.G.
A. J. F. Bunning, C.M.G. (*Adviser on Inland Transport to the Secretary of State*).
Sir Gerard Clauson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
G. F. Clay, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (*Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State*).
R. B. Wellesley Cole, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
C. W. M. Cox, C.M.G. (*Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State*).
C. G. Eastwood, C.M.G.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Faringdon.
W. H. Chinn (*Adviser on Social Welfare to the Secretary of State*).
C. F. Hickling, Sc.D. (*Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State*).
Dr. Rita Hinden.
Professor Arthur Lewis.
R. W. G. Mackay, M.P.
Dr. Keith Murray.
A. M. W. Rae, C.M.G., M.D., Ch.B. (*Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Office*).
W. A. Robertson, C.M.G. (*Forestry Adviser to the Secretary of State*).
Sir Drummond Shiels, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.
R. J. Simmons, C.B.E. (*Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State*).
B. J. Surridge, O.B.E. (*Adviser on Co-operation to the Secretary of State*).
Sir John Waddington, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
R. W. Newsam (*Secretary*).

In addition there are a number of associate members from other Government Departments.

COLONIAL ECONOMIC RESEARCH COMMITTEE

This Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in April, 1947, to advise him on matters relating to economic research and statistics.

The present membership of the Committee is as follows:—

Professor Sir Arnold Plant, B.Sc. (Econ.) B.Com., (*Sir Ernest Cassel, Professor of Commerce, University of London, London School of Economics*) (*Chairman*).
Professor G. C. Allen, M.Com., Ph.D. (*Professor of Political Economy, University of London* (*University College*).
Professor A. J. Brown, M.A. (*Professor of Economics, University of Leeds*).
H. Campion, C.B.E., M.A. (*Director, Central Statistical Office, Offices of the Cabinet*).
Professor S. H. Frankel, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. (Econ.) (*Professor in Colonial Economic Affairs, University of Oxford*).
R. Glenday, M.C., M.A., LL.B. (*Federation of British Industries*).
R. L. Hall, M.A. (*Director of Economic Section, Offices of the Cabinet*).
Mr. J. Stafford, M.A. (*Head of Statistics Division, Board of Trade*).
Professor W. A. Lewis, B.Sc. (Econ.), Ph.D., (*Professor of Economics, University of Manchester*).
E. A. G. Robinson, M.A. (*Lecturer in the Faculty of Economics and Politics, University of Cambridge*).
K. E. Robinson, B.A. (*Reader in Colonial Administration, University of Oxford*).
Miss P. Deane, M.A. (*Secretary.*)

COLONIAL FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

This Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in October, 1943, to advise him on problems concerning fisheries (marine and freshwater) in the Colonial Empire.

The present membership of the Committee is as follows:—

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).
C. G Eastwood, C.M.G. (*Vice-Chairman*).
C. F. Hickling, D.Sc. (*Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State*).
C. N. Hooper.
J. Morley Neale.
C. F. A. Pantin, D.Sc., F.R.S.
B. S. Platt, M.B., M.Sc., Ph.D.
G. A. Reay, Ph.D.
E. S. Russell, O.B.E., D.Sc.
F. S. Russell, D.S.C., D.F.C., F.R.S.
J. Thomson, O.B.E.
Miss E. Trewavas, D.Sc.
R. S. Wimpenny.
E. B. Worthington, Ph.D.
Professor C. M. Yonge, D.Sc., Ph.D.
R. H. Burt, O.B.E. (*Secretary*).

COLONIAL INSECTICIDES COMMITTEE

This Committee was constituted in January, 1947. The terms of reference are as follows:—

(i) To initiate Insecticide Research, including experimental field work;
(ii) To examine Insecticide Research and Experimental Schemes submitted to it by Colonial Governments or other appropriate bodies;
(iii) to advise on any problems concerning the use of insecticides which may be submitted to it;
(iv) To make available the latest scientific information to those concerned with the use of insecticides in the Colonies.

At a meeting held on the 21st March, 1947, the Committee discussed in detail the scope of its work and reached the following conclusions:—

(*a*) that it should concern itself primarily with the experimental application of the results of fundamental insecticide research;
(*b*) that in the final stages of the development of insect control it would almost certainly be necessary for the Committee to sponsor field experiments on a large scale;
(*c*) that it should be its task to encourage and reinforce when required research projects undertaken by Colonial Government Departments;
(*d*) that it should co-ordinate agricultural, medical and veterinary interests in the use of insecticides. (In this connection the need for full consideration being given to the effects of insecticides on beneficial insects was emphasised, and also the need for experiments to ascertain the ecological problems involved in the use of insecticides.)

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The responsibility for the scientific supervision of the Colonial Insecticide Research Unit in East Africa, hitherto sponsored by the Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee, has now been assumed by this body.

The composition of the Committee is as follows :—

Professor Sir Ian Heilbron, D.S.O., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. (*Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Imperial College of Science and Technology*) (*Chairman*).
Professor P. A. Buxton, C.M.G., F.R.S. (*Professor of Entomology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine*) (*Vice-Chairman*).
J. Carmichael D.Sc. M.R.C.V.S. (*late Colonial Veterinary Service*).
R. A. E. Galley, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., Ph.D., D.I.C. (*Secretary, Interdepartmental Co-ordinating Committee on Insecticides*).
Dr. P. C. C. Garnham (*Reader in Parasitology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine*).
D. L. Gunn, D.Sc. (*Anti-Locust Research Centre*).
W. J. Hall, M.C., D.Sc. (*Director, Commonwealth Institute of Entomology*).
G. A. C. Herklots, Ph.D., M.Sc., F.L.S. (*Secretary for Colonial Agricultural Research and Secretary, Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research*).
Professor G. Macdonald, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. (*Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene*).
A. F. Mahaffy, C.M.G., M.D., D.P.H. (*Joint Secretary, Colonial Medical Research Committee*).
S. A. Mumford, M.Sc. (*Ministry of Supply Chemical Defence Experimental Establishment, Porton*).
Professor J. W. Munro, M.A., D.Sc. (*Professor of Zoology and Applied Entomology, Imperial College of Science and Technology*).
D. L. Pearson (*Secretary, Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Committee*).
Brigadier A. E. Richmond, C.B.E., K.H.S. (*Director of Hygiene, War Office*).
Sir John Simonsen, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.S. (*Director of Colonial Products Research Council*).

Ex-officio Members

The Secretary of State's Medical, Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Advisers.
Lt.-Col. H. J. Holman B.Sc., A.R.C.S., D.I.C. (*Secretary*).
Officer-in-charge of Research to the Committee—C. B. Symes, O.B.E.

The Offices of the Committee are at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7. Telephone : Kensington 3264.

COLONIAL LABOUR ADVISORY COMMITTEE

This Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1942 to consider and advise him on such questions concerning the employment of labour in the Colonial Territories as the Secretary of State might decide to refer to it. The Committee has power to co-opt persons who possess special knowledge of any particular question on which advice is sought.

The Committee is constituted as follows :—

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs (*Chairman*).
J. M. Martin, C.B., C.V.O. (*Vice-Chairman*).
E. W. Barltrop, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Sir Guildhaume Myrddin Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Representative of the Ministry of Labour and National Service*).

Employers' Representatives :—
A. L. Butler, O.B.E., M.I.M.M.
A. P. Hadow.
Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G.
R. K. Winter, C.M.G.

Workers' Representatives :—
Sir George Chester, C.B.E.
A. Dalgleish.
Dame Anne Loughlin, D.B.E.
Sir Arthur Pugh, C.B.E., J.P.
G. W. Thomson.

Independent Members :—
Dr. Rita Hinden.
Professor W. M. Macmillan, M.A.
A. J. Fairclough (*Secretary*).

COLONIAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADVISORY PANEL

The Secretary of State announced the setting up of the Colonial Local Government Advisory Panel in his Report to Parliament on the Colonial Empire (1947–1948) (Cmd. 7433) in the following terms.

" It is generally agreed that great benefit can be derived from the application of United Kingdom experience in local government to African conditions. To secure the best advice available in this country the Secretary of State has set up a Local Government Advisory Panel for the purpose of advising the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments on specific questions referred to them ; of assisting officers of the African Governments or of local government bodies in Africa in the study of local government methods in this country ; and of visiting African territories individually to give such advice and assistance as may be asked for by Governments."

The Panel consists of the following members :—

G. H. Banwell (*Secretary of the Municipal Corporations Association*).
C. W. Dumpleton, M.P., J.P. (*Former Mayor of St. Albans ; Member of the Hertfordshire County Council Education, Probation and Advisory Committees*).
Carol Johnson (*Alderman, Lambeth Borough Council*).
E. Long (*Secretary of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants*).
D. Veale, C.B.E. (*Formerly of the Ministry of Health and now Registrar of Oxford University*).
C. H. Wade (*Formerly of the Colonial Administrative Service (Nyasaland and Nigeria) ; Member of Horsham Rural District Council*).
J. H. Warren (*Secretary of the National Association of Local Government Officers*).
G. B. Cartland (*Secretary*).

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COLONIAL MEDICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

This Committee was created in 1945 by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, jointly with the Medical Research Council, to advise on all matters affecting medical research in and for the Colonies, without regard to the provenance of funds, but with particular reference to the employment of the funds provided for research under the Colonial Welfare and Development Act of 1940.

The present members of the Committee are :—

Sir Edward Mellanby, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., (*Chairman*). (*Secretary, Medical Research Council*).

Brigadier J. S. K. Boyd, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (*late R.A.M.C.*) (*Director, Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical Medicine*).

Professor P. A. Buxton, C.M.G., F.R.S. (*Professor of Medical Entomology, University of London*).

Dr. A. N. Drury, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S. (*Director, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine*).

Brigadier N. Hamilton Fairley, C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. (*Wellcome Professor of Tropical Medicine, London University*).

Dr. F. Hawking, D.M., D.T.M. (*National Institute for Medical Research*).

Professor B. G. Maegraith, M.B., B.S., D.Phil. (*Professor of Tropical Medicine, Dean of School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool*).

Professor B. S. Platt, C.M.G., M.Sc., Ph.D., M.B., Ch.B. (*Professor of Nutrition, London University*).

Joint Secretaries :—

A. F. Mahaffy, C.M.G., M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. (*Colonial Office*).

Major-General Sir John Taylor, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.D., LL.D., D.P.H.

COLONIAL PRODUCTS RESEARCH COUNCIL

The Council was created in 1941 and finally constituted in January, 1943. Its terms of reference are as follows :—

"To review the field of Colonial production and to advise what Colonial raw materials are likely to be of value to the manufacture of intermediate and other products required by industry ; in consultation with the Director of Colonial Products Research, to initiate and supervise researches, both pure and applied, on such products, and generally to consider how, by the application of research, greater use can be made of them."

"In framing their programme the Council will have as its objective the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of Colonial peoples and will endeavour also to increase the Colonial contribution to the welfare and prosperity of the British Empire and of the world as a whole. The Council will ensure that full use is made of existing research organisations, in particular the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Medical Research Council and the Agricultural Research Council. In formulating its research policy it will also call into consultation persons with expert knowledge in science, industry and other related fields."

The present membership of the Council is as follows :—

The Rt. Hon. Lord Hankey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.R.S. (*Chairman*).

Eric Barnard, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A. (*Deputy Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research*).

Professor H. V. A. Briscoe, D.Sc., F.R.I.C. (*University Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London*).

Aneurin Davies (*Co-operative Wholesale Society*).

C. G. Eastwood, C.M.G. (*Colonial Office*).

Professor Sir Norman Haworth, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (*Professor of Chemistry, University of Birmingham*).

Sir Harry Lindsay, K.C.I.E., C.B.E. (*Director of the Imperial Institute*).

Sir Edward Mellanby, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., K.H.P. (*Secretary, Medical Research Council*).

Professor Sir John Simonsen, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.S. (*Director of Research*).

G. Thomson (*Chairman, General Council, Trades Union Congress*).

Professor A. R. Todd, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.S. (*Professor of Organic Chemistry, the University of Cambridge*).

Lt.-Col. H. J. Holman, B.Sc. } *Joint*
J. G. Hibbert, M.C. } *Secretaries.*

Director, Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, Trinidad—A. C. Thaysen, Ph.D., M.Sc.

COLONIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

The Council was established in February, 1948, in replacement of the Colonial Research Committee, to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on general questions relating to research policy in the Colonial Empire or for its benefit ; to co-ordinate the work of the various committees which at present advise the Secretary of State on special aspects of research ; and to tender advice to the Secretary of State on research matters not falling within the province of any of those committees. The Council maintains close contact with the Colonial Economic and Development Council.

The present membership of the Council is as follows :—

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).

The Deputy Under-Secretary of State in charge of Economic Affairs (*Vice Chairman*).

Eric Barnard, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A.,

Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, M.A., LL.D.,

Sir Ian Heilbron, D.S.O., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.,

Dr. Alexander King.

Sir Edward Mellanby, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.,

Sir Arnold Plant, B.Sc. (Econ.).,

Sir Edward Salisbury, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.,

Sir John Simonsen, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

Professor R. H. Tawney,

J. G. Hibbert, M.C. (*Secretary*),

Dr. E. B. Worthington, M.A. (*Scientific Secretary*).

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COLONIAL SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

The Council was instituted in June, 1944, by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies. The terms of reference of the Council are to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on matters relating to research in the social sciences. Its general functions comprise broadly the review of the organisation of such research in the Colonies, the scrutiny of research projects submitted to it, the making of recommendations regarding the publications of the results of social science research, and the initiation of programmes of research in social science fields not otherwise covered.

The present membership is as follows :—

Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, M.A., LL.D., Litt.D., F.B.A. (*Director, London School of Economics*) (*Chairman*).
Professor F. Debenham, O.B.E., M.A. (*Professor of Geography, University of Cambridge*).
Professor Raymond Firth, M.A., Ph.D. (*Professor of Anthropology, University of London*).
H. V. Hodson, M.A. (*late Reforms Commissioner, Government of India*).
Miss Margery Perham, C.B.E., M.A. (*Fellow of Nuffield College, University of Oxford*).
Professor Sir Arnold Plant, B.Sc. (Econ.), B.Comm. (*Sir Ernest Cassel Professor of Commerce, University of London*).
Dr. Margaret Read, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D. (*Reader in Education and Head of Colonial Department, Institute of Education, University of London*).
Dr. Audrey Richards, M.A., Ph.D. (*Reader in Anthropology, University of London*).
Professor Godfrey H. Thomson, D.C.L., D.Sc., Ph.D. (*Professor of Education, University of Edinburgh*).
Professor R. L. Turner, M.C., M.A., Litt.D., F.B.A. (*Director of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London*).
P. H. Canham (*Colonial Office*) (*Secretary*).

COLONIAL SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

This Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in January, 1943, to advise him on such questions as he may refer to it with regard to problems affecting the social welfare of urban and rural communities in the Colonies, the training of social welfare workers and other allied matters.

The Committee is composed as follows :—

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs (*Chairman*).
Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman*).
S. L. Akintola.
L. J. Barnes, M.A.
Dr. J. M. Brew, M.A., LL.D.
Rev. E. D. Bowman, M.B.E.
F. C. Chambers.
W. H. Chinn.
L. N. Constantine, M.B.E.
F. H. J. Dahl.
C. H. Dand.
A. E. Miles Davies.
Lord Faringdon.
Hon. Frances Farrer.
Miss M. L. Harford.
J. A. Hartley.
Sir Gerald Hawkesworth, K.C.M.G., M.C.
G. E. Haynes, C.B.E.
The Very Reverend Father J. P. Martin.
F. Milligan.
Miss D. M. Rosling.
Miss J. Whittington, M.B.E., J.P.
Professor Barbara Wootton.
Miss M. Darlow, O.B.E. (*Secretary*).

COLONIAL UNIVERSITY GRANTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In November, 1946, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in accordance with a recommendation of the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies, appointed a Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee to advise him on expenditure of United Kingdom funds for the development of higher education in the Colonies, taking into account the funds available for Colonial higher education from sources other than the United Kingdom Government. On the academic aspects of proposals referred to it, the Committee is guided by the opinion of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies.

The present members of the Committee are :—

Sir Hector Hetherington, M.A., LL.D. (*Chairman*) (*Vice-Chancellor of the University of Glasgow*).
H. T. Bourdillon (*Finance Department, Colonial Office*).
C. W. M. Cox, C.M.G. (*Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State*).
Miss Myra Curtis, D.B.E. (*Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge*).
Sir James Irvine, K.B.E., F.R.S. (*Vice-Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews*).
Sir Walter Moberly, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*Chairman of the University Grants Committee*).
Keith Murray, B.Litt., M.A., Ph.D. (*Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford*).
Professor D. Hughes Parry, M.A., LL.M., (*Vice-Chancellor of the University of London*).
Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C., M.A., D.Sc. (*Vice-Chancellor of the University of Birmingham*).
D. J. Sloss, C.B.E. (*Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong*).
Sir Mark Young, G.C.M.G.
Secretary—Walter Adams, O.B.E., B.A.

COMMITTEE FOR COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL HEALTH AND FORESTRY RESEARCH

This Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in June, 1945.

(*a*) To determine, in consultation as necessary with the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry, the matters in these fields of science in which research is required to be carried out in or for the Colonial Empire to assess their relative importance and urgency and to advise on the general policy for such research.

(*b*) To advise on the actual provision required for such research in or for the Colonial Empire, whether in Colonial territories themselves or elsewhere, and on the scope and functions of regional and other research institutions in the Colonial Empire.

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(*c*) To keep under review, and comment upon, the course of research in these fields.

(*d*) To keep under review the arrangements for the publication and dissemination of technical and scientific information required for, or arising in the course of, research in these fields, and to make such recommendations as may be appropriate from time to time.

(*e*) To advise, in consultation with the Advisory Council, on the best means of making available the results of research for the development and improvement of agriculture, animal health and forestry in the Colonial Empire.

(*f*) To advise on the recruitment, training and terms of employment of the Governmental scientific personnel required for agricultural, animal health and forestry research in or for the Colonial Empire in collaboration, so far as may be desirable and necessary, with the Advisory Council and the Appointments Department of the Colonial Office.

The present membership of the Committee is as follows :—

Chairman—Vacant, on the death of Sir John Fryer, K.B.E., M.A., F.R.S. (*Secretary, Agricultural Research Council*).
Sir Edward Salisbury, C.B.E., D.Sc., Sec.R.S. (*Vice-Chairman*)
(*Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew*).
Dr. G. D. H. Bell, Ph.D. (*Director, Plant Breeding Station, University of Cambridge*).
Professor W. I. B. Beveridge, D.V.Sc. (*Professor of Animal Pathology, University of Cambridge*).
J. Carmichael, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. (*Research Dept., Messrs. May & Baker, Ltd.*).
Professor H. G. Champion, C.I.E., M.A. (*Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford*).
Dr. E. E. Cheesman, D.Sc., R.R.C.S. (*East Malling Horticultural Research Station*).
Professor Sir Frank Engledow, C.M.G., M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S. (*Director, School of Agriculture, Cambridge*).
Dr. W. J. Hall, M.C., D.Sc. (*Director, Commonwealth Institute of Entomology*).
Professor J. W. Munro, M.A., D.Sc. (*Professor of Zoology and Applied Entomology, Imperial College of Science and Technology*).
Sir William Ogg, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E. (*Director, Rothamsted Experimental Station*).
Professor Sir John Simonsen, D.Sc., F.R.S. (*Director of Research, Colonial Products Research Council*).
S. P. Wiltshire, M.A., D.Sc. (*Director, Imperial Mycological Institute*).
N. C. Wright, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D. (*Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Food*).

Ex-Officio :—
G. F. Clay, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (*Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State*).
W. A. Robertson, C.M.G. (*Forestry Adviser to the Secretary of State*).
R. J. Simmons, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S. (*Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State*).

Secretary :—
Dr. G. A. Herklots, Ph.D., M.Sc., F.L.S.

The Committee has three sub-committees on soils research, cocoa research, and stored products research, respectively.

" DISCOVERY " COMMITTEE

In March, 1923, the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed an Executive Committee to control, subject to his instructions, the investigations, mainly connected with whaling, recommended by the Interdepartmental Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands. (*See* Parliamentary Paper, Cmd 657). For the purposes of the investigations, the late Captain R. Scott's ship " Discovery " was acquired on behalf of the Colonial Government, and, after being refitted to meet the requirements of the work, was placed in commission in 1925.

In the same year a Marine Biological Station was established at Grytviken, South Georgia. It was handed over to the Government of the Falkland Islands in 1938. Another ship of the whale catcher type, which was named " William Scoresby," was built for the Committee and placed in commission in 1926. In July, 1929, the " Discovery " was chartered for the purposes of the British, Australian, New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition of 1929-1931, and in her place a third ship, named " Discovery II," which was specially constructed for research work, was built for the Committee and commissioned on 14th December, 1929. The " Discovery " was formally handed over to the Boy Scouts Association on 9th October 1937.

The work of the " Discovery II " continued until 1939 and that of the " William Scoresby " until 1938. During the war both ships were chartered to the Ministry of War Transport. The Committee's work has resulted in much new knowledge of whales, general oceanography in the Southern Ocean, and various subsidiary subjects, and has assisted the international regulation of whaling.

The Scientific Sub-Committee is composed as follows :—

J. M. Wordie, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S.E. (*Chairman*).
Sir John Middleton, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Professor A. C. Hardy, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Dr. N. A. Mackintosh, D.Sc. (*Director of Research*).
S. W. Smith, M.B.E. (*Accountant and Secretary*).

FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

This Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in March, 1948, to advise him on scientific aspects of the work for the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey and of any other activities arising from the British occupation of the Dependencies.

The present membership of the Committee is as follows :—

J. M. Wordie, C.B.E. (*Chairman*).
Dr. F. Dixey, O.B.E., F.G.S., M.I.M.M. (*Geological Adviser to the Secretary of State*).
The Rev. W. L. S. Fleming.
Sir Nelson Johnson, K.C.B., D.Sc., A.R.C.S.
N. B. Kinnear.
Dr. N. A. Mackintosh.
Brigadier M. Hotine, C.M.G., C.B.E.
G. G. Grimwood.
Dr. B. B. Roberts.
P. A. Carter (*Secretary*).

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THE INTER-UNIVERSITY COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES

The Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies was established in March, 1946, at the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the universities of the United Kingdom and of the Colonial territories. Its general purposes, as recommended by the Asquith Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies, are (*a*) to strengthen co-operation between the universities of the United Kingdom and the existing universities in Colonial territories, (*b*) to foster the development of higher colleges in the Colonies and their advance to university status, and (*c*) to take such other action as will give effect to the principles recommended by the Commission as appropriate for the promotion of higher education, learning and research in the Colonies.

The Council consists of one representative of each of the universities, co-opted members and the Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State. The present members are :—

Sir James C. Irvine, K.B.E., Sc.D., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S. (*Vice-Chancellor and Principal, University of St. Andrews*) (*Chairman*).
Sir Alexander M. Carr-Saunders, M.A., LL.D., Litt.D., F.B.A. (*Director, London School of Economics and Political Science*) (*Vice-Chairman*).
Professor R. G. Baskett, O.B.E., M.Sc. (*Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, Queen's University, Belfast*).
C. W. M. Cox, C.M.G. (*Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies*).
Professor T. H. Davey, O.B.E., M.D., D.T.M. (*Professor of Tropical Hygiene, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, University of Liverpool*).
Professor L. J. Davis, M.D., F.R.C.P., (*Muirhead Professor of Medicine, University of Glasgow*).
J. F. Duff, M.A., M.Ed., LL.D. (*Vice-Chancellor of the University of Durham*).
Professor L. E. S. Eastham, M.A., M.Sc. (*Professor of Zoology, University of Sheffield*).
Ifor L. Evans, M.A. (*Principal, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth*).
B. L. Hallward, M.A. (*Vice-Chancellor, University of Nottingham*).
J. B. Hunter, C.B.E., M.C., M.A., M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S. (*Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of London*).
Sir W. Ivor Jennings, Litt.D., LL.D. (*Vice-Chancellor, University of Ceylon*).
Professor J. Macmurray, M.C., M.A. (*Professor of Moral Philosophy, University of Edinburgh*).
Professor J. A. Manché, M.D., B.Sc. (*Vice-Chancellor and Rector, Royal University of Malta*).
C. R. Morris, M.A. (*Vice-Chancellor, University of Leeds*).
Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E., M.A. (*Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bristol*).
Professor L. Penson, Ph.D. (*Vice-Chancellor, University of London*).
Miss M. Perham, C.B.E., M.A. (*Nuffield Fellow in Imperial Government, University of Oxford*).
Sir Raymond E. Priestley, M.C., M.A., D.Sc. (*Vice-Chancellor and Principal, University of Birmingham*).
Professor W. J. Pugh, O.B.E., B.A., D.Sc., F.G.S. (*Deputy Vice-Chancellor and Professor of Geology, University of Manchester*).
D. J. Sloss, C.B.E. (*Vice-Chancellor, University of Hong Kong*).
Professor R. H. Stoughton, D.Sc. (*Professor of Horticulture, University of Reading*).
T. M. Taylor, C.B.E., K.C., M.A., LL.B. (*Vice-Chancellor and Principal, University of Aberdeen*).
A. E. Trueman, D.Sc., F.R.S. (*Deputy Chairman, University Grants Committee*).
D. Veale, C.B.E., M.A. (*Registrar, University of Oxford*).
J. A. Venn, Litt.D., F.S.A. (*President, Queens' College, University of Cambridge*).
Professor J. G. Wright, M.V.Sc., F.R.C.V.S. (*Professor of Veterinary Surgery, University of Liverpool*).

Secretary :—Walter Adams, O.B.E., B.A.

Assistant Secretary :—P. F. Vowles, M.A.

The address of the Council is : 8, Park Street, London, W.1. (Telephone : Mayfair 8166.)

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL CIVIL AVIATION

This Committee was appointed in October, 1947, as the result of consultation between the Minister of Civil Aviation and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is composed of representatives of the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Civil Aviation which meets alternately in the Colonial Office or the M.C.A. under the chairmanship of an Assistant Under-Secretary of State or an Under-Secretary.

The purpose of the committee is to keep under continuous study and review the development of civil aviation in the Colonies and to consider the more important questions of policy raised by this development and to make such proposals for consideration by Ministers as appear to be appropriate.

The present membership of the Committee is as follows :—

Sir Gerard Clauson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Colonial Office*).
L. J. Dunnett, C.M.G. (*M.C.A.*).
T. Paris (*M.C.A.*).
W. J. Bigg, C.M.G. (*Colonial Office*).
R. J. Vile (*Colonial Office*) } *Joint*
J. B. R. Davies (*M.C.A.*) } *Secretaries.*

TSETSE FLY AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS COMMITTEE

In 1944 the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed a Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee to consider and advise on the co-ordination of action, including research, directed against human and animal trypanosomiasis, and, in particular, against the tsetse fly as the chief vector.

The Committee is composed as follows :—

A. B. Cohen, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Colonial Office*) (*Chairman*).
J. T. R. Evans (*Representative of the Sudan Government*).
Professor P. A. Buxton, C.M.G., F.R.S. (*London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine*).

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J. Carmichael, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. (*lately Director of Veterinary Research, Uganda*).

G. F. Clay, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (*Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies*).

Professor T. H. Davey, O.B.E., M.D. (*Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine*).

H. Lyndhurst Duke, O.B.E., M.D., Sc.D. (*lately Director of the Human Trypanosomiasis Institute in Uganda and Chairman of the League of Nations Sleeping Sickness Committee*).

Dr. W. J. Hall, M.C. (*Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology*).

Sir Ian Heilbron, D.S.O., F.R.S. (*Imperial College of Science*).

Dr. E. M. Lourie, M.B., D.P.H. (*Department of Pharmacology, Oxford*).

Sir Cosmo Parkinson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.

Dr. E. D. Pridie, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.B., B.S. (*Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Office*).

R. J. Simmons, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S. (*Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies*).

E. R. Sudbury (*Commonwealth Relations Officer*).

D. L. Pearson (*Colonial Office*) (*Secretary*).

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

The Order of Saint Michael and Saint George is an Order of Chivalry, awards in which are at the disposal of H.M. the King. It is available for the recognition (*inter alia*) of services to the Colonial Empire. The Chancery of the Order is at the Colonial Office. The Grand Master is Major-General the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., and the following are Officers of the Order :—

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Furse, K.C.M.G., D.D., Prelate.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Chancellor.

Sir Thomas Lloyd, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Secretary.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Archibald Weigall, Bt., K.C.M.G., King of Arms.

Sir Percivale Liesching, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Registrar.

Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B., Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod.

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LIST OF SECRETARIES OF STATE, ETC.

SECRETARIES OF STATE WHO ADMINISTERED THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONIES BETWEEN 1768 AND 1794

1768, Feb. 27. Wills Earl of Hillsborough (afterwards Marquis of Downshire).
1772, Aug. 27. William Earl of Dartmouth.
1776, Jan. 25. Lord George Sackville Germaine (afterwards Visct. Sackville).
1782, March 8. Welbore Ellis (afterwards Lord Mendip).
1782, April 15. William Earl of Shelburne.
1782, July 17. Thomas Townshend (afterwards Lord Sydney).
1783, April 18. Frederick Lord North(afterwards Earl of Guilford).
1783, Dec. 23. Thomas Lord Sydney.
1789, June 5. William Wyndham Grenville (afterwards Lord Grenville).
1791, June 8. Henry Dundas (afterwards Visct. Melville).
1794, Aug. 7. William Henry Duke of Portland.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIAL AND WAR DEPARTMENTS FROM 1794 TO 1854

1794. Right Hon. Henry Dundas (afterwards Viscount Melville).
1801. Lord Hobart (afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire).
1804. Earl (afterwards Marquess) Camden.
1805. Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).
1806. Right Hon. W. Windham.
1807. Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).
1809. Earl of Liverpool.
1812. Earl Bathurst.
1827. Right Hon. F. J. Robinson (afterwards Earl of Ripon).
Right Hon. W. Huskisson.
1828. Right Hon. Sir George Murray.
1830. Viscount Goderich (afterwards Earl of Ripon).
1833. Right Hon. E. G. Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).
1834. Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice (afterwards Lord Monteagle).
Earl of Aberdeen.
1835. Right Hon. Chas. Grant (afterwards Lord Glenelg).
1839. Marquess of Normanby.
Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell).
1841. Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).
1845. Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
1846. Earl Grey.
1852. Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart. (afterwards Lord Hampton).
1852. Duke of Newcastle.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES FROM 1854

1854, June 10. Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.
1855, Feb. Right Hon. Sidney Herbert (afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea).
1855, March. Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell, K.G., G.C.M.G.).
1855, July 21. Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.
1855, Nov. 17. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton).
1858, Feb. 26. Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).
1858, May 31. Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. (afterwards Lord Lytton, G.C.M.G.).
1859, June 18. Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
1864, April 4. Right Hon. Edward Cardwell (afterwards Viscount Cardwell).
1866, July 6. Earl of Carnarvon.
1867, March 8. Duke of Buckingham & Chandos.
1868, Dec. 10. Earl Granville, K.G.
1870, July 6. Earl of Kimberley. K.G.
1874 Feb. 21. Earl of Carnarvon.
1878, Feb. 4. Right Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P. (afterwards Earl St. Aldwyn).
1880, April 28. Earl of Kimberley, K.G.
1882, Dec. 16. Earl of Derby, K.G.
1885, June 24. Colonel Right Hon. F. A. Stanley (afterwards Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B. and subsequently Earl of Derby).
1886, Feb. 6. Earl Granville, K.G.
1886, Aug. 3. Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P.
1887, Jan. 14. Right Hon. Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P. (created Baron Knutsford, 1888, and Viscount Knutsford, 1895).
1892, Aug. 17. The Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
1895, June 28. Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.
1903, Oct. 9. Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, K.C., M.P.
1905, Dec. 11. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
1908, Apr. 16. The Earl (afterwards Marquess) of Crewe, K.G.
1910, Nov. 7. Right. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P. (afterwards Viscount Harcourt).
1915, May 27. Right Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P.
1916, Dec. 11. Right Hon. W. H. Long, M.P. (afterwards Viscount Long of Wraxall).
1919, Jan. 14. Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (afterwards K.G.).
1921, Feb. 14. Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill, C.H., M.P.
1922, Oct. 25. Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C., LL.D.
1924, Jan. 23. Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.
1924, Nov. 7. Right Hon. Leopold Stennett Amery, M.P.
1929, June 8. Right Hon. Lord Passfield.
1931, Aug. 26. Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.
1931, Nov. 9. Right Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, G.B.E., M.C., M.P. (later Viscount Swinton).
1935, June 7. RightHon. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.
1935, Nov. 27. Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.
1936, May 29. Right Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (later Lord Harlech, G.C.M.G.).
1938, May 16. RightHon. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.
1940, May 13. Right Hon. Lord Lloyd, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.
1941, Feb. 8. Right Hon. Lord Moyne, D.S.O.

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1942, Feb. 23. Right Hon. Viscount Cranborne.
1942, Nov. 24. Right Hon. O. F. G. Stanley, M.C., M.P.
1945, Aug. 3. Right Hon. G. H. Hall, M.P.
1946, Oct. 7. Right Hon. A. Creech Jones, M.P.

MINISTER OF STATE FOR COLONIAL AFFAIRS

1948, Jan. 5. The Right Hon. the Earl of Listowel.

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Permanent

1825. Robert William Hay.
1836. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B.
1847. Herman Merivale, C.B.
1859. Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., G.C.M.G. (afterwards Lord Blachford).
1871. Hon. Sir Robert G. Wyndham Herbert, G.C.B.
1892. Hon. Sir Robert H. Meade, G.C.B.
1897. Sir Edward Wingfield, K.C.B.
1900. Sir Montague F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.
1907. Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (later Rt. Hon. Lord Southborough, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C V.O., K.C.S.I.).
1911. Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1916. Sir George V. Fiddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1921. Sir James E. Masterton Smith, K.C.B.
1925. Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E.
1933. Sir John Loader Maffey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.
1937. Sir Cosmo Parkinson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1939. Sir George Gater, C.M.G., D.S.O.
1940. Sir Cosmo Parkinson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
1942. Sir George Gater, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
1947. Sir Thomas Lloyd, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Parliamentary

1830. Viscount Howick (Earl Grey).
1833. Sir John Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B., M.P.
1834. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.
1835. Sir George Grey, Bart, M.P.
1839. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P. (afterwards Lord Taunton).
1839. Robert Vernon Smith, M.P. (afterwards Lord Lyveden).
1841. George William Hope, M.P.
1845. Lord Lyttelton, K.C.M.G.
1846. Benjamin Hawes, M.P.
1851. Frederick Peel, M.P.
1852. Feb. Right Hon. Earl of Desart.
1852. Dec. F. Peel, M.P.
1855. John Ball, M.P.
1857. Chichester S. Fortescue, M.P. (afterwards Lord Carlingford).
1858. Earl of Carnarvon.
1859. Chichester S. Fortescue, M.P. (afterwards Lord Carlingford).
1865. W. E. Forster, M.P.
1866. Right Hon. Sir C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., M.P. (afterwards Lord Norton).
1868. Right Hon. W. Monsell, M.P. (afterwards Lord Emly).
1871. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P. (afterwards Lord Brabourne).
1874. James Lowther, M.P.
1878. Earl Cadogan.
1880. Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I.
1881. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P. (afterwards Lord Courtney).
1882. Hon. (afterwards Rt. Hon.) Evelyn Ashley M.P.
1885. Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
1886. Right Hon. G. Osborne Morgan, M.P. (afterwards Sir G. Osborne Morgan, Bart.).
1886. Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
1887. Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G.
1888. Baron Henry de Worms, M.P. (afterwards Baron Pirbright).
1892. Sidney Charles Buxton, M.P. (afterwards Earl Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.).
1895. Earl of Selborne.
1900. Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
1903. Duke of Marlborough, K.G.
1905. Winston S. Churchill, M.P. (later the Rt. Hon.).
1908. Col. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O., M.P. (later Maj.-Gen. the Right Hon. Lord Mottistone, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.).
1911. Mar. Lord Lucas.
1911. Oct. Right Hon. Lord Emmott, G.C.M.G.
1914. Right Hon. Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
1915. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Bt., M.P.
1917. W. A. S. Hewins, M.P.
1919. Lt.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P.
1921. Hon. E. F. L. Wood, M.P. (later the Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.).
1922. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (later Lord Harlech, G.C.M.G.).
1924. Jan. Lord Arnold.
1924. Nov. Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (later Lord Harlech, G.C.M.G.).
1929. June. W. Lunn, M.P.
1929. Dec. Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, M.C., M.P. (afterwards Sir Drummond Shiels).
1931. Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P.
1932. The Earl of Plymouth.
1936. Right Hon. The Earl De La Warr.
1937. The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.
1940. Right Hon. G. H. Hall, M.P.
1942. Right Hon. H. Macmillan, P.C., M.P.
1943. Duke of Devonshire, K.G., M.B.E.
1945. Right Hon. A. Creech Jones, M.P.
1946. Ivor Thomas, M.P.
1947. D. R. Rees-Williams, M.P.

Deputy Permanent Under-Secretaries of State

1931. Sir John E. Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1942. Sir William Battershill, K.C.M.G.
1945. Sir Arthur Dawe, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1947. Sir Sydney Caine, K.C.M.G. / Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. } Joint.
1948. Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. / A. H. Poynton, C.M.G. } Joint.

Note :—*Right Hon. in this list is not the courtesy title as applied to Peers of the Realm, but indicates membership of the Privy Council.*

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REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A feature of British colonial policy is the encouragement of regional co-operation between Colonies, wherever practicable. In this way there is not only a valuable sharing of knowledge and experience, but also, in certain instances, a substantial measure of economy from the unified control of technical services. The following are the principal regional organisations.

CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNCIL

The creation of a standing Central African Council was announced in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on 18th October, 1944. The object of the Council is to promote the closest possible contact and co-ordination of policy and action between the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on all matters of common interest to the three territories.

The Governor of Southern Rhodesia is Chairman of the Council and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are *ex-officio* members. The Council meets at intervals not exceeding six months, and has a permanent Secretariat.

Three meetings of the Council have been held since April, 1945. Standing committees have been appointed to deal with trypanosomiasis, civil aviation, conservation of natural resources, distribution of goods, industrial problems and publication of statistics, African housing, public relations and medical research. Special committees have also been established to study problems of migrant labour, European education, finance and currency.

Chief Secretary—Vacant. £1,950.
Deputy Chief Secretary—F. H. N. Parry. £1,350.
Research Secretary—Dr. J. E. Keyston. £1,800.
Technical Adviser on African Housing—H. Wallhouse. £1,350.
Producer to Central African Council Film Unit—A. Izod. £1,350.

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION

The establishment of an East Africa High Commission, with effect from 1st January, 1948, to replace the East African Governors' Conference, was announced in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on 28th July, 1947.

(Information about the Commission will be found in Part II.)

JOINT ORGANISATION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ORGANISATION IN THE WEST INDIES, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN STANDING CLOSER ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE AND THE BRITISH CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

Following the recommendations of the West India Royal Commission (Command 6607), His Majesty's Government decided in 1940 to establish an organisation under a Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies to keep under continuing review the social problems of the West Indies and to be available to advise Colonial Administrations on their problems. The Comptroller was responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and had the right of direct access to him. His principal duties were laid down as—(1) to work out, with the aid of experts attached to him and in consultation with the local Governments concerned, long-term problems of social reform for submission to the Secretary of State; (2) to consider similar schemes submitted by local Governments, whether on their own initiative or after consultation with his Advisers; (3) to advise the Secretary of State in regard to grants made to West Indian Governments under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act; (4) to supervise, through his staff, the administration of such grants; and (5) to submit to the Secretary of State periodical reports in a form suitable for presentation to Parliament on the work carried out under his supervision. In general, the Comptroller's powers and functions might be described as undertaking a constant review of the needs of the West Indies and advising the Secretary of State regarding overall planning of development schemes and the grant of financial assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Sir Frank Stockdale, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., was appointed as Comptroller in July, 1940. He was succeeded in that post in April, 1945 by Sir John Macpherson, K.C.M.G., who held the post of Comptroller until his appointment as Governor of Nigeria early in 1948.

The Comptroller for Development and Welfare also held the post of British Co-Chairman of the Caribbean Commission. In March, 1942, the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, with purely advisory functions, was established by a joint communiqué to the Governments of Great Britain and the United States "for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic co-operation between the United States of America and its possessions and bases in the area known geographically and politically as the Caribbean, and the United Kingdom and the British Colonies in the same area, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of research in three fields". In December, 1945, the French and Netherlands Governments accepted an invitation to join the Commission, the name of which was changed to the Caribbean Commission.

Auxiliary to the Caribbean Commission are the Caribbean Research Council and the West Indian Conference. The former was established in August, 1943, to provide the Commission with technical advice in its work of furthering the scientific technology and social advance of the area. The West Indian Conference was created in January, 1944, to provide a means whereby representatives of the Caribbean peoples would "discuss matters of common interest and especially of social and economic significance to the Caribbean countries" and would submit recommendations to the Commission. The West Indian Conference is a continuing body, meeting biennially. It has held three sessions, in Barbados in March, 1944, at St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, U.S.A., in February/March, 1946, and in Guadeloupe in December, 1948.

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A Conference on the closer association of the British West Indian Colonies held at Montego Bay, Jamaica, in September, 1947, recommended the creation of a Standing Closer Association Committee of representatives of the Legislatures of the British Caribbean Colonies under a Chairman appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to consider and make recommendations upon a number of questions relating to the closer association of those Colonies. All the Legislatures concerned agreed to participate in the work of this Committee and Major General Sir Hubert Rance, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B., was appointed Chairman of the Committee in May, 1948.

In his capacity as Chairman of the Standing Closer Association Committee Sir Hubert Rance is responsible for the discharge by the Committee of the functions set out in its terms of reference and for the organisation of the other conferences and committees proposed in the resolutions of the Montego Bay Conference.

The Chairman is also British Co-Chairman of the Caribbean Commission and he has assumed general responsibility for the Development and Welfare Organisation hitherto under the charge of the Comptroller. The Development and Welfare Organisation is becoming less and less simply a part of the machinery for the administration of Acts of Parliament providing funds for development and welfare in the West Indies and more and more a cadre of experts severally and jointly available to advise the Governments of the British Caribbean Colonies and the Secretary of State on the subjects with which they deal.

The Development and Welfare Organisation operates under a Chief Adviser, who is responsible for the advisory organisation except on matters of policy and major questions of administration, discipline, etc. which are referred to the Chairman. Mr. S. A. Hammond, C.M.G., was appointed Chief Adviser as from May, 1948.

The Organisation described above has a joint secretariat and clerical staff serving the three branches.

ADMINISTRATION

Chairman—Major-General Sir Hubert Rance. G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B. £2,500, £2,000 duty allowance plus £500 foreign service allowance.
Chief Adviser—S. A. Hammond, C.M.G. £2,000 plus £500 foreign service allowance.
Administrative Secretary—C. Y. Carstairs. £1,320 × 50–£1,700 plus £500 foreign service allowance.
Assistant Administrative Secretary—R. Norris, M.B.E. £850 × 25–£1,000 plus £455 foreign service allowance.
Secretary—M. A. Greenhill, M.B.E. £850 × 25–£1,000 plus £455 foreign service allowance.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Adviser—(Vacant).
Sugar Agronomist—P. E. Turner. £1,400 plus £280 foreign service allowance.
Cotton Officer—J. V. Lochrie, O.B.E. (*Salary borne by Empire Cotton Growing Corp.*)
Assistant Adviser for Agricultural Education—J. C. Hotchkiss. £1,200 plus £200 house allowance. (*Salary and allowances met under Colonial Development and Welfare Act.*)

ECONOMICS

Economic Adviser—Professor C. G. Beasley. £1,500 plus £550 foreign service allowance.

EDUCATION

Educational Adviser—(Vacant).

ENGINEERING

Engineering Adviser—(Vacant).

HOUSING

Building Research Officer—W. M. Woodhouse. £1,200 plus £455 foreign service allowance.

LABOUR

Labour Adviser—C. W. Burrows, C.B.E. £1,500 plus £280 foreign service allowance.

MEDICAL

Medical Adviser—Dr. J. W. P. Harkness, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,700 plus £500 foreign service allowance.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Public Relations Adviser—(Vacant).

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Adviser—Miss D. Ibberson, C.B.E. £1,425 plus £280 foreign service allowance.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM IN SOUTH EAST ASIA

The Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald holds the appointment of Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia, with his office at Singapore. As part of His Majesty's Government's post-war policy in South East Asia, a Governor-General was appointed with responsibility for the co-ordination of policy and administration in an area including the Malayan Union, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and the Protected State of Brunei. This appointment was announced in Cmd. 6724 in January, 1946, and had been foreshadowed in a statement in the House of Commons on the 10th October, 1945. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald assumed duty in May, 1946. At first his area of authority included only the Malayan Union, Singapore and Brunei, but on the conclusion of negotiations with the Rajah of Sarawak and the British North Borneo Chartered Company, it was extended to the new Colonies of Sarawak and North Borneo. The Governor-General had co-ordinating, but no direct administrative functions, and power to convene conferences of Governors. In respect of Brunei the Governor-General acted as the channel of communication between the Secretary of State and the Resident. In defence matters, the Governor-General was chairman of the British Defence Co-ordination Committee, Far East, on which sat the Commanders-in-Chief of the Services and the Special Commissioner (see below), and on which the Governor-General represented the interests of the territories in his area of authority and also those of Hong Kong.

In 1946 a Special Commissioner (Lord Killearn) responsible to the S. of S. for Foreign Affairs, had been appointed with Headquarters in Singapore, charged with the responsibility for advising H.M. Government in the United Kingdom on general problems affecting the conduct of foreign affairs in an area which included Burma,

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Siam, French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies, and with the special duty of improving the production and distribution of food supplies in the area.

Towards the end of 1947, H.M. Government came to the decision that, without diminishing in any way the scope of the two organisations, it would be possible to place them under one head, and to combine to a certain extent their clerical and administrative staffs. Accordingly, on Lord Killearn's retirement, the supervision of the two organisations was entrusted on the 1st May, 1948, to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald with the title of "Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia". The Commissioner-General has the same responsibilities towards the Federation of Malaya, and the Colonies of Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak, as he had as Governor-General. His direct administrative responsibilities in respect of Brunei lapsed when, on the 1st May, 1948, the Governor of Sarawak was appointed High Commissioner for Brunei: his other responsibilities in respect of Brunei remain.

The Commissioner-General's organisation now consists of a Colonial side, headed by the Deputy Commissioner-General (Colonial Affairs), and a Foreign side, headed by a Deputy Commissioner-General (Foreign Affairs). The Commissioner-General is also assisted by an Economic Adviser, (Dr. F. C. Benham, C.B.E.). The staff on the Colonial side are seconded from the Colonial Service, and are paid for by the Malayan and Borneo Governments, which also contribute towards the cost of Services, etc., shared by the Colonial and Foreign sides of the organisation, and bear the cost of the Commissioner-General's residence. A description of his responsibilities in the sphere of Foreign Affairs is given in the section on International Co-operation.

STAFF

(*Colonial Side*)

Commissioner-General—Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald. £3,500 with allowances totalling £7,750.

Private Secretary—R. West. £840.*

Deputy Commissioner-General (*Colonial Affairs*)—Maj.-General Sir Ralph Hone, K.B.E., M.C., T.D. £2,800 plus entertainment allowance, $300 per month.

Economic Adviser—Dr. F. C. Benham, C.B.E. £2,250.

Principal Assistant Secretary.—L. R. F. Earl. £1,316.†

Assistant Secretaries—G. St. G. Farmer, £945; A. E. Norrish, £980*; Mrs. A. Kennard, £805; W. Fox, £756*.

WEST AFRICAN COUNCIL

Shortly before the outbreak of war in 1939, the Secretary of State (Mr. Malcolm MacDonald) approved the formation of a West African Governor's Conference, the membership of which was confined to the Governors of the four West African territories. It was intended that this body should meet from time to time in the different Colonies to discuss matters of common interest under the Chairmanship of the Governor in whose territory the Conference was being held. A permanent Secretariat was not provided.

It became clear in the early years of the war that West Africa was to play an increasingly important part, not only as a vital centre of Imperial communications, by both sea and air, but also as a source of manpower and as a principal producer of raw materials urgently required for the prosecution of the war. In order to secure the necessary co-ordination and to give immediate decisions on priorities between the competing demands of Service and Supply Departments in the United Kingdom a Minister of Cabinet rank was appointed in the summer of 1942 with the title of Minister Resident in West Africa. The Minister worked through a West African War Council, of which the four Governors and the senior representatives in West Africa of the three Services were members, and was assisted by a Secretariat with headquarters at Achimota, near Accra, in the Gold Coast.

With the end of hostilities in 1945 the post of Minister Resident was abolished and on 16th October the Secretary of State (Mr. George Hall) announced the formation of a West African Council to replace the earlier War Council. The Secretary of State is himself Chairman of the Council, with the four Governors as members. Meetings of the Council are to be held two or three times a year, and if the Secretary of State is unable to preside in person, his place will normally be taken by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary. The first meeting of the Council was held in January, 1946. The Council is provided with a permanent Secretariat under a Chief Secretary.

Chief Secretary—W. B. L. Monson. £1,320–50–£1,700 and £1,000 entertainment allowance. Responsibility allowance £200 p.a., subject to maximum of above scale.

Deputy Chief Secretary—H. A. Harding. £950 × 30–£1,100 × 35–£1,250 plus £350 foreign service allowance.

Administrative Officer—G. W. Thom. £900 plus £200 foreign service allowance.

Chief Clerk—W. H. Formoy. £560 × 20–£650 plus £200 foreign service allowance.

WEST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL

The constitution of the Offices of President and Justice of Appeal as permanent members of the West African Court of Appeal was effected by Order in Council of the 22nd June, 1948. The Judges of the Supreme Courts of the Territories are the remaining members.

President—Sir Henry W. B. Blackall, Kt., K.C. £2,600 plus £600 expatriation pay.

Justice of Appeal.—A. W. Lewey, K.C. £1,650 plus £500 expatriation pay.

* Expatriation allowance of £210.
† Expatriation allowance of £252.

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INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Anglo-French co-operation in technical matters began in Africa in 1940, but was interrupted by the war. Between November, 1945, and January, 1947, bilateral conversations took place between the British, French, and Belgian Colonial Offices, culminating in a tripartite discussion in May, 1947, at which a three-year programme of technical conferences, to be held mainly in Africa, was agreed.

Further talks led to the participation of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Portugal and the Portuguese colonies, and representatives of Ethiopia and Liberia have also attended some of the conferences. The subjects already discussed include human, animal, and plant health; education, labour, communications, forestry nomenclature and soil usage.

In addition to these conferences, co-operation has also taken the form of short courses at Oxford and Cambridge to which French, Belgian, Dutch and Portuguese serving colonial officers, as well as members of the Colonial Service, have been invited.

Africa

The primary and over-riding object of this co-operation has of course been throughout and remains the promotion of the interests of the Colonial territories themselves and of their inhabitants. Whilst this co-operation is not a new development arising out of the Brussels Treaty, it clearly fits into the picture of Western Union very readily.

It is thus a practical means of implementing the declaration embodied in Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter; in particular, this co-operation between members of the United Nations with colonial responsibilities is enjoined upon them by Article 73 (d), as a means of promoting constructive measures of development.

Caribbean

In the Caribbean a more formal system of collaboration has been established between the countries with responsibilities for non-self-governing territories in that area. Starting during the war as a purely Anglo-American arrangement it has since been expanded to include France and the Netherlands as well as the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The Caribbean Commission is an advisory body dealing largely with social and economic matters and research. It is in no sense a super-Government, the executive authority remaining with the Governments of the members of the Commission and the Colonial Governments concerned. Periodical conferences are arranged under the ægis of the Commission at which representatives from all the territorial Governments take part.

South Pacific

A regional Commission has also been established for the South Pacific by agreement between the Governments of Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. This Commission is a consultative and advisory body to the participating Governments in matters affecting the economic and social development of non-self-governing territories within its scope and the well-being and advancement of their peoples. The Commission has held two meetings at Sydney, at the second of which it was decided to establish its permanent headquarters at Noumea, and its principal Secretariat and Research officers were appointed.

The Far East

Collaboration between Governments in the Far East and South East Asia has perforce taken a different form from that evolved by the Colonial powers in Africa. The peoples of the Colonial territories in South East Asia are better able than those of Africa to take part themselves in the discussion of problems common to two or more of their countries. Again, the number of Sovereign States in the area is large, and since the war there have been disturbed conditions in Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies.

At the conclusion of hostilities with Japan the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia exercised wide co-ordinating powers over much of the area. It was clear that with the restoration of civil government and the end of the Supreme Allied Command some co-ordinating authority should continue to operate in South East Asia. The appointment in May, 1946, of a Governor-General with wide co-ordinating functions over an area including the Malayan and Borneo territories is described in the section on Regional Organisations. Earlier that year His Majesty's Government had appointed a Special Commissioner in South East Asia (Lord Killearn) who, besides being responsible for advising His Majesty's Government on problems of foreign affairs in the area, and taking an active part in striving for a settlement of the hostilities in Indonesia was charged with a special responsibility for the food supply in South East Asia and for certain allied matters. On the 1st May, 1948, the posts of Governor-General and Special Commissioner in South East Asia were amalgamated under Mr. MacDonald, with the title of Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia, but their previous functions have continued unchanged.

The responsibilities of the Commissioner-General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in respect of the British territories in South East Asia have already been described. In carrying on the duties previously performed by the Special Commissioner, the Commissioner-General is responsible to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The main field for international collaboration with which he is concerned covers economic affairs. The economic organisation which the Special Commissioner had built up consists of a monthly Liaison Officers' meeting, and of an Economic Department of Administrative and Advisory staff. At the monthly meetings the following territories are represented—Burma, Siam, Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, French Indo-China, Hong Kong, India, Netherlands East Indies, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore, while observers represent the Governments of China, the Philippines and the United States of

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America. They reach agreement on the breakdown of the rice allocation made twice yearly at Washington by the International Emergency Food Committee of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations into monthly shipping programmes, by assessing the availability of rice from South East Asia sources, which is distributed among the claimant territories in proportion to their allocations.

In agreement with other agencies concerned, the Commissioner-General's Economic Organisation also undertakes the allocation of coal to deficit areas in South East Asia, and in the Liaison Officers' meeting makes recommendations on the allocation of edible oils.

As part of the campaign to produce more food in South East Asia and rationalise its distribution a series of Conferences have been sponsored by the Economic Organisation. A preliminary Food Conference was held from the 26th March to the 28th March, 1946, followed by conferences on food (15th April to 17th April, 1946), nutrition (13th May to 18th May, 1946), fisheries (6th January to 8th January, 1947), social welfare (23rd August to 26th August, 1947), and statistics (27th January to 30th January, 1948). In addition specialist advisors have visited foreign countries in the areas, at the invitation of their governments.

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COLONIAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT

The accounts of most of the Colonies and Protectorates are audited, on behalf of the Secretary of State, by Officers acting under the supervision of the Director General of Colonial Audit, who is assisted in London by a central establishment connected with, but not forming part of, the Colonial Office. The Officers, who are selected by the Secretary of State, as well as the higher staff of the central office, form one service, known as the Colonial Audit Service. The central establishment is at Queen Anne's Chambers, 3, Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Whitehall 8307. The expenses of the Department are defrayed by the Governments concerned.

Central Office

Director General of Colonial Audit—J. L. Worlledge, C.M.G.

Deputy Director General of Colonial Audit—H. V. Cusack, C.B.E.

Assistant Directors—E. M. Tibbitt, O.B.E.; R. J. S. Orwin, M.B.E.

Auditors—R. M. Urquhart; C. H. Bushell; A. E. Lewis; F. N. Brockett.

Office Superintendent and Personal Assistant—J. A. Flin, I.S.O.

Clerks—Miss E. G. E. Knopp; Miss R. J. Bray; Miss D. N. Luck.

Establishments in the Colonies and Protectorates

Aden:
Principal Auditor—F. E. L. Carter.
Assistant Auditor—O. Clark.

British Guiana:
Director of Audit—D. G. Britton.
Auditor—J. K. Luck (*local*).

British Honduras:
Principal Auditor—N. S. Carey Jones.

Cyprus:
Principal Auditor—A. J. R. Lucas.
Auditor—P. E. Prince (*local*).

Falkland Islands:
Auditor in Charge—R. S. Boumphrey.

Fiji:
Principal Auditor—G. E. L. Lord.
Senior Auditor—G. A. Hutchinson.
Auditors—O. H. Stanley (*local*), A. E. Beddows (*local*).

Gambia:
Principal Auditor—K. S. Collins.

Gibraltar:
Principal Auditor—M. A. Collings, M.B.E.

Gold Coast:
Director of Audit—R. F. Pinder, O B.E.
Deputy Director of Audit—J. E. Barker.
Principal Auditor—D. P. Uttley.
Senior Auditors—C. J. Guthrie; C. Hunter; V. L. Budge; E. L. Clegg.
Auditors and Assistant Auditors—J. H. Higgins; A. B. Warrick; E. S. H. Clode; J. E. Ayettey, M.B.E. (*local*); K. R. L. Evan; R. D. Pead; D. B. D. Chatterton, M.C.; F. H. Sims; E. N. O. Hammond (*local*); R. J. Martin; P. T. Warr; J. C. Hobbs.

Hong Kong:
Director of Audit—P. H. Jennings.
Senior Auditor—W. J. D. Cooper.
Auditors and Assistant Auditors—T. M. Barton; D. W. Jones, D.F.C., A.F.C.; D. W. Dunlop.

Kenya:
Director of Audit—J. R. Cusack.
Deputy Director of Audit—R. Rodway.
Principal Auditor—Vacancy.
Senior Auditors—W. E. Evans; G. C. Cowan; K. A. W. Johnson.
Auditors and Assistant Auditors—G. J. Grantham; G. C. Jarvis; R. I. Guthrie; K. R. Cook, M.B.E.; W. A. Marshall; P. K. Bond; J. Wood; L. A. W. Heenan.

Leeward Islands:
Principal Auditor—H. M. Watson.

Federation of Malaya and Colony of Singapore:
Director of Audit—R. Macdonald, O.B.E., M.C.
Deputy Directors of Audit—H. C. V. Barnes; E. H. C. Lillicrup.
Senior Auditors—D. W. Lattimer; J. W. H. Allen; D. G. Bompas; W. H. Williams.
Auditor and Assistant Auditors—J. L. Hackforth; J. F. Booth; G. W. Collings.

Mauritius:
Principal Auditor—F. R. Collins.
Auditor—Vacant.

Nigeria:
Director of Audit—A. C. Hands.
Deputy Director of Audit—J. K. Buchanan.
Principal Auditors—F. F. P. Smartt; R. Fisher; H. D. D. Wilkinson; R. N. Seeman; A. H. Armitage.
Senior Auditors—C. A. G. Coleridge; R. W. A. McColl; D. E. Barnett.
Auditors and Assistant Auditors—J. E. Earnshaw, D.F.C.; J. V. Gatchfield; W. M. Fell; J. Lee; P. O. Newell; D. T. Clark; C. R. Reid; N. Catterall; A. Ogedegbe; G. C. Anyagbunam; T. A. Williams; J. D. Goodwin; G. T. Hambly; I. H. Blenkinsop; I. D. Spicer.

North Borneo:
Principal Auditor—N. W. Sabine.
Senior Auditor—I. V. G. Mackay.
Auditor—E. J. Rigg.

Northern Rhodesia:
Director of Audit—L. H. Pope.
Senior Auditor—E. A. Heathcote.
Auditors and Assistant Auditors—K. A. L. Lane, M.B.E.; I. K. Melvin.

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Nyasaland :
Director of Audit—C. W. S. Seed.
Senior Auditor—W. A. Melhuish.
Auditors and Assistant Auditors—P. P. Wise ; F. P. Ashcroft.

St. Helena :
Auditor—W. H. J. Andrew-Blamey (*seconded*).

Sarawak :
Principal Auditor—A. G. Taylor (*local*).
Senior Auditor—D. E. Newell.

Seychelles :
Principal Auditor—W. R. E. Stephenson.

Sierra Leone :
Director of Audit—F. P. L. Derriman.
Senior Auditor—W. A. Knight.
Auditors and Assistant Auditors—G. T. C. Morris ; A. C. Wilson.

Somaliland :
Principal Auditor—F. E. L. Carter.
Assistant Auditor—I. J. A. Gunn.

South Africa High Commission Territories :
Principal Auditor—J. H. Belderson.
Auditors and Assistant Auditors—R. J. Benson ; R. A. Rundle.

Tanganyika :
Director of Audit—H. W. Skinner, C.B.E.
Deputy Director of Audit—R. P. Green.
Senior Auditors—R. T. Spencer ; B. S. Carter.
Auditors and Assistant Auditors—M. Skilleter, M.B.E. ; T. A. Dunscombe ; D. A. Nicol ; H. W. Cross ; D. O. Shilbach ; D. Richmond.

Trinidad and Tobago :
Director of Audit—C. W. Hodges, M.B.E.
Senior Auditor—J. Cartmell.
Auditor—W. H. Clark (*local*).

Uganda :
Director of Audit—F. S. Williams O.B.E.
Senior Auditors—R. Lilley ; J. Bailey.
Auditors and Assistant Auditors—D. E. Bragg ; C. N. Bolton ; E. W. Wheler.

Windward Islands :
Principal Auditor—T. D. Towers.
Assistant Auditor—P. R. Ells.

Zanzibar :
Principal Auditor—C. H. G. Bradley

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THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

OFFICES:—4 and 5, Millbank, London, S.W.1, Telephone: Abbey 7730; Stock Transfer Office, Lloyds Bank Buildings, Moorgate, E.C.2, Telephone: Central 8576; Shipping Department (City Branch), 78, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3, Telephone: Mansion House 2016.

The Crown Agents act as commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for the Governments of all the Colonies for the administration of which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is ultimately responsible. They receive instructions direct from the Colonial Governments, but are supervised by the Secretary of State. They do not act for the self-governing Dominions except Ceylon, but in addition to the business of the Colonial Governments concerned they transact, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, that of the Governments of territories under the protection of His Majesty, of territories administered on behalf of the United Nations, and of various public bodies such as Municipal and Harbour Authorities situated in the Colonies.

Down to 1833 each Colony appointed its own agent in London, but in that year all the agencies were consolidated into one office, with the exception of six agents, who continued for a time to represent some of the West Indian Governments.

The Crown Agents are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who fixes their salaries and pensions, regulates the appointment and the salaries and pensions of their staff, and exercises a general control over the funds by which their office is maintained. The Executive and Clerical staff are recruited mainly from the competitive examination lists of the Civil Service Commissioners and are in a similar position to Civil Servants.

The Crown Agents also act as Agents for the following Authorities:—The Royal West African Frontier Force, and the King's African Rifles, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, the Gibraltar and Freetown City Councils, the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, Jamaica, Nicosia Municipal Corporation, Cyprus, Bathurst Town Council, Gambia, Municipality of Port Louis, and the Board of Commissioners, Curepipe, Mauritius, the Lagos, Accra, Sekondi, Takoradi, and Cape Coast Town Councils, the Lagos Executive Development Board, the Obuasi Sanitary Board, the Kumasi Town Council, Lagos Town Council, Kano Native Administration, the Uasin Gishu District Council, the Mombasa and Nairobi Municipal Councils, the University of Hong Kong, the University College of the Gold Coast, Achimota School, Gold Coast, Achimota Teacher's Training College, University College, Ibadan, the West African Institute of Industries, Arts and Social Science, The West African Cacao Research Institute, Nyasaland Native Tobacco Board, Blantyre Town Council, the East African Industrial Management Board, the East African Industrial Research Board, Kenya, Makere College, Uganda, University College of the West Indies, the Singapore Harbour Board and the Penang Harbour Board. They act also as Managers of the East and West African Widows' and Orphans' Pension Schemes, and as agents for the sale of Colonial Government Publications.

The chief heads under which business is transacted by the Crown Agents are:—

(1) The purchase, shipment, insurance, and, where necessary, inspection of stores of all kinds.

(2) The detailed design of bridges, buildings and engineering structures of all kinds; the preparation of specifications for, and the examination and approval of, detailed designs of locomotives, rolling stock, cranes, etc.

(3) The negotiation of contracts for the execution of large public works, and the preparation of designs and general advice relating to such works whether carried out by contract or departmentally, consulting engineers being employed in special cases.

(4) The negotiation, issue, management (including management of sinking fund and payment of interest), and repayment of loans.

(5) The investment of surplus balances, reserve and depreciation funds, and the like.

(6) The payment of salaries to officers on leave of absence in this country, allotments and remittances to their families, and pensions to retired officers, widows, and orphans.

(7) The selection and engagement of candidates for appointments of certain classes, mainly technical, and the provision of passages for these officers and for others returning from leave of absence.

(8) Any commercial, financial, or other business which the Governments may require to be transacted in the United Kingdom.

The conditions under which the Crown Agents comply with requisitions from the Colonies for stores are laid down in Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service 339 and 340. Branch offices in the city deal with shipping arrangements and the transfer of Colonial stock.

The Crown Agents' office is financially self-supporting, commissions and fees for work done being charged to the Colonial Governments, etc., which it serves at rates approved by the Secretary of State. No vote for the office therefore comes before the Imperial Parliament. The accounts kept by the Crown Agents on behalf of Colonial Governments are audited in accordance with the Regulations in force in the Colonies concerned. The accounts of the separate office funds are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General and are rendered to the Secretary of Sta te

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CROWN AGENTS

Sir John Alexander Calder, K.C.M.G.
H. F. Downie, C.M.G., O.B.E.

EXECUTIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF

Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments

General—A. W. Abbott (*Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer*); F. S. Blomfield (*Deputy Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer*); F. J. T. Smallridge; E. Bellevue.

Finance—A. H. Hicks; J. M. Drennan, D.C.M.; H. G. Thicthener.

Stores—N. Rae, C.B.E.; V. C. R. Yearsley; (*b*) J. Crook, O.B.E.; (*m*) W. E. Curtis, O.B.E.; W. G. Bawden.

Appointments—J. H. Brown, O.B.E.; R. W. Cook; S. Bullwinkle; (*j*) S. Chappell.

Shipping—P. J. Elliott, O.B.E.; W. A. F. Wickhart, O.B.E.; F. C. Walters; I. G. Robson; H. W. Eggleton; M. W. Dodds; L. A. Beadle.

Pay—E. Ringwood.

Deputy Head, Engineering Stores—(*m*) H. G. Savage.

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Deputy Head on Special Duty as Crown Agents Representative at Washington—A. J. E. Davis, O.B.E.

Superintendent of Stock Transfer Office—W. B. Walters.

Passage Officer—W. H. B. Etheridge.

Assistant Heads

A. Ryder ; J. C. Lamont ; R. T. Hill ; H. L. Durell ; F. E. Allen, M.B.E. (*Marine Insurance Officer*) ; Miss M. C. Kyle ; A. E. Knibb ; E. A. Morris ; H. W. Pledge, M.B.E. ; H. J. Earl ; A. E. W. Gaston, M.B.E. ; J. W. Vincent ; K. W. Barley ; W. J. Clegg ; J. M. Dent ; A. E. Tiedeman ; T. Dwyer ; E. A. H. Bolton ; W. G. Thomas ; A. C. H. Sewell ; E. J. Sayers ; S. C. N. Sackett ; J. A. Hudson ; G. S. Smith (*Chief Inspector of Stamps*) ; G. F. Roebuck ; S. F. Taylor ; H. T. Webb ; G. J. Garner ; B. de M. Death (*Deputy Superintendent of Stock Transfer Office*) ; J. R. C. Knight ; H. R. Twyman ; T. P. Eminson ; S. P. Colmer ; H. V. Crosse ; L. H. V. Pearcey ; H. T. Childs ; C. D. Kadwill ; W. B. Lethaby ; A. J. Tyrrell ; R. Baker ; R. S. Newman ; H. B. Hobbins ; *Mrs. G. W. Pearcey ; R. G. Roe ; E. J. Reynolds ; T. A. Sadler ; R. S. Smith ; L. Phillips ; K. G. Goodchild ; (*q*) K. Husk ; H. W. Holmwood ; G. C. Bew ; W. F. N. Busbridge ; D. W. F. Clark ; A. H. Challis ; H. F. Pope ; N. A. Talbot.

Clerks (*Executive Grade*)

F. W. Knight ; (*i*) H. J. Payne ; G. H. Symes (*Asst. Supt. of Packing Store*) ; A. J. Power ; R. W. Blackall ; J. A. Hulls ; T. K. Lougheed ; S. P. Saddleton ; R. C. Southgate ; R. G. Davies ; H. V. G. Harvey ; F. L. Rider ; Miss J. T. McLundie ; W. J. Morgan ; S. Toynton ; J. H. Metcalfe ; F. E. Rogers ; E. F. Gunn ; N. Pocklington ; N. T. Willis ; H. G. Luckett ; F. J. Stebbing, M.C. ; L. C. Mason ; L. Brooks ; H. E. Filmer ; G. S. Mackay ; H. C. Henley ; W. G. Shipton ; C. H. M. Miller ; W. S. Smith ; T. E. Robinson ; A. A. Holmes ; J. A. Taylor ; A. McN. Grainger ; A. R. Squires ; W. J. Jellis ; S. Bolton ; F. A. McGregor ; E. G. Millwood ; S. A. Belcham ; G. E. Lloyd-Jones ; T. C. Hopkins ; *Miss F. Taylor ; *Miss E. K. Dixon ; A. W. Mumford ; M. Faux (*Assistant Inspector of Stamps*) ; F. H. Jacob ; L. K. Ware ; C. L. Thiemé ; S. A. Nightingale ; F. E. Lerew ; W. G. Russell ; A. H. Ladhams ; *Miss A. Rowlands ; A. H. Hughesman ; S. A. Storie ; Miss R. D. Wilkinson ; *Miss G. Denney ; R. J. Critchley ; (*a*) H. T. Eaton ; *Mrs. E. L. Savage ; *Miss E. F. Green ; *Miss E. I. Waterston ; *Miss W. A. M. Ross ; W. G. Forrest ; A. Sparks ; C. E. Perrin ; *Miss E. P. Field ; N. W. Lightup ; G. Alliez ; F. W. Mason ; *Miss R. E. Lane ; J. E. May ; P. de L. Funnell ; *Miss C. Leggott ; *Miss R. J. Gay ; W. F. J. Argent (*Supt. of London Shipments*) ; R. A. H. Roe ; *Miss W. G. Chipps ; A. S. Kent ; *Miss M. A. Branscombe ; D. W. Holland ; D. G. H. Jarvis ; *Miss J. C. Winward ; D. H. Hill ; D. A. Sida ; P. W. Nowers ; H. Ling ; P. C. Lucas ; J. S. Shuter ; J. G. Arthur ; J. E. Neale ; B. R. Wheatley ; R. L. J. Ferne ; N. Hewins ; *Miss P. L. Hammant ; *Miss R. E. Marrison ; (*c*) N. R. Chaplin ; *Miss M. F. S. Hook ; L. J. Vine ; H. J. Alexander ; E. D. Stacey ; J. F. Collis ; J. F. Salmon ; *Miss S. Jones ; (*c*) J. A. Dibben ; (*c*) T. A. Cooper ; *Miss J. A. McCombie ; E. Osgodby ; E. J. Sims ; C. J. Palmer ; *Miss V. M. Ginns ; *Miss G. V. Burdett ; *Miss G. J. M. Cook ; B. G. Dove ; *Miss J. L. Matthews ; *Miss M. H. Jenkins ; F. T. Martin ; *Miss K. Smeaton ; *Miss J. I. Fagg ; A. L. White ; A. P. Gordon ; *Miss E. M. Beech ; M. J. Price ; J. P. Mullins ; *Miss C. A. Pearce ; *Miss O. C. Marshall ; *G. A. Butt ; *Miss M. L. Dumoulin ; *Miss G. D. Upcott ; *Miss M. A. Coade.

TECHNICAL STAFF

Engineer-in-Chief—*W. L. Watson, C.B.E.

Personal Assistant—(*i*) C. W. Richmond, O.B.E.

** Chief Engineers and Deputy Chief Engineers*

Civil Engineering—R. W. Foxlee, C.B.E. ; S. J. W. Gooch ; E. A. McGill ; B. Percival.

Mechanical Engineering—A. Campbell ; A. W. H. Keen ; W. D. Farrington ; A. S. Milward ; A. C. H. Illston.

Engineering Inspection—J. W. Norris, C.B.E. ; D. C. Brown, S. I. White.

** Assistant Engineers*

E. H. Greet ; J. H. Marshall ; D. T. Strain ; E. W. Selby ; I. Midderigh ; S. E. Coppen ; F. L. H. Bascom ; J. C. Uglow ; A. E. Baker ; S. H. Saunders ; N. J. Wallis ; F. J. Record ; J. M. Farquahr ; A. P. Evans ; R. J. Farrell ; J. A. Edwards ; W. Butterworth ; A. Lawrence, O.B.E. ; W. A. Phipps ; G. G. Buttolph.

**Engineering Assistants*

H. H. Leys ; H. Whittaker ; G. H. Simpson ; L. W. Poynter ; L. W. Baker ; J. I. Scott ; P. Elliott ; B. W. Anwell ; E. R. Russell ; L. W. Ludlow ; E. Street ; R. T. Holloway ; F. J. R. Watts ; (*p*) R. G. L. Hjorth ; J. Parker ; K. P. Brockway ; N. H. Orr ; T. A. W. Barrow ; J. McElroy ; J. Suggate ; A. D. deVine ; J. J. Hall.

**Temporary Railway Engineer*

J. H. P. Hawtrey.

**Senior Temporary Technical Officers*

(*s*) C. J. Parker, M.C. ; W. Fairley.

** Engineering Inspectors*

A. W. Douglas ; L. J. Rowed ; S. H. Morris ; W. R. Shann ; B. C. Bean ; J. Gaunt ; F. W. Moore ; L. M. Robinson, O.B.E. ; S. E. Venning ; R. S. Hall ; R. H. Woof ; P. J. Allen ; H. Burton ; F. R. James ; C. V. Mackay ; T. Barton ; C. L. Sangster ; N. B. Thomas ; C. F. Harding ; A. H. Holmes ; J. Tweedy ; R. E. Reynolds ; R. H. L. Francis ; J. W. Palmer ; T. S. Neville ; E. R. Masters.

Deputy Inspectors of Stores

(*r*) W. H. C. Ward ; *E. P. Wharton.

* Not on pensionable establishment.

(*a*) Seconded for service with the Government of Nyasaland.
(*b*) Also Principal Priority Officer to Secretary of State for the Colonies.
(*c*) On military service.
(*i*) Re-employed on a non-pensionable basis after formal retirement.
(*j*) Also holding the temporary post of Priority Assistant.
(*m*) Also Deputy to Principal Priority Officer.
(*p*) Seconded for service with the Government of Malaya.
(*q*) Seconded for service with the Government of Nigeria.
(*r*) Covering post of Inspector of Stores.
(*s*) Employed on a part time basis.

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CURRENCY BOARDS

EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD

The East African Currency Board was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1920 to provide for and to control the supply of currency to Kenya and Uganda. Its functions were subsequently extended to Tanganyika, and to Zanzibar (from 1st January, 1936).

The Board is represented in East Africa by Currency Officers at Nairobi (for Kenya), Entebbe (for Uganda), Dar-es-Salaam (for Tanganyika). and Zanzibar. The present currency officers are the Accountants-General of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and the Chief Accountant of Zanzibar.

The members of the Board are :—

H. F. Downie, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Chairman*).
H. T. Bourdillon.
R. N. Kershaw, C.M.G., M.C.
J. H. Wallace.
E. Bellevue (*Secretary*).

The address of the Board is :—

4, Millbank, London, S.W.1. Telephone : Abbey 7730.

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

The Palestine Currency Board was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1926 to provide for and to control the supply of currency to Palestine.

Since the withdrawal of the British Administration the Board have ceased to be represented in Palestine but agencies for the issue and redemption of currency are maintained at Amman in Transjordan and in London by the Ottoman Bank and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) respectively.

The members of the Board are :—

H. F. Downie, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Chairman*).
H. T. Bourdillon.
R. Beaumont.
R. N. Kershaw, C.M.G., M.C.
R. C. W. Tunstall (*Currency Officer in London.*)
A. E. W. Gaston, M.B.E. (*Secretary*).

The address of the Board is :—

4, Millbank, London, S.W.1. Telephone : Abbey 7730.

WEST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD

The West African Currency Board was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in November, 1912, to provide for and to control the supply of currency to the British West African Colonies and Protectorates.

The Board is represented in West Africa by Currency Officers at Lagos, Accra, Freetown and Bathurst. The present Currency Officers are the Accountants-General of Nigeria and the Gold Coast, the Treasurer of Sierra Leone, and the Receiver-General of the Gambia. The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., acts as the Board's agent.

The members of the Board are :—

H. F. Downie, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Chairman*).
H. T. Bourdillon.
L. H. Gorsuch.
R. N. Kershaw, C.M.G., M.C.
W. A. F. Wickhart, O.B.E. (*Secretary*).

The address of the Board is :—

4, Millbank, London, S.W.1. Telephone : Abbey 7730.

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COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN LONDON

THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BUREAU

The primary function of the Bureau, which has re-opened at the new address below, is to advise and provide information for intending visitors to the Colony.

The Acting Representative is Mrs. C. Williamson.

The address of the Bureau is 50, Mount Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Regent 4563.

CYPRUS GOVERNMENT LONDON OFFICE

The Government of Cyprus Information Office was first opened, and a Trade Commissioner appointed, with the approval of the Colonial Office, in 1928 for the main purpose of securing publicity for the Colony and making known its products. In 1938, an organisation concerning itself with the welfare of the ever-increasing Cypriot community in the United Kingdom, was amalgamated with the Office of the Trade Commissioner and the title altered to "Information and Liaison Office," (recently changed to "London Office.") An Administrative Officer of the Government of Cyprus has charge of the Department with the title of "Commissioner", and works under the direction of the Government of Cyprus and, as may be appropriate, of the Colonial Office. This arrangement provides an effective centre for promoting the interests of Cyprus and furthering the wellbeing of the Cypriot community in the United Kingdom.

Commissioner—S. C. Terezopoulos, M.B.E., Barrister-at-Law.

Address—27, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Whitehall 3716.

EAST AFRICAN OFFICE

This Office was established in 1925, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the Governments of the East African Territories, and the Kenya-Uganda Transport Administration. It is directly responsible to the E.A. High Commission.

The creation of such an office was recommended by the Parliamentary Commission which visited East Africa in 1924.

The functions of the office are to give all possible information to persons interested in the East African Territories in regard to settlement, commerce, residence and tourist travel, and also to stimulate the trade of East Africa by helping to introduce its products into home markets.

Commissioner—R. Norton, C.M.G., O.B.E.

The office is situated in the Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Telephone: Whitehall 5701.

MALAYAN INFORMATION AGENCY

The Agency is maintained by the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and Singapore with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The primary objects of the Agency are to deal with questions affecting the export trade of Malaya with the United Kingdom, the represent Malaya at trade exhibitions, to advertise its productions and attractions, and to furnish to intending travellers and settlers general information as to conditions and facilities. The Agent also supplies (on payment in certain cases) maps, publications and photographs.

The Agency undertakes for the Malayan Governments work that does not fall within the scope of the transactions of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who are the recognised financial and buying agents of these Governments.

The Agent has the assistance of an advisory board of experienced persons.

The offices of the Agency are at Malaya House, 57, Trafalgar Square W.C.2, and the Agent is W. A. Ward, C.M.G., M.C.

Telephone: Whitehall 9837.

MALTA GOVERNMENT OFFICE

This Office was established in 1930 as an "Agency-General", Malta being at that time a self-governing colony. In 1933, when self-government was removed, the Agency-General was discontinued and a Trade Commissioner was appointed. The primary object of "Malta House", as the Office is sometimes called, is to deal with all questions concerning Malta, including such matters as export trade with the U.K., representation at Trade Exhibitions, advertisement of products and attractions, fostering of tourist trade, supply of general information as to conditions and facilities to intending travellers and settlers, assistance in arranging air or sea passages, dealing with trade and business enquiries concerning the Island. It also deals with the welfare work connected with Maltese living in this country, assisting them in finding suitable occupations, and arranging certain regular social functions such as the monthly meeting of the "Malta Club", which is held on the first Wednesday of every month.

The Trade Commissioner is Lt.-Col. A. V. Agius, M.C., T.D.

The address of the Office is 39, St. James' Street, S.W.1. Telephone: Regent 7361, 7362.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA

The Government of Northern Rhodesia decided in 1946, after consultation with the Colonial Office, to establish its own office in London, and the office was opened in September, 1947. Previously Northern Rhodesia had been represented in London by the East African Office.

In official matters, the office, which is staffed mainly with personnel who were previously resident in Northern Rhodesia, carries out the requests and instructions of the Northern Rhodesia Government and acts when required as an auxiliary to some of the sections in the Colonial Office and Crown Agents Office.

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As regards the purpose of the office in its relationship with the general public, it can be stated that enquiries on any subject of territorial or individual importance whether they emanate from within or outside the territory and which affect the interests and welfare of Northern Rhodesia and its inhabitants will receive appropriate attention from the Commissioner and his staff.

The Commissioner is Major H. K. McKee, C.B.E., M.C.

The office is situated at 57, Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Telephone : Whitehall 2040. Cables : " NORHODCOM LONDON."

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR NYASALAND

Prior to 1940, Nyasaland was one of the territories comprised in the East African group and represented in London by the East African Office, established in 1925 following the recommendation of the Parliamentary Commission which visited East Africa in 1924.

After the outbreak of the war, Nyasaland decided to have a separate representation as the East African Office was placed on a skeleton basis. The Nyasaland Representative thereupon moved over to Rhodesia House and remained there as an independent organisation until moving to new offices at 11B, Lower Regent Street early in 1949.

The functions of the office are to give information to enquirers in regard to settlement, tourist travel, trade and matters of general interest and, in particular, to stimulate the trade in Nyasaland tobacco.

Commissioner—S. S. Murray, M.B.E.

The office is situated at 11B, Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone : Whitehall 0797.

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ASSOCIATIONS, INSTITUTIONS, ETC., CONNECTED WITH COLONIAL AFFAIRS

ANTI-LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE

Specialist research into locust problems was originally started in 1929 under the auspices of the Committee of Civil Research (later absorbed in the Economic Advisory Council). Sir Guy Marshall, then Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, supervised the work administratively, and Dr. B. P. Uvarov was responsible for its technical direction. For the next 15 years its work developed steadily, and the Anti-Locust Research Centre, as the office came to be known, achieved a considerable measure of success both in research and the co-ordination of effort in the war against the locust.

In 1945 it was decided that the Centre's finances, which had been maintained by temporary grants from a number of British Territories, should be put on a more permanent footing, and that it should become independent of the Imperial Institute of Entomology. A grant was made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act covering a period of five years to supplement existing contributions, and Dr. B. P. Uvarov, C.M.G., was appointed as the first Director.

The functions of the Centre are :—

(1) To act as the centre for the co-ordination of locust information.

(2) To be the headquarters of such research work as may be sponsored by His Majesty's Government with regard to locust problems.

(3) To be responsible for the technical direction of anti-locust campaigns where those are necessary ; and of such permanent control schemes as are set up for dealing with the known outbreak areas of locusts in territories where His Majesty's Government has interest or responsibility.

The Centre is situated at the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington ; is administered by the Colonial Office ; and is guided in its scientific work by the Advisory Committee on Anti-Locust Research, which was appointed in 1946. This Committee comprises, in addition to ex-officio members, experts in insect physiology, ecology, migration, behaviour, meteorology, tricology and aircraft production.

The present members of the Committee are as follows :—

Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E., M.A. (*Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew*) (*Chairman*).
G. A. Bull, B.Sc. (*Meteorological Office, Air Ministry*).
Professor G. R. Cameron, D.Sc., M.B., B.S., F.R.S. (*Professor of Morbid Anatomy, University College Hospital Medical School, University of London*).
G. F. Clay, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (*Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies*).
Air-Commodore K. D. G. Collier, C.B.E. (*Ministry of Supply*).
D. L. Gunn, D.Sc., Ph.D. (*Principal Scientific Officer, Anti-Locust Research Centre*).
W. J. Hall, M.C., D.Sc. (*Director, Commonwealth Institute of Entomology*).
S. T. A. Mirrlees, M.A. (*Meteorological Office, Air Ministry*).
S. A. Mumford, M.Sc. (*Ministry of Supply*).
Professor J. W. Munro, M.A., D.Sc. (*Professor of Zoology and Applied Entomology, Imperial College of Science and Technology*).
O. W. Richards, M.A., D.Sc. (*Reader in Entomology, Imperial College of Science and Technology*).
N. D. Riley (*Keeper of Entomology, British Musuem (Natural History)*).
B. P. Uvarov, C.M.G., D.Sc. (*Director, Anti-Locust Research Centre*).
Professor G. C. Varley, M.A., Ph.D. (*Hope Professor of Zoology (Entomology), University of Oxford*).
J. W. Vernon (*Colonial Office*).
V. B. Wigglesworth, M.A., M.D., F.R.S. (*Director, Agricultural Research Council Unit of Insect Physiology. Reader in Entomology, University of Cambridge*).
C. B. Williams, M.A., Sc.D. (*Chief Entomologist, Rothamsted Experimental Station*).
Secretary : A. T. Thompson (*Anti-Locust Research Centre*).

THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH MALAYA

The Association was founded in May, 1920, its members consisting of individuals and companies having interests of various kinds in British Malaya. Under new Rules recently passed any British subject now or formerly interested in, or persons born or domiciled in Malaya, North Borneo or Sarawak is eligible for membership, and any firm or company carrying on business in or with any of these three countries. There are at present some 1,700 individual and 180 company members. The annual subscription is one guinea for individuals and five guineas for companies. One of the Association's objects is to create an informed body of opinion on subjects of public interest, and to represent that opinion wherever it is likely to carry most weight. It provides a link between past and present residents in Malaya and holds social functions in London. It sponsors a monthly magazine and publishes a monthly Bulletin dealing with Malayan, North Borneo and Sarawak affairs. It keeps in touch with all important bodies having large interests in Malaya.

President—The Rt. Hon. Lord Milverton, G.C.M.G.
Secretary—N. R. Jarrett, C.M.G.
Assistant Secretary—Miss A. H. S. Harcourt-Browne.
Offices—Malaya House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.
Telephone : Whitehall 8631.

BRITISH COUNCIL

The Royal Charter defines the objects of the British Council as " promoting a wider knowledge of Our Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the English language abroad and developing closer cultural relations between Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and other countries for the purpose of benefiting the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The Council, in addition to its work in foreign countries, plays a useful part in the Colonies in developing an appreciation of the British way of

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life. Although it operates as an agency of the Colonial Office and in close collaboration with Colonial Governments it is able to carry on cultural and educational activities which do not usually fall within the official sphere and thus supplements the educational and information work of the Colonial Governments.

The Council maintains representatives in the four West African Colonies, and in Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, Aden, Cyprus, Malta, Gibraltar, Kenya, the Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong and Singapore. To most of the other colonial territories it extends its functional services.

The Council's main activities include the establishment and maintenance of cultural centres, technical assistance in the development of library services, the supply of books and publications, and the visit to the United Kingdom of representative people from the Colonies, as well as the provision of scholarships and bursaries for the study of cultural and educational subjects which project the British way of life and promote closer relations between the peoples of Britain and the colonies.

In 1948–49 the expenditure on British Council work in the Colonies amounted to £369,000.

Chairman and Director General—General Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., 3, Hanover St., W.1.
Tel. No. MAYfair 8484.

BUREAU OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL DISEASES

His Majesty's Government have established in London a Bureau for the collection and general distribution of information with regard to hygiene and tropical diseases. Accommodation has been provided by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine at Keppel Street, Gower Street, London, W.C.1. Telephone: Museum 3041. The Bureau is partly maintained from Imperial funds, and from funds provided by contributions from other Governments, principally Dominion and Colonial Governments.

The Bureau is under the general control and direction of an Honorary Managing Committee, appointed by and responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Committee is composed of the following members :—

The Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Office (*Chairman*).
Professor P. A. Buxton, C.M.G., M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., F.R.S. (*Royal Society*).
Lieut.-General Sir James Bennett Hance, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed., K.H.S., I.M.S. (*retd.*).
Sir Wilson Jameson, G.B.E., K.C.B., LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P., K.H.P. (*Ministry of Health*).
Professor G. Macdonald, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M.
Professor J. M. Mackintosh, M.D., F.R.C.P D.P.H.
Sir Philip Manson-Bahr., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.
Sir Edward Mellanby, G.B.E., K.C.B., Sc.D., LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. (*Medical Research Council*).
E. R. A. Merewether, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E.
Brigadier G. S. Parkinson, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., R.A.M.C. (*retd.*).
J. B. Sidebotham, C.M.G., M.A. (*Colonial Office*).
J. C. Betton (*Colonial Office*) (*Secretary*).

The Bureau is administered by a salaried Director and Assistant Director who are assisted by a panel of experts in particular branches of medicine. Its main function is to collect from all sources information regarding hygiene and tropical diseases; to collate, condense and, where necessary, translate this information and to distribute it as widely and quickly as possible among those who are engaged in these fields of medical and health work. This information is made available by means of the publications of the Bureau, viz., the *Tropical Diseases Bulletin* and the *Bulletin of Hygiene*, both of which are issued monthly, and *Supplements to the Tropical Diseases Bulletin* containing summaries of the medical and sanitary reports from British Colonies, Protectorates, and Dependencies. The Bureau possesses a valuable library which is now combined with that of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

The Director of the Bureau is C. Wilcocks, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.; the Assistant Director, H. J. O'D. Burke-Gaffney, O.B.E., M.D., and the Secretary, Captain R. L. Sheppard, O.B.E.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Under the provisions of the Overseas Resources Development Act, 1948, the Colonial Development Corporation was established on 11th February, 1948, and charged with the duty of securing the investigation, formulation and carrying out of projects for developing resources of colonial territories with a view to the expansion of production therein of foodstuffs and raw materials, or for other agricultural, industrial or trade development.

The Corporation is empowered to borrow up to £110 million, and generally its borrowings will take the form of advances from the Secretary of State. It has power to carry on all activities furthering its objects by its own organisation, or in association with other organisations or persons.

The present members of the Board are :—

The Rt. Hon. Lord Trefgarne (*Chairman*).
Sir Frank Stockdale, G.C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Deputy Chairman*).
Robin Brook, O.B.E.
Sir Charles Darwin, K.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., F.R.S.
H. M. Gibson, J.P.
H. N. Hume, C.B.E., M.C.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Milverton, G.C.M.G.
J. Rosa, O.B.E.
E. C. Tansley, C.M.G.
Sir Miles Thomas, D.F.C.

The chief officers of the Corporation are :—

Hugh Weeks, C.M.G. (*Controller of Plans*).
Sir Ernest Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., M.C. (*Controller of Operations*).
R. F. Daly, A.C.A. (*Director of Finance*).
Sinclair Hunter (*Secretary*).

Principal Office :
33, Dover Street, London, W.1

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COMMONWEALTH ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The Imperial Economic Committee established in 1925 is now designated the "Commonwealth Economic Committee." The functions of the Committee were extended by the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930, and again as a result of the Report of the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation, 1933. These functions are now as follows :—

(1) To complete the series of investigations into the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the food products of the overseas parts of the Empire, with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from foreign countries, and to promote the interests of both producers and consumers.

(2) To undertake enquiries into the production for export and marketing in various parts of the world of the raw materials of the Empire.

(3) To prepare, on obtaining the approval of the Governments of the Commonwealth, preliminary surveys of any branch of Empire trade and marketing, such as were contemplated in the recommendation of the Imperial Conference of 1926.

(4) To carry out any investigations arising out of recommendations contained in Reports submitted by the General Economic Committee and adopted by the Imperial Conference of 1930.

(5) To facilitate conferences among those engaged in particular industries in various parts of the Commonwealth.

(6) To examine and report on any economic question which the Governments of the Commonwealth may agree to refer to the Committee.

(7) To undertake the following services transferred from the Empire Marketing Board, viz. :—

(*a*) Periodical market intelligence notes ; and

(*b*) World surveys of production and trade (including those embraced by the "Commodity" series issued by the Empire Marketing Board).

(8) To make proposals to Governments in regard to other economic services and enquiries which, in its view, should be conducted on a co-operative basis, it being understood that this does not give to the Committee any power to initiate proposals regarding consultation in respect of economic policy.

The Committee consists of members nominated by their respective Governments. It is financed by contributions from all the Governments of the Commonwealth, and reports to those Governments.

Prior to the war the publications of the Committee comprised statistical surveys, special reports and regular intelligence services ; 29 special reports and five surveys have been published. Summary reviews of production and trade were published annually on meat, fruit, dairy produce, grain crops, plantation crops, industrial fibres, and vegetable oils and oilseeds. The intelligence services included regular periodicals on dairy produce, fresh fruit, dried and canned fruit, wool (each with annual supplements) and on tobacco. The activities of the Committee have been resumed and publications issued during 1948 include the seven volumes of the "Commodity Series," the monthly "Wool Intelligence," "Tobacco Intelligence" and "Intelligence Bulletin." Membership of the Committee is as under :—

United Kingdom—Sir Horace Hamilton, G.C.B. (*Chairman*) ; Sir Geoffrey Clarke, C.S.I., O.B.E.

Canada—Frederic Hudd, Official Secretary ; A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor.

Australia—N. R. Mighell, C.M.G., Deputy High Commissioner ; C. E. Critchley, M.B.E., Senior Government Trade Commissioner.

New Zealand—The Rt. Hon. W. J. Jordan, P.C., High Commissioner ; H. E. Davies.

Union of South Africa—A. P. Van der Post, Senior Trade Commissioner (one seat vacant).

Newfoundland—Colonel W. F. Rendell, C.B.E., Trade Commissioner ; Edgar Bowring.

Southern Rhodesia—K. M. Goodenough, High Commissioner.

India—The High Commissioner (one seat vacant).

Pakistan—The High Commissioner (one seat vacant).

Ceylon—Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (one seat vacant).

Colonies—R. Emanuel ; Julian S. Crossley.

G. S. Dunnett, O.B.E., *Secretary*.

Address—2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone—WHItehall 5586.

COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE OF ENTOMOLOGY

The Institute was founded at the beginning of 1913 and absorbed the Entomological Research Committee appointed in June, 1909, by the Marquess of Crewe, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the object of furthering the study of economic entomology particularly in the British Tropical African Colonies and Protectorates. The purpose of the Institute was to encourage and coordinate entomological work throughout the Empire in relation to both human and animal diseases and to agriculture ; it was to act as a centre for the collection, coordination and dissemination of all information bearing upon injurious and useful insects and other Arthropods.

The Institute was known as the Imperial Bureau of Entomology until 1930, then as the Imperial Institute of Entomology until 1st January, 1948, when the name was changed to Commonwealth Institute of Entomology. The head Office is at the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, S.W.7. Telephone : Kensington 6323 ; and the Publication Office at 41, Queen's Gate, South Kensington, S.W.7. Telephone : Western 4341.

The Director is W. J. Hall, M.C., D.Sc., and the Assistant Director, T. H. C. Taylor, D.Sc.

The Institute was formerly under the control of an Honorary Committee of Management, but as from 1st October, 1933, in accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation, 1933, it has been placed under the control of the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux.

Contributions for the upkeep of the Institute, which amount to approximately £20,700 per annum, are made by H.M.'s Governments in

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the United Kingdom and in the Dominions, the Government of India, the Governments of the Colonies, Protectorates, etc., and of the Sudan.

The Institute publishes a quarterly journal entitled "The Bulletin of Entomological Research" which consists of original papers on entomological subjects; and a monthly journal entitled "The Review of Applied Entomology" (in two parts "Medical and Veterinary" and "Agricultural") summarizing all current entomological literature bearing on injurious insects and arthropods. The identification of insects is also undertaken on a large scale for entomologists in all parts of the Empire, and information and advice are given on any matters concerning injurious insects. A very extensive library of works dealing with applied entomology has been built up and is available for reference.

The Fifth Commonwealth Entomological Conference, organised by the Institute, was held in July, 1948. Normally these Conferences are held quinquennially, but, owing to the War, thirteen years had elasped since the last. An unusually large number of delegates were nominated by Governments and great interest was shown; the meetings were exceptionally well attended by entomologists both from home and overseas.

COMMONWEALTH MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

The Institute (which was formerly known as the Imperial Bureau of Mycology and later as the Imperial Mycological Institute), was founded in 1920. It was the outcome of a proposal unanimously adopted by the Imperial War Conference in 1918, that a central organization should be established for the encouragement and co-ordination of work throughout the Empire on the diseases of plants caused by fungi.

The Institute was formerly under the control of an Honorary Committee of Management, but as from 1st October, 1933, in accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation, 1933, it has been placed under the control of the Executive Council of the Commonwealth (then Imperial) Agricultural Bureaux.

The funds of the Institute are provided by grants from the Governments of the United Kingdom, the various Dominions and Colonies, etc., and the Sudan. The Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Ireland, also makes an annual contribution. Its work on the diseases of plants caused by fungi is broadly on the same lines as that of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology in regard to insects. Its primary function is to assist economic mycologists in the overseas parts of the Empire by the accumulation and distribution of information on all matters connected with plant diseases and by the identification of specimens. The former purpose is fulfilled by the issue of a monthly *Review of Applied Mycology*, the establishment of a lending library, the preparation of translations and summaries of existing knowledge, and also by direct correspondence. Other publications include maps showing the world distribution of major plant diseases. In addition to the identification of specimens, critical studies of parasitic fungi are carried out and a collection of fungus cultures maintained. Accommodation is provided for overseas workers who may wish to prosecute their researches while in England. With the co-operation of the Empire Marketing Board, a new building was built on a site in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and the Institute entered into occupation of this in July, 1930. A first Imperial Mycological Conference, organised by the Institute and attended by a large number of home and overseas mycologists, was held in 1924, and similar conferences, which were widely attended, were held in September, 1929, September, 1934 and July, 1948. The Fourth Imperial Mycological Conference, which was to be held in September, 1939, had to be cancelled owing to the outbreak of war.

The address of the Institute is: Ferry Lane, Kew (Telephone: Richmond 0603).

Director: S. P. Wiltshire, M.A., D.Sc.

CORONA CLUB

The Corona Club was founded by Joseph Chamberlain in 1900 with the object of providing an annual opportunity for officers on leave from the colonies to meet socially with each other, the members of the Colonial Office, and retired officers of the Colonial Service.

In pursuance of this idea, an Annual Colonial Service Dinner is held, usually about the second or third week in June, under the presidency of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being. The dinner concludes with a short speech by the Secretary of State, after which those present are enabled to move freely about and converse with the Secretary of State and with each other.

Membership of the club is open to all past and present members of the government service in the colonies, protectorates and trust territories administered by the Colonial Office, and of the Colonial Office itself and the Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, irrespective of rank.

The annual subscription to the club is 5*s*., which goes towards printing, clerical assistance and other necessary expenses, any balance being devoted to reduction of the cost of the dinner. A compounded payment of £2 2*s*. secures life membership of the club.

The Chairman of the Corona Club Committee is Sir Cosmo Parkinson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.

Full particulars of the Club may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Colonial Office.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION

This body was incorporated by Royal Charter in November, 1921, and was endowed with a fund of nearly £1,000,000, being half the Government's share of the surplus from the wartime control of Egyptian cotton. Until 31st March, 1948, it derived further funds from a statutory levy on all cotton purchased by spinners in the United Kingdom. This has been replaced during the 3 years ending 31st March, 1951, by a grant of £18,000 a year from the Cotton Board, 1948. The Corporation staffs and maintains experiment stations in several cotton-growing parts of the Empire, where such problems are investigated as the breeding of the varieties of cotton most suitable for each district, and the control of pests and diseases. It has made financial grants to Colonial Governments for the development of cotton growing, and has paid for supplementary agricultural officers until it has been found possible to absorb them on the regular establishments. By means of post-graduate studentships it has provided for the further training of men to act as specialists and agricultural officers in the new cotton-growing countries, either in Government

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service or on the Corporation's staff. The Corporation also maintained a long-range research station in Trinidad from 1926 to 1944, where fundamental problems relating to the genetics and physiology of the cotton plant were studied. These investigations and the plant breeding work that has been carried out since 1925 at the Corporation's main Experiment Station at Barberton, South Africa, are being transferred to a new Central Research Station in Uganda which will, it is hoped, be opened in the autumn of 1949.

Secretary—J. C. May, 1A, Harrington Road, South Kensington, S.W.7.

Telephone: Kensington 9942.

EMPIRE FORESTRY CONFERENCE AND THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EMPIRE FORESTRY

The Conference meets periodically, usually quinquennially, to discuss questions of forest policy in the Empire and the wider technical aspects of forestry. Owing to the war, there was a gap of twelve years between the meeting in South Africa in 1935 and the meeting in the United Kingdom in 1947. The preparatory work for this Conference and the steps necessary to give effect to the resolutions are carried out by the Standing Committee on Empire Forestry, composed as follows:—

The Chairman of the Empire Forestry Conference; Technical Commissioner of the British Forestry Commission; Director of Imperial Forestry Institute; Member of Council of Empire Forestry Association; and one representative of each of the following: Colonial Office; unit of Empire in which last Conference was held; unit of Empire in which next Conference will be held.

J. Q. Williamson, M.B.E. (*Secretary*), 25, Savile Row, W.1. Telephone: Regent 0221.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

Telephone: Whitehall 6240.

The Empire Parliamentary Association was formed at the coronation of H.M. King George V in 1911. It was felt by those who took part in the historic assembly of the members of the Imperial Parliament and the representatives of the Parliaments of the Dominions who were the guests of the "Lords and Commons Committee (1911) for entertaining the Representatives of the Dominion Parliaments" that the occasion should be utilised to form an association having as its object the establishment of permanent machinery to provide a more ready exchange of information, and to facilitate closer understanding and more frequent intercourse, between those engaged in the parliamentary government of the component parts of the Empire.

The Association was thereupon formed under the above title and constituted upon strictly non-party lines. The machinery of the Association—which consists to-day of 35 branches in various Empire legislatures—provides for its members introductions and hospitality in any self-governing country of the Empire for members visiting from other countries; various travel facilities; information by means of publications on matters of common interest to the various parliaments, and also special information on any subject which members may desire to study; meetings and conferences amongst members of the Association for the discussion of matters of mutual interest; parliamentary privileges for visiting oversea members in the matter of access to various parts of the Houses of Parliament for the purposes of hearing debates and of meeting other members of the Association, etc.

Study Committees

All-party study committees have been formed in the United Kingdom and other branches to deal with various subjects such as:—Empire Foreign Relations and Defence; Colonial Affairs, etc. These study committees hold frequent meetings throughout the year, when an address is given by a visiting statesman from another Empire country. Foreign affairs study committees have been formed by members of the branches of the Association in the Parliaments of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

Parliamentary Conferences

Besides numerous regular meetings of the various study committees there have been a number of Empire Parliamentary Conferences in various countries of the Empire at which delegations from oversea parliaments have been entertained and have discussed with the members of the inviting country problems of mutual interest.

The first of these plenary Parliamentary Conferences was held in the United Kingdom during the first world war in 1916. Subsequent conferences have been held in the Union of South Africa in 1924, the Commonwealth of Australia in 1926, the Dominion of Canada in 1928, and again in the United Kingdom on the occasions of the jubilee of H.M. King George V in 1935 and the coronation of H.M. King George VI in 1937.

Smaller delegations held conferences in Newfoundland in 1925, Malta in 1927, Bermuda in 1932, Victoria in 1934, South Australia in 1936, New South Wales in 1938, and Bermuda again in 1946; and invitations were issued by the branch in New Zealand for a plenary Empire Parliamentary Conference to be held in that Dominion in 1940. This was postponed on account of the war.

During the war small delegations from the parliaments of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa visited the United Kingdom at the invitation of the U.K. branch of the Association. Similarly, delegations from the United Kingdom parliament visited Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. During the visit to Canada in 1943 representatives of the United Kingdom parliament were joined by representatives of the Australian, New Zealand and Bermuda parliaments. For the meetings in Ottawa in the course of this visit a delegation from the Congress of the United States joined, for the first time in the history of the Association, in conference with the British Commonwealth representatives. This precedent of the association of the United States Congress with the Conferences was followed at the Bermuda Conference (1946) mentioned above.

It is of interest to note that the Parliamentary Conference held in the United Kingdom in 1937 took place shortly before the Imperial Conference. It was thus possible at this Conference of Parliaments to form a link with the Conference of Governments, by reason of the fact that the head of each parliamentary delegation from the Dominions was a member of the subsequent

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Imperial Conference, while a number of the Ministers of the United Kingdom took part in both conferences. The Parliamentary Conference thus provided a valuable exploratory ground to ascertain the points of view of representative men of all parties in the various parliaments on matters of common interest which were subsequently to be discussed by the representatives of the governments.

Publications

The Association publishes quarterly, under the auspices of the United Kingdom branch, the *Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire* which summaries in a convenient form the legislative proposals and enactments and the debates in the Empire's legislatures. The Association also publishes a bi-monthly confidential *Report on Foreign Affairs* which supplies to Members of Parliament throughout the Empire accurate and authoritative information on external affairs of common interest to the Empire. An additional quarterly publication has recently been issued giving a summary of the proceedings of general interest which take place in the Congress of the United States.

The funds of the United Kingdom branch of the Association are derived chiefly from a Treasury grant-in-aid and from parliamentary grants from the oversea branches towards the cost of producing and distributing the publications of the Association.

The following is a list of the chief officers of the branches of the Association in the United Kingdom and affiliated branches in the Colonial Empire.

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Presidents—Rt. Hon. Viscount Jowitt (*Lord Chancellor*); Col. The Rt. Hon. D. Clifton Brown, M.P. (*Speaker of the House of Commons*).

Vice-Presidents—Rt. Hon. Clement R. Attlee, C.H., M.P. (*Prime Minister*); Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, O.M., C.H., F.R.S., M.P. (*Leader of the Opposition*).

Joint Treasurers—Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P. (*Chancellor of the Exchequer*); Sir George Harvie Watt, Bt., K.C., M.P.

Secretary and Editor of Publications—Sir Howard d'Egville, K.B.E., LL.D., Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, London.

(Similar branches of the Association exist, under the presidency of the Speakers of the two Houses and the vice-presidency of the leaders of all parties, in the parliaments of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Eire, Ceylon, Southern Rhodesia, the State Parliaments of Australia and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada.

LEGISLATURE OF BERMUDA

President—Sir Brooke Francis, K.C. (*President of the Legislative Council*); J. W. Cox (*Speaker of the House of Assembly*).

Secretary and Offices—Sir Stanley Spurling, C.M.G., O.B.E., Legislative Council, Hamilton.

LEGISLATURE OF BARBADOS

Presidents—D. G. Leacock (*President of the Legislative Council*); G. B. Evelyn (*Speaker of the House of Assembly*).

Secretary and Offices—D. Lee Sarjeant (*Clerk, General Assembly*), Public Buildings, Bridgetown.

LEGISLATURE OF THE BAHAMAS

Presidents—A. K. Solomon, C.B.E., K.C. (*President of the Legislative Council*); A. H. Pritchard (*Speaker of the House of Assembly*).

Secretary and Offices—J. Smith (*Chief Clerk, House of Assembly*), House of Assembly, Nassau.

LEGISLATURE OF JAMAICA

Presidents—Sir Noel Livingston (*President of the Legislative Council*); C. M. Aitcheson (*Speaker of the House of Representatives*).

Secretary and Offices—Clinton Hart (*Clerk, Legislative Council*), Headquarters House, Kingston, Jamaica.

LEGISLATURE OF MAURITIUS

President—Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, K.C.M.G. (*President of the Council of Government*).

Secretary and Offices—Ackbar Gwjadhur, M.L.C., Council Office, Port Louis.

LEGISLATURE OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

President—Sir John Shaw, K.C.M.G. (*President of the Legislative Council*).

Secretary and Offices—J. L. Superville (*Clerk of Legislative Council*), Red House, Port of Spain.

LEGISLATURE OF BRITISH GUIANA

President—Sir C. C. Woolley, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (*President of the Legislative Council*).

Secretary and Offices—I. Crum Ewing (*Clerk of the Legislative Council*), Legislative Council, Georgetown.

LEGISLATURE OF GRENADA

President—R. D. H. Arundell, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Governor of Windward Islands and President of the Legislative Council*).

Secretary and Offices—E. S. Gittens (*Clerk of the Legislative Council*), Government Offices, St. George's.

LEGISLATURE OF ST. VINCENT

President—R. H. Garvey, C.M.G., M.B.E. (*President of the Legislative Council*).

Secretary and Offices—A. L. Samuel (*Clerk of the Council*), Government Offices, Kingstown.

LEGISLATURE OF ST. LUCIA

President—J. M. Stow (*Administrator*).

Secretary and Offices—D. F. Mayers (*Clerk of Council*), Government Office, St. Lucia.

LEGISLATURE OF DOMINICA

President—E. P. Arrowsmith (*Administrator*).

Secretary and Offices—J. N. McIntyre, M.B.E. (*Clerk of the Council*), Government Offices, Roseau.

LEGISLATURE OF THE GOLD COAST

President—Sir Gerald Creasy, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*President of the Legislative Council*).

Secretary and Offices—F. Ribeiro Ayeh (*Clerk of the Legislative Council*), Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

President—Sir Gilbert Rennie, C.M.G., M.C. (*President of the Legislative Council*).

Secretary and Offices—N. S. Knight (*Clerk of Councils*), Legislative Council, Lusaka.

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LEGISLATURE OF KENYA

President—Hon. F. W. Cavendish Bentinck, C.M.G.
Secretary and Offices—Alex. M. Wilkie (*Acting Clerk to the Legislative Council*), The Secretariat, Nairobi.

LEGISLATURE OF NIGERIA

President—Sir John Macpherson, K.C.M.G. (*President of the Legislative Council*).
Secretary and Offices—S. Ade Ojo, M.B.E. (*Clerk to the Council*), Legislative Council, Lagos.

LEGISLATURE OF MALTA

President—Professor P. P. Debono (*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*).
Secretary and Offices—Dr. J. A. Miceli, Legislative Assembly, Valetta.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W.1.
Telephone: Whitehall 5586.

The Imperial Agricultural Bureaux, as it was called prior to 1948, consisting of nominees of the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, India, and Pakistan, and of the Colonial Office, was set up in 1929 to administer a number (8) of Bureaux organised to act as clearing houses of information on research in eight specialised fields of agricultural science, and financed from a common fund provided by the Governments of the Empire. In 1933, the Council was entrusted with the supervision of the administration and finances of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology and the Commonwealth Mycological Institute and of such research activities in the United Kingdom as the participating governments may agree should in future be conducted on a co-operative basis. On the recommendation of the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference of 1936 the Governments directed the creation of two more Commonwealth Bureaux, for Forestry and Dairy Science respectively. The Commonwealth Bureau of Biological Control situated at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, and the Potato Collection at Cambridge, are also under the administration of the Council. Prior to the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux Review Conference of 1946 the Bureau of Biological Control was known as the Parasite Service, a branch of the Institute of Entomology. The annual reports of the Council are submitted to each of the Governments through their several members on the Council.

Sir Patrick Laird, C.B., F.R.S.E. (*Chairman*).
Sir Herbert Howard (*Secretary*).

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture was established in September, 1921, as the outcome of recommendations made in their Report (Command Paper 562) by the Tropical Agricultural College Committee appointed by Viscount Milner in 1919. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1926. The object of the College is to promote the study of Tropical Agriculture in suitable surroundings and to create a body of British expert agriculturists well versed in the knowledge of soil management, crop and animal husbandry in the tropics, and of scientists possessing an intimate knowledge of the application of the natural sciences to tropical agriculture in all its branches, and to conduct research. Much of the research is financed by Special Research Schemes, under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act (Bananas, Cocoa, Soils, Sugar). The college buildings are at St. Augustine, near St. Joseph, Trinidad, on land granted to the college by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The funds of the college are derived from contributions from colonies and industries participating in the movement and an imperial grant. The Imperial Department of Agriculture, founded in 1898, was amalgamated with the college on 1st April, 1922.

The academic year extends from 1st October to 30th June. The following courses and facilities for study are available :—

1. Post-Graduate Courses.—Open to holders of a degree or diploma of any British university, university college or other academic institution specifically approved by the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Special facilities are available for such graduates to extend their knowledge of, or undertake investigations into, subjects pertaining to tropical agriculture.

2. Special Courses—Open to officers of agricultural departments in the tropics or similar institutions. Details are arranged on application.

3. A Three-Year Diploma Course, primarily intended to give instruction in West Indian agriculture. Admission to it, therefore, is, save in exceptional circumstances, limited to students from the Caribbean area. As qualification for admission to this course the matriculation of any university within the British Empire or its recognised equivalent will be accepted.

4. A Two-Year Course in Sugar Technology.

The tuition fees are as follows :—

(*a*) Post Graduate Course £75 per annum, or in the case of a student from a foreign country £125 per annum.

(*b*) Special Course £75 per annum, or in the case of students from contributing colonies £15 per annum. Foreign subjects : £125.

(*c*) Sugar Course, £75 per annum, or in the case of students from foreign countries £125 per annum.

(*d*) Diploma Course £50 per annum, or in the case of students coming from foreign countries £100 per annum.

President—Sir Eric Macfadyen, M.A., J.P.
Chairman of the Governing Body—Sir Frank Stockdale, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Principal—Harold James Page, O.B.E., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Secretary—N. H. Young.
Registrar—G. G. Gianetti, M.A., Dip. Agric. (Econ.).
Bursar—Major H. N. Lee, O.B.E.
Assistant Bursar—J. Shields, A.C.I.S.
College Engineer—C. T. Watts, M.I.Mech.E.

Professors

Agronomy—A. de K. Frampton, C.D.A.
Botany—Vacant.
Chemistry—F. Hardy, M.A., Dip. Agr.
Economics—C. Y. Shephard, C.B.E., Ph.D., B.Sc.
Entomology—T. W. Kirkpatrick, M.A., Dip. Agric., F.R.E.S.
Mycology—R. E. D. Baker, M.A., A.I.C.T.A.

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Lecturers

Agronomy—C. W. Lynn, A.I.C.T.A., Dip. Agric. (Advisory and Extension Methods); L. J. C. Evans, Dip. Agric. A.I.C.T.A.; J. E. Mayne, B.Sc. (Crop Husbandry).
Animal Husbandry—G. H. Webb, N.D.A., C.D.A.
Botany—J. Wilson, B.Sc.
Chemistry—H. Lees, Ph.D., B.Sc., A.R.I.C.; G. Rodrigues, F.R.I.C.
Economics—A. L. Jolly, Ph.D., M.A., M.Sc.
Entomology—E. McC. Callan, Ph.D., B.Sc., A.R.C.S., D.I.C.
Mycology—W. T. Dale, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A.
Sugar Technology—R. D. E. Yearwood, D.I.C.T.A., A.I.C.T.A.

RESEARCH SCHEMES

Cocoa Research Scheme

Soil Chemist—J. W. Porteous, Ph.D., B.Sc. (Hons.).
Biochemist—F. Haworth, Ph.D., B.Sc., A.R.I.C.
Senior Plant Physiologist—H. H. Evans, Ph.D.
Plant Breeder—F. W. Cope, A.R.C.S., M.Sc.
Field Officer—G. E. L. Spencer, D.I.C.T.A.

Soils Research Scheme

Soil Surveyor—K. C. Vernon, B.Sc. (Hons.).
Soil Surveyor—F. C. Darcel, B.Sc. Agric. (Hons.).
Soil Physicist—H. Charnock, M.Sc., D.I.C.

Banana Research Scheme

Cytogeneticist—N. W. Simmonds, M.A., A.I.C.T.A.

Sugar Research Scheme

Director—L. F. Wiggins, D.Sc., Ph.D., A.R.I.C.

Further particulars regarding the college can be obtained from the Secretary, The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, or from the Registrar, St. Augustine, Trinidad, B.W.I.

Telephone: Temple Bar 2540.

IMPERIAL FORESTRY INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

The Institute was founded in 1924 as a result of a resolution of the British Empire Forestry Conference held in Canada in 1923. It is financed jointly by Colonial Governments, the Forestry Commission, and the University; it provides undergraduate and post-graduate training in forestry and refresher courses for forest officers of the Empire and others, undertakes the structural examination and identification of woods and the identification of trees, and carries out research on biological and economic problems bearing on forestry.

The Institute is combined with the University Department of Forestry under the Professor of Forestry.

The Institute is supervised by a University Committee which includes representatives of the Colonies, India and the other Universities.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

The Imperial Institute was erected at South Kensington as the National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, by whom it was opened in May, 1893.

The principal objects of the Institute are to promote the utilisation of the commercial and industrial resources of the Empire, by the chemical and technical investigation of raw materials and by the supply of information relating to such materials and their production; to maintain a comprehensive exhibition illustrating the life, scenery and interests of all the countries of the Empire overseas; and to spread a knowledge of the life and work of the peoples of the Empire amongst children of this country.

The Institute ceased to act as an independent institution in 1902, when it was placed under the management of the Board of Trade by Act of Parliament. The Colonial Office assumed the management by arrangement with the Board of Trade in 1907, and was placed in statutory control by the Imperial Institute (Management) Act of 1916.

As an outcome of the Report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1923 and the subsequent resolution of the Imperial Economic Conference, an Act of Parliament (the Imperial Institute Act, 1925) was passed which repeals the Acts of 1902 and 1916, and provides (1) for the transfer of the Institute to the control of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade; (2) for its management, under that Minister, by a Board of Governors representing all the interests concerned, and (3) for the amalgamation of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau with the Institute. The provisions of this Act were carried into effect in 1925.

The following is a brief account of the activities of the Institute.

The Institute works in co-operation with the Agricultural, Mines and other technical departments in the Dominions and Colonies, whose operations it supplements by undertaking investigations and enquiries relating to the composition, uses and commercial value of products (animal, vegetable or mineral) in consultation with merchants and manufacturers with a view to the local utilisation of the products or their export.

In addition to general laboratories for the investigation of products, there are special laboratories for the examination of rubber, cement, and ceramic materials, and complete technical trials of these and other materials can be carried out. By its close association with manufacturers and users of raw materials in this country, the Institute is able to arrange large-scale trials of promising materials when necessary. Samples of the principal raw materials which have been investigated and commercially valued during recent years, and for which full information is available, can be inspected by interested enquirers.

Special analyses and investigations are undertaken for firms or private persons in any part of the Empire on payment of appropriate charges. Application for such investigations should be made in writing to the Director.

For the execution of the investigation and enquiry work of the Institute two departments are maintained, viz., Plant and Animal Products, and Mineral Resources. Each department is under a Principal and has its own laboratory and intelligence sections, and is responsible for all publications dealing with its particular subjects. In each department a special feature is made of the collecting and indexing of published and other information likely to be of service in dealing with enquiries and other work of the Institute.

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Plant and Animal Products Department.—This department deals with all investigations and enquiries relating to foodstuffs, oilseeds, essential oils, fibres, drugs, tobacco, tanning materials, gums and resins, and similar products. Under the supervision of an Advisory Council on Plant and Animal Products, Consultative Committees, including representatives of Overseas Empire Governments and of the trades or industries concerned, co-operate in the work on silk, vegetable fibres, oils and oilseeds, essential oils, gums and resins, tanning materials, hides and skins, and insecticidal materials of vegetable origin; other Committees will be formed as and when required. Investigations of plantation rubber are also carried out at the Institute under the direction of the London Advisory Committee for Rubber Research (Ceylon and Malaya).

A very large number of reports on these subjects have been made to the Governments of the Dominions and Colonies. The results of some of the investigations are recorded in the quarterly "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute".

Mineral Resources Department.—This department is responsible for dealing with all investigations and enquiries relating to minerals, its activities including a Technical and Commercial Intelligence Service, a Laboratory Investigation and Assay Service, a Mining Law Service, and a Mineral Publication Service. Seven Consultative Committees, composed mainly of members representing the industries concerned, co-operate in the work under the guidance of an Advisory Council on Mineral Resources which includes representatives of the various Overseas Governments. In this way a link is provided between the mineral producers of the Empire and the merchants and manufacturers in Great Britain.

Library.—The library of the Institute contains a large collection of Dominion and Colonial works of reference, and is regularly supplied with the more important reports and other publications of government departments in Great Britain, the Dominions and Colonies, and also most foreign countries. More than 800 serial publications, mainly of a scientific or technical character, are regularly received.

The library is available for the use of inquirers between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on weekdays (10 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays).

Statistical Section.—This section is concerned with the collection of statistics for the use of other departments of the Institute and with all enquiries relating to statistics, for which purpose the chief statistical publications of nearly all British and foreign countries are regularly received.

Public Exhibition Galleries.—The exhibits in these galleries (which are open to the public every week-day 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., admission free) are supplied chiefly through the Governments of the countries concerned, but also by manufacturers in Great Britain who employ Empire raw materials in their industries. The exhibits thus constitute a permanent exhibition illustrative of the commercial and industrial resources of the Overseas Countries of the Empire in relation to the home producer and consumer of finished goods. The specimens of raw products are of vegetable, mineral and animal origin, and have descriptive labels, statistical charts and diagrams attached to them stating their nature, uses and commercial importance. Other exhibits comprising dioramas, statuettes, transparencies, photographs, maps, models, sporting trophies and examples of handicrafts, etc., illustrate the life of the people, local scenery and industries.

Guide Lecturers conduct parties through the galleries by arrangement. Surplus specimens of economic products when available are supplied at a nominal charge to school museums. Reference samples of little known raw products not generally available on the market are supplied to manufacturers and others interested.

There is an inquiry stand in the galleries for the supply of free literature and general information and for the sale of Imperial Institute publications. Pamphlets, circulars, hand-books, etc., relating to the commerce, agriculture, mining and other industries of the Commonwealth, and also to local conditions, are available for gratuitous distribution. Imperial Institute series of picture postcards, illustrating the more important industries of the Empire, are on sale, price 1*s.* per packet of six cards.

The Exhibition Pavilion and Imperial Gallery of Art in the galleries are available for special exhibitions of a temporary nature.

Cinema.—Films depicting the life, scenery and industries of the various countries of the British Empire overseas are shown in the cinema every week-day at 3 p.m. (Saturdays, 2.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m.) admission free.

Central Film Library.—The Central Film Library which is controlled by the Central Office of Information but housed in the Institute contains cinematograph films illustrating the industries and agriculture, as well as the life and scenery, of the United Kingdom and the Empire overseas. The films are available for loan to schools and other approved bodies in this country without other charge than the cost of return carriage.

Lantern Slide and Film Strip Library.—Series of lantern slides and film strips of the Empire are also available for loan on terms similar to those for films.

Empire Lectures Scheme.—Since 1940 the Imperial Institute has offered to primary and secondary schools and to other organisations throughout the country, lecturers fully qualified to talk on any part of the Empire or on different aspects of Empire affairs.

The purpose of the scheme is to supplement the work of the teacher by providing a realistic background to school study of Empire countries.

General Publications.—The "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" is published quarterly, price 2*s.* 6*d.*, by post 2*s.* 9*d.* (annual subscription 10*s.*, including postage), and may be ordered direct from the Institute or through any bookseller. The Bulletins contain records of the principal investigations conducted by the Imperial Institute, and articles relating to progress in agricultural, mineral and other industries, with special reference to the industrial utilisation of raw materials of the British Empire. Other features of the Bulletin are (1) a record of work conducted by Government Technical Departments Overseas; and (2) bibliographies of the more important published reports, articles, etc., on plant and animal products, economic minerals and vegetable insecticides.

Monographs and other publications relating to subjects and products dealt with at the Institute are also prepared. Such publications include a "Descriptive List of some Empire Timbers recommended by the Imperial Institute Advisory

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Committee on Timbers" and "Grading Rules and Standard Sizes for Empire Hardwoods"; "The Collection of Reptile Skins for Commercial Purposes"; "The Drying of East African Hides with reference to the prevention of Blister" and "The Preparation of Empire Hides and Skins," (reports issued with the approval of the Imperial Institute Consultative Committee on Hides and Skins); "Commercial Plant Fibres (excluding Cotton) of the British Empire;" "World's Cinchona Bark Industry"; "Survey of Insecticide Materials of Vegetable Origin"; "Tung Oil Industry of the United States"; "Chicle, Jelutong and Allied Materials"; "War-Time Drug Supplies and Empire Production"; and "Paper-making Materials of the British Empire." "Indian (Sunn or Sann) Hemp, its Production and Utilisation" and "The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire," were issued by the late Empire Marketing Board.

The Mineral Resources Department took over and continued the publications issued by the late Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau on the Mineral Resources of the British Empire and foreign countries, including the annual Statistical Summary, a series on the Mining Laws of the British Empire, and monographs on specific minerals and metals. Some 50 monographs have been issued but the publication programme was interrupted by the war, and no monographs have since appeared. It is hoped to renew publication in the near future. The Mineral Resources section of the quarterly *Bulletin* has, however, lately included a special series of authoritative articles on the geology and mineral resources of colonial territories, accompanied by geological maps and mineral maps. These are also issued as separate publications.

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Note.—Sir Harry Lindsay, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., Director of the Imperial Institute, and W. H. J. Gillham and W. T. Pawley of the Board of Trade attend meetings of the Board of Governors and Managing Committee.

STAFF

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EXHIBITION GALLERIES

Curator—F. Boulton.

LONDON ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR RUBBER RESEARCH (CEYLON AND MALAYA)

Superintendent—G. Martin, B.Sc. (Birm.), F.I.R.I.
Telephone: Kensington 3264.

INCORPORATED LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine was founded in 1898 by the late Sir Alfred Jones, K.C.M.G., a prominent Liverpool shipowner and President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. The purposes of the School are to train medical practitioners proceeding to the tropics in the subjects of tropical medicine and hygiene, and to conduct original researches into and organise prophylactic measures against tropical disease.

Courses of instruction for the Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (D.T.M. & H.) of the University of Liverpool are held at the School twice yearly, during the autumn and lent terms. Each course lasts approximately four months, and

* Members of Managing Committee.

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comprises lectures and demonstrations on tropical medicine and pathology, bacteriology, parasitology, entomology, tropical hygiene, applied entomology, sanitary engineering, vital statistics and epidemiology, meteorology and climatology, and chemistry. The Milne Medal in tropical medicine and the Warrington Yorke Medal in tropical hygiene are awarded on the results of the examination for this Diploma. Medical practitioners of any nationality and of either sex, holding qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom or otherwise acceptable to the University of Liverpool, are admitted to the courses of instruction and examination for the D.T.M. & H.

Courses of instruction are also given in public health entomology and parasitology to students taking the Diploma in Public Health (Liverpool), and in veterinary entomology and parasitology to undergraduate students working for the M.R.C.V.S. diploma and the B.V.Sc. degree.

Facilities are available, under certain conditions, to those wishing to carry out research in any particular branch of entomology and parasitology.

The Sir Alfred Jones Tropical Ward at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary is attached to and staffed by the School. Accommodation consists of ten beds in the general ward and four private wards for paying patients. In May, 1944, the Tropical Diseases Centre at Smithdown Road Municipal Hospital was founded under the Emergency Medical Service for the investigation and treatment of difficult and obscure cases of tropical disease. This unit is visited daily by members of the staff of the School in a consultant capacity. Clinical instruction is carried out both at the Smithdown Road Centre and at the Royal Infirmary.

In 1907 the School founded the *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology* for the publication of its own scientific work and work of a similar character. The *Annals* have now reached their forty-third volume.

The present buildings of the School, comprising lecture theatres, a museum, library, teaching and research laboratories, etc., were opened in 1920, and considerably enlarged in 1939–40 Further extensive alterations have recently been carried out.

In 1922 the Sir Alfred Jones Laboratory was opened at Freetown, Sierra Leone. Owing to war-time difficulties the Laboratory had to be closed temporarily in August, 1941.

Patron—H.M. The King.
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Honorary Vice-Presidents—Sir H. J. Read, G.C.M.G., C.B.; Baron Milverton of Lagos and of Clifton, G.C.M.G.
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Dutton and Walter Myers Professor of Entomology and Parasitology—R. M. Gordon, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Professor of Tropical Hygiene—T. H. Davey, O.B.E., M.D.
Director of the Warrington Yorke Department of Chemotherapy—Vacant.
Senior Lecturer in the Department of Tropical Medicine and Physician in Charge of the Department of Clinical Tropical Medicine—A. R. D. Adams, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.T.M.
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Honorary Consulting Physician—B. G. Maegraith, M.A., M.B., D.Phil.
Honorary Assistant Physician—D. R. Seaton, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.P., D.T.M., D.T.H.
SECRETARIAT.
Secretary—Lt.-Col. P. G. R. Burford, T.D., M.A.
Laboratory Secretary—Elisabeth M. Yorke.

All enquiries with regard to the Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene should be made to the Laboratory Secretary, School of Tropical Medicine, Pembroke Place, Liverpool, 3.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON LOCUST CONTROL

This Committee was set up in March, 1942, for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the experts of the Anti-Locust Research Centre and the various departments of state which are concerned with combating the depredations of locusts, and of organising, where necessary, campaigns for their destruction.

The Committee is the heritor of the Locust Control Committee, established by the Economic Advisory Council which included in its activities

(i) Investigations in the field with regard to locust destruction.

(ii) Investigation of the original breeding area of the three main types of locust.

This programme was much interfered with by the war and, when extensive outbreaks of the Desert Locust were threatened in the Middle East and East Africa, the formation of this Committee for the purpose of co-ordinating efforts for their destruction became necessary.

The Committee is composed of the following:—

C. G. Eastwood, C.M.G. (*Colonial Office*) (*Chairman*).
G. H. C. Amos (*Ministry of Food*).
G. F. Clay, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (*Colonial Office*).
Sir G. Evans, C.I.E. (*Anti-Locust Research Centre Scientific Committee*).
J. Gordon, M.B.E. (*Commonwealth Relations Office*).
Dr. W. J. Hall, M.C. (*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology*).
Lt.-Col. H. J. Holman, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., D.I.C. (*Colonial Insecticides Committee*).
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N. L. Mayle (*Colonial Office*).
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A. Mackay (*Treasury*).
Dr. B. P. Uvarov, C.M.G., D.Sc. (*Anti-Locust Research Centre*).
W. N. Hugh-Jones (*Foreign Office*) } *Joint Secretaries.*
J. W. Vernon (*Colonial Office*) }

INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN INSTITUTE

The International African Institute was founded in 1926 under the chairmanship of the late Lord Lugard, for the purpose of providing an international centre for the promotion of research

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and the dissemination of information relating to the cultures, languages and social institutions of African peoples.

With the assistance of grants from the Rockefeller and other foundations, the Institute has carried out extensive researches, more particularly into problems arising from the impact of western civilizations on African societies. It has also undertaken investigations at the request and with the support of the British Colonial Office and the governments of British African territories. Financial support for research projects has also recently been received from the French and Belgian Governments and from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Institute publishes monographs on African anthropology and linguistics as well as a series of short memoranda on related topics and a quarterly journal *Africa* which contains a comprehensive bibliography. It provides bibliographical and other information to its members on request. It includes on its executive council representatives of many nations having cultural and administrative interests in Africa.

Annual subscription for members, £1 5*s*. 0*d*.

London Office—Seymour House, 17, Waterloo Place, S.W.1. Telephone: Whitehall 9144, 4212.

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LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

(University of London)

The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, which incorporates the Ross Institute, was constituted by Royal Charter in 1924 and took over the London School of Tropical Medicine on 1st August, 1924.

Address: Keppel Street, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

Telephone: Museum 3041/44.

(The Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases is accommodated in the building.)

Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

The course of study lasts five months and commences in September and March of each year. Fees, £40.

In addition to medical officers in the Colonial Service the school is open to qualified medical practitioners of any nationality and of either sex. Other applicants may be admitted in special circumstances

Facilities for clinical and pathological studies are afforded by the Hospital for Tropical Diseases.

The school course is designed to equip students for the Diploma of the Conjoint Board of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England (D.T.M. & H., Eng.).

The Tropical Diseases Research Fund is available for financing research. In addition, the Wandsworth Scholarship of £350 per annum (with extra allowances for overseas work), the Honourable Edward John Stanley Memorial Fund of £50 p.a., the Mansfield Aders Fund, the Thomas Spence Dunn Memorial Trust, and the Langley Memorial Prize of £21, are in the gift of the school. The Avebury Memorial Fund provides a sum of about £80 a year for study and research in entomology. The Andrew Balfour Memorial Fund is available for the payment, or partial payment, of fees for a student wishing to attend an organised course of study in the School (usually the D.T.M. & H. Course) but unable to do so for financial reasons.

Public Health

A course of study covering a period of nine calendar months is given for the Diploma in Public Health of the University of London beginning in September. Composition fee £56 14*s*. 0*d*.

A course of study covering a period of three calendar months is given for the Certificate in Public Health of the University of London beginning in September. Composition fee 20 guineas.

Bacteriology and Immunology

A course of study is given for the Diploma in Bacteriology of the University of London lasting for one academic year, beginning in October. Composition fee for the course, £56 14*s*.

Medical Statistics

Special three-monthly courses are given in Medical Statistics and Statistical Methods.

Dean—Professor J. M. Mackintosh, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Assistant Dean—G. M. Frizelle, T.D., M.D.

Professor of Medical Protozoology and Head of the Department of Parasitology—Professor H. E. Shortt, C.I.E., M.D., D.Sc., D.T.M. & H., I.M.S. (*retd.*).

Professor of Helminthology—Professor J. J. Buckley, D.Sc.

Professor and Head of the Department of Entomology—Professor P. A. Buxton, C.M.G., M.A. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.S.

Professor and Head of Department of Clinical Tropical Medicine—Professor N. Hamilton Fairley, C.B.E., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

Professor of Tropical Hygiene—Professor G. Macdonald, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M.

Professor and Head of the Department of Public Health—Professor J. M. Mackintosh, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Professor and Head of the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology—Professor E. T. C. Spooner, M.A., M.D.

Professor and Head of the Department of Medical Statistics—Professor A. Bradford Hill, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Professor and Head of the Department of Human Nutrition—Professor B. S. Platt, C.M.G., M.Sc. M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D.

Professor and Head of the Department of Biochemistry—Professor H. Raistrick, B.A., Sc.D. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Leeds), F.R.I.C., F.R.S.

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Professor and Head of the Department of Applied Physiology—Professor G. P. Crowden, O.B.E., T.D., D.Sc., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene

Director and Professor of Tropical Hygiene—Professor G. Macdonald, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M.

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Assistant Director—O. J. S. Macdonald, M.D.
Organising Secretary—L. G. Ponsford.

THE OVER-SEAS LEAGUE
(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

Objects—The Over-Seas League is a non-party society of British subjects residing in all parts of the world. Its underlying motive is to promote the unity of British subjects. Its chief objects are :—

(1) To draw together in the bond of comradeship British subjects the world over.
(2) To render individual service to our Empire.

(3) To maintain the power of the Empire and to hold to its best traditions.

Members' Creed—"Believing the British Empire to stand for justice, freedom, order and good government, we pledge ourselves, as citizens of the British Commonwealth of nations, to maintain the heritage handed down to us by our fathers."

During the war years the Over-Seas League welcomed all ranks of the Empire forces as honorary members while in this country. The membership (British subjects only) is steadily rising and early in 1948 it reached the 58,000 mark.

The monthly magazine *Overseas*, received by all members, and a list of over 250 Honorary Corresponding Secretaries, form valuable links throughout the Empire. The Colonial Empire is fully represented on the H.C.S. list and there are active club centres in Malta and Bermuda. A vigorous development programme is being undertaken to increase the number of active Branches with premises at home and in all parts of the Empire.

At the London headquarters there are numerous club rooms available to all members, including restaurant, snack bar, etc.; residential accommodation (for about 75) to a limit of 7 days stay, is also provided.

Patron—His Majesty The King.
Vice-Patrons—H.R.H. The Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh; General H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G., K.T., K.P.
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Founder—Sir Evelyn Wrench, C.M.G., LL.D.
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Reception Secretary—F. G. Deverill.
Hon. Editor *Overseas*—Eric Chaplin.
Headquarters—Over-Seas House, St. James's, London, S.W.1.
Telegrams—Ovazeeleag, Piccy, London.
Telephone—Regent 5051.

Membership Fees

All fees include the monthly magazine *Overseas*.

Area.	Entrance Fee.	Annual Subscription.	Life.
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(*a*) London (20 miles)	1 1 0	4 4 0	29 8 0
(*b*) Outer London (20-50 miles).	1 1 0	3 3 0	22 1 0
(*c*) Country (50-100 miles).	1 1 0	2 2 0	14 14 0
(*d*) Country (outside 100 miles).	1 1 0	1 1 0	14 14 0
(*e*) Overseas ..	Waived	1 0 0	10 10 0

Scotland—League Headquarters in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Inverness. For Scottish membership terms apply to General Secretary, Over-Seas House, 100, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Telephone : Edinburgh 30056-7.

Ulster—League Headquarters at 31, Wellington Place, Belfast.

Contributions or subscriptions should be made payable to the Over-Seas League, and crossed "Coutts & Co."

OVERSEAS NURSING ASSOCIATION

The Colonial Nursing Association now the Overseas Nursing Association, was founded in 1896 for providing trained nurses for hospital and private work in the Colonies, and amongst other British communities abroad, and to facilitate in any other way the work of nursing.

At the request of the Colonial Office the Association recommends nurses for the Queen Elizabeth's Colonial Nursing Service.

Since its foundation in 1896, it has supplied 5,187 nurses, of whom 3,859 have been recommended for Government service, 1,328 to private posts and hospitals not under Colonial Governments.

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THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY

The Royal African Society, founded in memory of Mary Kingsley, has the following aims :—

To stimulate interest at home and abroad in African problems and conditions.

To keep in touch with those who are engaged in African affairs, whether in administration, law, public health, trade, industry, agriculture, or other scientific pursuits, and assist them in every practicable way to deal with the problems arising in their particular spheres of activity.

To investigate the institutions, customs, religions, antiquities, history and languages of the native races of Africa.

To facilitate the commercial and industrial development of Africa in the manner best fitted to harmonise the progress of its inhabitants with the welfare of the rest of the world.

Members are entitled to the free loan of books from the Library.

The Society's quarterly Journal, which is included in the annual subscription, holds a high place in current literature. In dealing with every aspect of African life and development it endeavours to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information ; and is designed not only to interest those living and working in Africa but also to foster the study of African affairs in all parts of the world. It is non-political ; and, while seeking to maintain a scientific outlook, aims specially at keeping the human interest in the forefront.

For members resident in the United Kingdom the annual subscription is £1 10*s.* and for those residing in Africa or elsewhere £1. The life membership is £25, and £15 for those under and over 50 years of age respectively.

Associate members are enrolled at a special subscription of 10*s.* per annum up to and including their 23rd year.

Forms of application for membership may be obtained from the Secretary.

Patron—His Majesty The King.
President and Chairman of Council—Maj.-Gen. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Athlone, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Vice-Chairman—The Rt. Hon. The Lord Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.
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Secretary—Miss H. Heather.
Hon. Librarian—K. Howard Drake, M.A.
Editor of the Journal—H. Swanzy.
Offices—18, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.
Telephone : Whitehall 6733.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW

Kew as a scientific establishment dates from 1759, when a Botanic, or as it was then called a Physic, Garden was established by the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, Dowager Princess of Wales.

It was energetically maintained by her son, George III, with the scientific assistance of Sir Joseph Banks, who was virtually, for the greater part of his life, director. Under his advice collectors were sent to all parts of the world. The first New Holland plants were introduced during Cook's voyages, 1768-1780. At Sir Joseph Banks's instance the system of inter-colonial exchange through Kew was commenced, which has been maintained ever since. The most memorable undertaking of this kind was the voyage of the *Bounty* (1787), for the purpose of introducing the bread-fruit tree from the South Seas into the W. Indies. Nelson, the Kew collector, was amongst those sent adrift by the mutineers, and eventually died of the exposure. Another Kew gardener, James Hooper, who had been attached to Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, remained in Java, and was from 1817-30 Hortulanus of the celebrated Dutch Colonial Botanic Garden at Buitenzorg, which he helped to create.

Both George III and Sir Joseph Banks died in 1820, and the colonial and other work of Kew languished, though it was not absolutely abandoned during the reigns of George IV and William IV. In 1838 the abolition of the whole establishment was contemplated by the Government. Public opposition led to the appointment of a Treasury Committee, the report of which was presented to Parliament in 1840. The following paragraphs briefly defined the functions of the reorganised establishment :—"A national garden ought to be the centre round which all minor establishments of the same nature should be arranged. . . . From a garden of this kind Government would be able to obtain authentic and official information on points connected with the founding of new colonies ; it would afford the plants there required, without its being necessary, as now, to apply to the officers of private establishments for advice and assistance.

These recommendations having been adopted by the Government, Sir W. J. Hooker, F.R.S., was appointed Director in 1841 to carry them out. A close connection between Kew and the Colonial and India Offices immediately sprang up. A scheme for a complete series of colonial floras was sanctioned in 1856, and has been steadily prosecuted. Kew is now primarily a research institution for the identification of plants. For this purpose it maintains the world's largest and most important Herbarium supplemented by living collections of over 40,000 species and an exceptionally fine library. Special attention is given to the preparation of gardeners for service in the Commonwealth.

Relations with the botanical institutions of the self-governing Dominions are maintained by semi-official correspondence. With those of colonies under the control of the Colonial Office the connection is closer. In 1902 the Director was given the title of "Botanical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

With a view to furthering the co-operation between Kew and the botanical and agricultural departments of the Dominions and Colonies, the Empire Marketing Board in 1927 made a grant to be devoted partly to the employment of an Economic Botanist at Kew, who was to be available either to visit the Dominions and Colonies from time to time or to set free a superior officer of the Kew staff to undertake overseas missions, and partly for sending botanical collectors to various parts of the world to study and bring home plants of economic importance for cultivation at Kew and distribution to the Dominions and Colonies. After the dissolution of the Empire Marketing Board the post of Economic Botanist was retained as part of the regular establishment.

Colonial botanical institutions fall roughly into three classes. Those of the first class are usually, like Kew, administered by a scientific director ; those of the second class by a skilled

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superintendent; the third class consists of "botanic stations." These last are small and inexpensive gardens, devised, in 1885, in order to afford practical instruction in the cultivation of tropical crops, and were intended to develop the agricultural resources at first of the smaller West Indian islands, and subsequently (1887) British possessions in Tropical Africa. These are now an integral part of the Agricultural Departments of the Colonies concerned and usually are in charge of curators many of whom have been trained at Kew.

The principal members of the Kew staff are:—

Director—Sir Edward J. Salisbury, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Assistant Director—N. L. Bor, C.I.E., M.A., D.Sc.
Economic Botanist—Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E., M.A.
Keeper of the Herbarium and Library—W. B. Turrill, D.Sc.
Keeper of Museum—F. N. Howes, D.Sc.
Keeper of the Jodrell Laboratory—C. R. Metcalfe, M.A., Ph.D.
Curator—W. M. Campbell, N.D.H.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

(formerly The Royal Colonial Institute)

The objects of the Society are defined by its Charter of Incorporation, which bears date the 26th September, 1882.

It aims to promote the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the Empire. It provides a place of meeting for British subjects connected with the Dominions and the Colonies; for residents in this country who are in sympathy with the objects of the Society and wish to promote the interests of the Empire beyond the seas; for British subjects and persons of direct British parentage resident in foreign countries. It maintains a Library which possesses a famous collection of publications relating to the Empire; an Information Bureau on current conditions in Empire territories; an Empire Newspaper Room, and Reading, Smoking, and Reception Rooms. It publishes a Monthly Journal, and offers opportunities for the reading of Papers and for holding discussions upon subjects of Imperial interest, and it undertakes literary, commercial, and statistical inquiries in connection with the Empire. Nothing in the Papers or discussions is permitted tending to give the Society a party character.

The membership in January, 1949, numbered over 25,200.

The Membership comprises:—

(*a*) *Resident Fellows* (*i.e.*, resident within 50 miles of London)—

Entrance fee	£3	3	0
Annual subscription	5	5	0

(*b*) *Resident* (*Country*) *Fellows* (resident between 50 and 100 miles of London)—

Entrance fee	£1	1	0
Annual subscription	3	3	0

(*c*) *Resident* (*Country*) *Fellows* (resident in Great Britain over 100 miles of London)—

Entrance fee	£1	1	0
Annual subscription	2	2	0

(*d*) *Non-Resident Fellows* (resident outside Great Britain)—

Entrance fee	£1	1	0
Annual subscription	1	11	6

Reduced subscriptions for second and each succeeding member of the same family residing together—Class (*a*) £3 3*s*. 0*d*. instead of £5 5*s*. 0*d*. Class (*b*) £2 2*s*. 0*d*. instead of £3 3*s*. 0*d*.

Under all categories, where two or more members of the *same family reside together*, the second and each succeeding member will not be required to pay an entrance fee.

Annual may be compounded into life subscriptions.

Associates. Annual subscription .. £1 1 0

Associates (who must reside in Great Britain) receive the Society's Journal, may attend meetings and other fixtures arranged by the Society, but have not the privilege of using the Society's Headquarters.

Junior Section (*Companions*)

A special Junior Section of membership has been formed, whereby British subjects may join as Companions without entrance fee and upon payment of the following subscriptions:—

Classes I and II. Age 18-24 (within 30 miles of London).	£1	1	0
Classes I and II. (Over 30 miles from London).	10	6	
Class III. Age 15-17	2	6	
Class IV. Under 15	1	0	

Companions, Class I or II, may use the building at headquarters. They receive *United Empire*, may attend ordinary meetings and entertainments and occupy bedrooms when not required by Fellows.

Classes III and IV may attend appropriate meetings and entertainments.

A Companion of 18 years or upwards who has paid subscriptions amounting to not less than £1 10*s*. 6*d*., or having paid subscriptions amounting to less than that sum pays up the balance, is entitled to become a Fellow without the payment of an entrance fee and shall be allowed to pay, until he is 30 years of age, a reduced annual subscription of £3 3*s*. 0*d*., instead of £5 5*s*. 0*d*., if residing within the 50-mile radius of London; or £2 2*s*. 0*d*., instead of £3 3*s*. 0*d*., if residing in Great Britain beyond that radius.

The Society's Headquarters

The Society's splendid new home in Northumberland Avenue, erected to the design of Sir Herbert Baker, was opened by Their Majesties the King and Queen, then Duke and Duchess of York, in 1936. An Empire building in every sense of the word, every one of its public rooms was panelled, decorated and in part furnished with materials, especially timber, provided by the Governments of the Dominions and the Colonies, and by individual donors.

During the heavy raids on London in the spring of 1941, it suffered severe damage from bombing and the resultant fire. Some rooms were damaged to an extent which cannot be repaired for some years, and the unique Empire library lost 32,000 volumes, some, it is feared, irreplaceable.

Repairs to the premises are gradually restoring the amenities which existed before the bombing. The building contains, besides the Library of more than 250,000 books and pamphlets, an Information Bureau, providing up-to-date information on matters relating to conditions and prospects in Empire territories overseas; a Newspaper Room with a complete collection of the Press from every part of the Empire; a Dining Room with seating capacity for 100 Fellows and guests; Billiards and Card Rooms and Bar; Lounges,

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and Writing and Reception Rooms. The Assembly Hall, in which are held regular meetings for addresses, discussions, cinema shows and dances, accommodates 400 persons. There are 35 single and 9 double bedrooms.

The full privileges of membership, which are enjoyed by Fellows only, include the use of the building of the Society and of its branches, the receipt of the monthly journal, *United Empire*, the right of attending meetings and other engagements and of taking part in the government of the Society.

Books may be borrowed—subject to the Library regulations—and the correspondence of Fellows may be addressed care of the Society, a permanent postal and telegraphic address being thus afforded.

The building is open throughout the week from 9.30 a.m. to 11 p.m. (Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday excepted) and on Sundays from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. The Library is open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The annual meeting is held not later than the month of June. Meetings are arranged weekly, when subjects of present interest and importance are discussed. Group meetings, tea dances, film displays, and other social gatherings are held frequently in the Society's building.

Address—Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.
Telephone—Whitehall 6733.
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Cables—Recital, London.
Founded 1868. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882.

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THE SOCIETY OF COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION

The Society of Comparative Legislation was founded to promote a knowledge of the course of legislation in different countries, more particularly in the several parts of His Majesty's dominions. For over fifty years the Society has been engaged in presenting year by year in its Journal in a concise and orderly form a summary of the legislation of the British Empire, together with a critical introduction and complete index. One of the objects of the foundation of the Society was the study of native laws and courts and this subject is receiving an increasing amount of attention in view of the development of the colonies. Besides the review of legislation the Society publishes in its Journal articles upon a variety of topics, including international law. As the only organisation supported by all the English-speaking countries dealing with law, the Society of Comparative Legislation may justly claim to be making a unique contribution to the maintenance of the rule of law. The subscription (payable to the Society's bankers, Messrs. Child & Co., 1, Fleet Street, London) is one

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guinea, which entitles the subscriber to all journals published during the year.

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Hon. Editors of the Society's Journal—Sir Cecil Carr, K.C.B., K.C., LL.D., Professor F. H. Lawson, D.C.L., Sir Arnold McNair, K.C., F.B.A., LL.D., Professor H. C. Gutteridge, K.C.; LL.D.

Hon. Secretary—C. E. A. Bedwell.

Address of the Society—

Royal Empire Society,
Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

Telephone: Whitehall 6733.

THE VICTORIA LEAGUE

The Victoria League is a voluntary organisation, founded in 1901 to promote individual friendship, knowledge and understanding among people of the Commonwealth and Empire, irrespective of their race, creed or political opinion. It has branches in Great Britain and throughout the Dominions and Colonies, with a membership of over 15,000.

The principal activities of the Victoria League are primarily arranging hospitality; administering hostels for Dominion and Colonial students in London and in Edinburgh; maintaining an Information Bureau in London for Colonial men and women students; acting as guardian, and by other means ensuring the welfare of Dominion and Colonial students in Britain; arranging the distribution of gift food parcels received from Victoria Leagues overseas; despatching books and newspapers overseas; arranging lectures to schools and other organisations; linking schoolchildren by correspondence; and helping women from overseas who have married British men, in any way they may need.

The younger generation are looked after by the Young Contingent which operates at all branches and has an age limit of 18-30.

President—H.R.H. The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, G.B.E., D.C.V.O.

President of the Young Contingent—H.R.H. The Princess Margaret.

Deputy President—Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire, C.B.E.

Chairman—The Lady Worsley, O.B.E.

Vice-Chairmen—Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Pearce.

Secretary—Colonel R. W. Hills, O.B.E., M.C.

London Headquarters—Victoria League House, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

Telephone: Sloane 6101.

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE

The West India Committee, which was established *circa* 1750 and incorporated by Royal Charter, 4th August, 1904, is an association of planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras. The object of the West India Committee is to promote the general welfare of those colonies, and by united action to further their interests. Only British subjects are eligible for membership.

The West India Committee, which represents Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago as trade representatives in this country, also acts as the representative in Great Britain of various West Indian organisations, having for their object the welfare of their colonies.

The annual subscription for membership is £1 10*s.* 0*d.* for individuals and £5 5*s.* 0*d.* for firms, companies and associations, which entitles the subscriber to receive *The West India Committee Circular* which is published monthly at present. Subscription for life membership, for individuals, is £18 18*s.* 0*d.* There is no entrance fee.

The West India Committee Rooms are conveniently situated upon the ground floor of 40, Norfolk Street, near the Temple (Underground) and Aldwych (Tube) stations, and form a useful rendezvous for ladies and gentlemen from the West Indies when they visit London. Writing materials are provided and, in addition to all official gazettes, parliamentary papers, etc., all the West Indian newspapers are, through the courtesy of their editors, filed. There is also a comprehensive West Indian reference library.

President—The Viscount Hailsham, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents—Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.; J. Gordon Miller.

Chairman—J. M. du Buisson.

Deputy Chairman—J. M. Campbell.

Treasurers—J. M. du Buisson, J. M. Campbell, E. Cassleton Elliott, A. Elder, H. Alan Walker.

Bankers—Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas).

Secretary—R. Gavin, M.A., LL.B.

Assistant Secretary—T. Souness, M.B.E.

Offices—40 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

Telegrams—"Carib Estrand, London." Telephone—Temple Bar 8922 (4 lines).

For particulars of membership, application should be made to the Secretary of the Committee, at the above address.

THE WEST INDIAN CLUB, LIMITED

The objects of the West Indian Club are:—

(1) To bring persons interested in the West Indies and British Guiana together, in order to promote the discussion and consideration of questions affecting those colonies.

(2) To further the interests of the West Indies and British Guiana by providing headquarters for associated action, not political, but social.

(3) To afford facilities for organising, in connection with the West Indies and British Guiana, cricket matches and other kindred amusements recognised by our English universities and public schools.

(4) The doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Address: 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.1.

Established in 1898. Registered under the Companies Acts on 11th May, 1898.

Telegraphic address—"Arawaks, London."

Telephone—Whitehall 1906.

President—Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Vice-Presidents—The Lord Lyle of Westbourne; A. L. Jupp; J. Gordon Miller.

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Chairman—A. L. Jupp.
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Rates of Subscription

(*a*) Members resident or with a business address within 25 miles of Charing Cross, London .. .. .. Five Guineas.

(*b*) Members resident outside the radius of 25 miles and having no business address within this area, but within 50 miles of Charing Cross, London .. .. .. Four Guineas.

(*c*) Members resident within the United Kingdom and outside above radii .. .. Three Guineas.

(*d*) Members resident outside the United Kingdom .. .. One-and-a-half Guineas.

Any question arising as to residence shall be determined by the Committee, whose decision shall be final.

Members elected after 30th June in any year shall pay half the appropriate annual subscription for that year.

The Entrance Fee for all Members shall be Three Guineas.

Upon election payment shall be made of the Entrance Fee, the appropriate subscription for the current year ending 31st December.

Subscriptions to this club can be paid at any branch of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Ltd., the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia, or the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

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PART II

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ADEN

ADEN COLONY

Situation and Area

The Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude 45° 10′ E. about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab el Mandeb on the south coast of Arabia.

The island of Perim in the Straits of Bab el Mandeb and the Kuria Muria Islands, five in number, off the Dhufar coast of Oman, also form part of the colony.

The total area of the Colony, exclusive of Perim, is 75 square miles, that of Aden proper, 21 square miles, and Little Aden 15 square miles. The flat strip of coast joining the peninsulas is about 39 square miles in extent.

Climate

The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon, that is, between the latter part of October and April, the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon, *i.e.*, in July and August, strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of May, June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and are often very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land. The rainfall is extremely scanty and in some years non-existent; but as much as eight inches have been known to fall in a year.

General Description

The Colony of Aden consists of two extinct volcanic craters forming rocky peninsulas joined by a flat sandy foreshore. Aden proper is on the south and Little Aden on the west. The peninsulas form the horns of Aden Bay, which is about eight miles broad from east to west and about four miles deep. Its entrance is about three miles across. On the west side of the Aden Peninsula is Steamer Point the principal military and port area.

The Aden Peninsula is arid, rocky and of volcanic formation and Jabal Shamsan, its summit, is 1,808 feet (551 m.) high. Crater, the main Arab town, is situated five miles from the main port and lies in the crater of the extinct volcano forming the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain, barely three-quarters of a mile wide at its narrowest point near the peninsula, joining the latter with the mainland and containing the colony's principal aerodrome.

Some cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman, at the base of the isthmus, in a gar n under the management of the Township Authority, but except during the cold weather months produce is very limited. There are also privately-owned date gardens there. Hiswa, on the shore of Aden Bay, has groves of toddy palms. Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, by the process of open evaporation.

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab el Mandeb, is bare, rocky and flat: its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet (65 m.) high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the subsoil being sand and conglomerate coral. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and an emergency landing ground on the north side.

Population

The total population at the time of the census taken in October, 1946, was 80,516 (males, 50,589, females, 29,927).

Divisions

Crater	36,231
Tawahi and Steamer Point (including military areas and Hedjuff).	12,729
Maalla and Khormaksar	7,889
Sheikh Othman town	19,407
Outlying villages such as Imad, Hiswa, Little Aden and Bir Fadl Aerodrome.	4,262

Races

Arabs	58,455
Jews	7,273
Somalis	4,322
Indians	9,456
Europeans	365
Others	645

The total population of Perim was 360 (202 males, 158 females)—Races: Moslem 359, Hindus 1.

Religion

The majority of the population is Moslem but there are communities of Jews, Hindus and Zoroastrians. There are two Anglican churches and two Roman Catholic churches, one of each situated in Steamer Point and Crater, and one Presbyterian and Methodist church in Steamer Point.

History

Aden, after being a trade centre under its native kings, became subject in succession to the Abyssinians, the Persians and the early Caliphs. In 1538 it was captured by the Turks, who lost it some years later, but captured it again in 1551 and held it until they evacuated the Yemen in 1630. The Aden Peninsula was occupied by the British in 1839, and in 1868 Little Aden was obtained by purchase. The coastal strip between the two peninsulas was secured by purchase in 1882 and 1888.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden. In 1929, the manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Constitution

Under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Aden Colony Order, 1936, the Chief Commissioner's Province of Aden ceased to be a part of British India and was constituted as a Colony of Aden as from 1st April, 1937.

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Under the Royal Instructions dated 3rd March, 1937, as subsequently amended by Additional Instructions dated 2nd July, 1940, and dated 3rd July, 1948, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any Instructions or Warrants under His Sign Manual and Signet, or as the Governor may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of His Principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasion, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, which was brought into force from 24th October, 1946 a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden.

The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, not more than four official members and not more than eight unofficial members.

The *ex officio* members are the senior officer for the time being in and stationed in the Colony in command of His Majesty's Regular Forces therein (excluding the Governor or officer administering the government of the Colony) and the persons for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of the respective offices of Chief Secretary, Attorney General and Financial Secretary of the Colony.

The official members are persons holding office of emolument under the Crown in the Colony and subject to the provisions of Section 8 of the above cited Order, are appointed by Instructions or Warrant under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, or by the Governor by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony in pursuance of His Majesty's Instructions through the Secretary of State.

The unofficial members are persons not holding office of emolument under the Crown in the Colony, and subject to the provisions of Section 8 of the above cited Order, are appointed by Instructions or Warrant under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, or by the Governor by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony in pursuance of His Majesty's Instructions through the Secretary of State.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. The Governor is empowered and commanded to exercise on His Majesty's behalf all such powers and jurisdiction as His Majesty now has, or may from time to time be enjoined upon him, in accordance with the Aden Protectorate Order dated 18th March, 1937, as amended by Aden Protectorate (Amendment) Order, 1940 and the Aden Protectorate Royal Instructions dated 24th March, 1937.

Administration

The colony is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, aided by an Executive Council which at present comprises six members.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, which came into force on 24th October, 1946, a Legislative Council was established in Aden in January, 1947. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate. In each of the Western and Eastern protectorates the Governor is represented by a British agent who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates courts for criminal cases. Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order in Council, 1947, appeals from the Supreme Court now lie to the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa, and thence to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shafai Code of Moslem law (Shari'a) is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shehr and Mukalla (Ruler, His Highness Sultan Sir Saleh bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G.) which State legislates by published decrees.

Aden is a free port and there is no customs tariff. Excise duty is, however, levied on a specific duty basis on spirits, wines and beer, perfumed spirits, intoxicating and dangerous drugs, tobacco and motor spirit.

Under the Townships Ordinance, 1945, Township Authorities for the towns of Aden and for Sheikh Othman were constituted, and the various municipal operations formerly carried out by the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement now devolve on the Township Authorities.

Social Services

Education

Education in Aden Colony is under the control of the Director of Education. In the Eastern and Western Aden Protectorates it is, in common with other services, under the immediate general guidance of the British Agents. But the Aden Government Department of Education inspects schools within the area, gives such advice and assistance as is required and co-ordinates, in so far as possible, educational development throughout the whole territory.

In the Colony, the Government maintains five boys' and two girls' primary schools and one boys' secondary school. There are in addition five aided primary and two aided secondary schools or sections of schools for boys and two aided primary and two aided secondary schools for girls, as well as several unrecognised schools. In all schools in the Colony there are approximately 2,895 pupils in primary or indigenous schools (including 641 girls), and 1,137 pupils in secondary (including 169 girls). There is no post-secondary education given in the Colony. A number of students are sent abroad on scholarships for further education and a Scholarship Committee has been nominated to investigate and advise the Government on scholarships to be awarded.

Classes for adult females are conducted at the Government Girls' School. Commercial classes are held at the Government Secondary School and at a privately run commercial institution.

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Small committees of parents have been formed for each primary school in substitution of the advisory committee. A teacher training section has now been added to the Government secondary school.

A technical instructor has arrived and is planning the opening of a trade school.

The British Council opened an Institute for men in 1940 and an Institute for women in 1942.

Information Services

The Aden Information Office services cover the Colony and Protectorate in respect of which a grant is received from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

These services consist of a system of communiques to the local Aden press, and to the general public; mobile film units, which show newsreels and documentary fims to public cinemas, and for free exhibition to clubs, hospitals, barracks and public show in market places (this service will shortly be available to Aden Protectorate); distribution of British, Arab and Indian publications to clubs, merchants' associations, and other interested bodies; exhibitions of posters and photographs and such publicity material of interest to the local population; the provision of copy regarding Aden to Britain and other countries for publication.

Tests are being held in December, 1948, with a view to establishing a broadcasting service to cover the Colony and Protectorate, and the installation of a Rediffusion System, for the Colony only, is under investigation.

Information services are under the District Commissioner as Information Officer, assisted by an Advisory Committee on which the local unofficial opinions of the English, Arab, and Indian communities are represented.

Health

There is a Government civil hospital (300 beds) in Crater, and a maternity and child welfare clinic (15 maternity beds and two children's wards of five beds each). There is a hospital of the Keith Falconer Mission at Sheikh Othman (60 beds).

There are two dispensaries organised by charity catering especially for sick poor, and a small Government dispensary at Perim Island.

Public health work is supervised by a Medical Officer of Health under the control of the Director of Medical Services. The infectious diseases hospital (100 beds) is also under his care.

The Port Health Officer is responsible for the out-patient treatment of members of the merchant navies on vessels in port. He is also in charge of routine quarantine administration and the maintenance of Flint Island quarantine station.

Labour

There are at present no organised labour services in the Colony, but the District Commissioner is in charge of labour matters, and the Assistant Welfare Officer appointed in 1948, assists in providing liaison between the working classes and the Government. The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading, shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large number of coolies employed by the salt works, shipping concerns and contractors are drawn from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are mostly manned by Somalis.

Welfare

Prior to 1948, no special provision was made for Welfare Services, but in 1948 an Assistant Welfare Officer was appointed and took up duties under the supervision of the District Commissioner.

His work includes investigation into the background of juvenile offenders who are brought before the Court, assisting towards the organisation of Youth Clubs, and he has also been employed *ad hoc* on labour investigation in the case of strikes.

The expansion of a Social Services Department is provided for, with the appointment of a full-time Welfare Officer, but no candidate has yet been appointed.

COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

Communication between the various townships is by road. The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and average 20 ft. in width. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed, 3·4 miles having been laid down in 1947, but the majority are in water-bound macadam. There are, in addition, some 10 miles of streets in the two townships which have not yet been made up. The mileage of roads in the colony is:

Bituminous macadam roads	*Water-bound macadam roads*	*Unmade roads*	*Total*
miles	miles	miles	miles
30·80	10·40	18·70	59·90

Railways

There are no railways in Aden.

Shipping

The Port, which is administered by a Board of Trustees formed in 1888 under the Aden Port Trust Act of 1888, has been considerably improved in recent years.

The harbour now has 19 first-class berths, 5 second-class berths, and 8 third-class berths suitable for vessels ranging from 300 feet to 700 feet in length. Vessels of greater length can be accommodated if necessary. The approach channel and the major portion of the mooring basin is dredged to 36 feet. There are ten oiling berths, seven on the south side operated by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and three on the north side operated by the Caltex (Aden), Ltd. Oil can be delivered to ships at a rate of up to 800 tons an hour.

The Port Trust owns two powerful tugs and the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company have a large tug of their own which is available to the Port Trust for use in berthing and unberthing vessels. The Port Trust tugs are fitted with fire-fighting apparatus. There are four floating docks, the largest of which can lift 2,000 tons. There are approximately fifteen small privately-owned tugs suitable for lighter work and some 150 lighters for handling cargo and coal. Separate jetties have been constructed for the handling of petroleum and ammunition and there are numerous private and public wharves alongside which lighters can discharge. Shed accommodation is available on some of the wharves and the Port Trust owns sheds at Maalla covering an area of 16,300 sq. yards. The Port Trust has a well-equipped workshop and employs three divers for work in the harbour. Repairs to hull and machinery can be carried out in the workshops of local firms.

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The vessels of the principal steamship companies call regularly at Aden and during the 12 months ending 30th September, 1948, 3,011 ships called, representing a total tonnage of 12,508,095 tons.

Air

There are no internal colony air services. Aden Airways, a B.O.A.C. subsidiary, operates five scheduled services as follows :—

(1) To Cairo and then onwards to United Kingdom via Djibuti, Kamaran, Asmara, Port Sudan and Jeddah.

(2) To Cairo and then onwards to United Kingdom via Asmara, Khartoum.

(3) To Nairobi via Hargeisa and Mogadishu.

(4) To Addis-Ababa via Djibuti.

(5) To Addis-Ababa directly.

Messrs. Clairways, Limited, operate a scheduled service to Nairobi via Hargeisa and Mogadishu.

Indian Overseas Airlines make frequent charter flights between Bombay and Nairobi, calling at Aden on both inward and outward journeys.

In addition Aden Airways run a fortnightly service to Riyan (Mukalla) during the monsoon season when dhow traffic is impracticable.

The R.A.F. airfield at Mukheiras on the Audhali platform has been extended to take Dakota aircraft and charter flights are made between Aden and Mukheiras every week by Aden Airways.

Posts and Telegraphs

Mails

Surface mails between Aden and all parts of the world are exchanged as opportunity offers by fairly frequent, but for the time being irregular, steamship services using the port.

Air mails to and from all parts of the world are exchanged several times weekly by the service operated by the B.O.A.C. between Aden and Cairo, which calls at Kamaran, Asmara and Port Sudan. At Cairo this service connects with the main trunk services of the B.O.A.C. operating between London and South Africa, and between London and India, Malaya and the East, and Australia. Additional air mails are exchanged by B.O.A.C. services twice weekly with Hargeisa (Somaliland) and Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

The Ethiopian Air Lines operate a bi-weekly service between Aden–Addis Ababa (or Dire Dawa) and Jibuti.

The Clairways Air Service operate a weekly service between Aden–Nairobi via Hargeisa, Mogadiscio and Kismayo.

Telephones

An automatic telephone system serves the whole colony. There are about 966 telephones including those in Government and military offices, either connected directly to the main exchange or through private branch exchanges.

External Telecommunications

Cable & Wireless (M.E.), Ltd., are responsible for all external civil communications. They own and operate a cable station from which their submarine cables connect with countries all over the world. They also operate wireless telegraph services from Aden to Mukalla in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and between Aden and Addis Ababa in Abyssinia, Djibouti in French Somaliland, Hargeisa in British Somaliland and Kamaran in the Red Sea.

A cable from Aden connects with Perim whence another cable belonging to the Yemen extends to Sheikh Said, thus linking Perim and the Yemen with all parts of the world through the company's system.

There is no internal telegraph system.

Public Finance

Public Revenue and Expenditure

Year.	Revenue Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1939-40 ..	27,22,901	19,64,583
1940-41 ..	34.38,502	25,36,448
1941-42 ..	46,71,758	39,53,932
1942-43 ..	61,73,048	43,29,488
1943-44 ..	17,13,398	48,87,732
1944-45 ..	92,65,619	74,79,374
1945–46 ..	126,22,712	99,51,937
1946–47 ..	122,85,773	98,69,653
1947–48 ..	121,12,421	92,80,621

The main heads of taxation are :—

	1947–48 Rs.
Taxes on income	2,108,919
Excess Profits Tax	1,214,290
Excise duties on spirits, beer, wines and tobacco	1,730,779
House property tax ranging from 8% to 2% of rateable value on all house property in the colony ..	242,847
Sanitation Tax (ranging from 4½% to 2% of rateable value of all house property in the colony ..	141,035
Motor spirit tax at 6 annas per gallon on all motor spirit imported	479,810
Qat tax at Rs.2.1.0. per 20 lb. on all Qat entering the colony ..	250,116
Salt tax at 4 annas per ton on salt exported	87,719

Customs Tariff and Excise Duties

There is no general customs tariff in Aden, but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The principal rates or duty are given below :

Beer and other Fermented Liquors at Rs.2.11.0 per gallon.
Spirits potable at Rs.44 per gallon of the strength of London proof.
Wines at Rs. 5.10.0 per gallon.
Sparkling Wines at Rs.9.14.0 per gallon.
Perfumed Spirits at Rs.16 per gallon.
Cigarettes at Rs.1.8.0. to Rs.4.8.0. per thousand, according to their selling price.
Manufactured Tobacco at 14 annas to Rs.1.2.0 per lb.
Unmanufactured Indian Tobacco at Rs.1.12.0 per 28 lb.
Unmanufactured Tobacco other than Indian at 33⅓% ad valorem.
Motor spirit at 6 annas per gallon.

The main heads of expenditure are as follows:—

	Estimated 1948–49 Rs.
1. Education	575,340
2. Medical and Public Health ..	1,531,040
3. Police	1,006,320
4. Posts and Telephones	670,410
5. Public Works, Water and Drainage	721,210
6. Public Works, Electricity ..	950,570
7. Public Works recurrent	238,000
8. Public Works extraordinary ..	796,600
9. Township Authority, Aden ..	426,150
10. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	145,890
11. Development schemes	2,727,000

The colony has no public debt.

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Currency and Banking

Currency

The monetary unit is the Indian rupee (silver) and is legal tender for any amount.

Banking

The National Bank of India, Ltd., is established in the colony with its chief office in the Crater and a branch at Steamer Point. The Exchange Bank of India and Africa, Ltd., has a branch in Crater. The commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros. also carries on the business of banking.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office.

Production and Trade

Salt

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation in a series of pans acres in extent. The export in 1947 amounted to 320,770 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, now under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, the other three Indian owned. The year 1947 showed a considerable improvement in business as compared with the previous two years. This was due to improved shipping which enabled more salt to be marketed in India. The tonnage produced during the year 1947 was 194,549 tons.

Fisheries

The present primitive fishery employs numerous canoes and a few small dhows propelled by oars and sails. Nets are small, as only hand-braided net is available; capital is limited and the life of the twine is short, as no preservatives are used. Only single-hook lines are employed.

An extensive survey of the fisheries resources of the colony and protectorate is at present being carried out under the supervision of the Fisheries Officer and other technical experts. Two vessels have been equipped for this experimental fishing.

Industry

The main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms—the labour employed is almost entirely immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two.

The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian, and Arab, who are concerned in the export of hides, skins, coffee, gums, incense and grain and in the import and distribution of all kinds of merchandise, particularly cotton piece-goods, hardware, sugar, spices, and kerosene.

There are some small factories (owned by private companies). The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

Imports and Exports

Year.	Imports Rs.	Exports Rs.
1940 ..	5,97,81,054	3,10,25,365
1941 ..	8,79,60,797	3,95,19,945
1942 ..	15,00,48,884	7,85,37,163
1943 ..	16,07,03,163	10,69,27,850
1944 ..	18,81,85,427	11,49,22,054
1945 ..	14,99,37,388	7,69,37,946
1946 ..	19,32,80,508	8,91,36,577
1947 ..	30,28,96,394	15,86,67,777

ADEN PROTECTORATE

Situation and Area

The Aden Protectorate, which can be more conveniently described administratively and geographically by dividing it into two areas, the Western and Eastern, has a total superficial area of about 112,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Ruba' Al Khali (or Empty Quarter) and the Kingdom of the Yemen (whose southern boundary was temporarily stabilised by Article III of the Treaty of Sana'a of 11th February, 1934, by which His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Yemen agreed to maintain the *status quo* as on the date of the signature of the treaty), and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The Aden Protectorate seaboard starts at Husn Murad (opposite Perim) on the west and runs for 740 miles eastwards to Ras Dhurbat Ali where it meets the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

Climate

The maritime plains are damp and hot in the summer and are subject to sand storms and high winds. In the winter (October to the end of March) it is cool and sometimes cold at night and much less damp.

In the mountains, which vary in height between 1,500 and 8,000 feet, it is drier and cooler during the day and night above 2,500 feet; and above 4,500 feet it can be very cold.

In the Wadi Hadhramaut and the intervening tableland or " Jol " extremes of both heat and cold are encountered. The heat in contrast to that of the coast is dry but more intense. The rainfall is small.

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills; here cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from water channels and courses. In the highlands well irrigation is common and there is heavier rainfall which is led down ravines and defiles into terraced fields.

General Description

The Western Aden Protectorate is divided into (*a*) the littoral belt which varies between 4 and 40 miles in depth; (*b*) the maritime ranges about 1,000-2,000 feet above sea level; (*c*) the intramontane plains over 3,000 feet high; and (*d*) the highland plateau ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 feet high and which falls away into the Ruba' Al Khali (or Empty Quarter) with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet. The country between the littoral belt on the one hand and the intramontane plains and the plateau on the other is a tangle of mountains, ravines and valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and mountains and is intersected with several deep valleys.

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The greater part of the Eastern Aden Protectorate consists of desert and barren mountains intersected by wadis, some of which are fertile and cultivated. There are a number of comparatively large towns, notably Mukalla, the capital of the Qu'aiti State and principal seaport, and Sai'un, the capital of the Kathiri State.

The Western Aden Protectorate consists of the following tribal districts, the chiefs of which are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government :—

Abdali, His Highness Sultan Fadhl Abdul Karim, Sultan of Lahej, who is the premier chief of the western area.

Amiri, Amir Nasr bin Shaif Seif, C.M.G. Capital, Dhala.

Fadhli, Sultan Abdullah bin Uthman. Capital, Shuqra.

Lower Yafa'i, Sultan 'Aidrus bin Muhsin. Capital, Al Qara.

Haushabi, Sultan Muhammad bin Sarur. Capital, Museimir.

Upper Yafa'i Confederation, Sultan Muhammad bin Salih. Capital, Mahjaba. Mausatta, Sheikh Ahmed Bubakr 'Ali 'Askar and Sheikh Husein Salih Muhsin 'Askar. Capital, Al Qudma. Dhubi, Sheikhship vacant. Capital, Dhi Sura. Maflahi, Sheikh Qasim 'Abdurrahman. Capital, Al Jurba. Hadhrami, Sheikh Muhammad Muhsin Ghalib. Capital, Ash Shibr.

Shaib, Vacant. Capital, Awabil.

Quteibi, Sheikh Hasan 'Ali. Capital, Ath Thumeir.

Alawi, Sheikh Salih Sayil. Capital, Al Qash'a.

Aqrabi, Sheikh Muhammad Fadhl Ba 'Abdullah. Capital, Bir Ahmed.

Audhali, Sultan Salih bin Husein. Capital, Zara.

Upper 'Aulaqi, Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih bin Abdullah. Capital, Nisab. Sheikh Muhsin bin Farid. Capital, Yeshbum.

Lower 'Aulaqi, Sultan Nasr bin 'Aidrus bin Ali. Capital, Ahwar.

Beihan, Sharif Salih bin Husein. Capital, An Nuqub.

The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Sai'un), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi Sultanates of Bir 'Ali, and the Sheikhdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which have been for many years in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, is the premier chief in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the west by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the east by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, being bounded on the east by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra resides on the island of Socotra, which lies off Africa, 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834, and it came under British protection, together with the neighbouring Abdal Kuri and Brothers Islands, in 1866, when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded. Socotra produces aloes, dragons' blood and ghee. The population is probably about 5,000 ; the island is rather less than 100 miles from east to west and about 30 miles broad. Its interior is mountainous and the Fidahan Hajr rises to nearly 5,000 feet. The capital is Hadibu, known on European maps as Tamrida.

Population

The population of the Aden Protectorate is roughly estimated at 630,000.

Religion

The people are Muslim Arabs of, almost entirely, the Shafa'i persuasion.

History

For a time in the 18th century, the Western Aden Protectorate formed part of the domain of the Imam of Sana'a (capital of the Yemen of to-day) and several of the rulers of the tribal districts such as the 'Abdali, Haushabi, Amiri, Yafa'i and 'Aulaqi sultans, were the Imam's " wakils " or governors until his power declined and they declared their independence. This occurred in 1728 in the case of the 'Abdali and in 1758 in the case of the Yafa'i.

After the occupation of Aden by the British in 1839, some of the neighbouring chiefs entered into protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. Others followed suit as time went on, the last to do so being the 'Audhali Sultan in 1914.

In July, 1915, during the first world war, the Turks, who then held the Yemen, occupied the 'Abdali, Haushabi and Amiri districts until the armistice of 1918.

In February, 1934, as has been stated, a Treaty of Friendship was signed between His Majesty's Government and the Kingdom of the Yemen.

In 1944 and 1945 five Western Aden Protectorate chiefs (the Fadhli, the Lower 'Aulaqi and the Lower Yafa'i sultans, the Sharif of Beihan and the Amir of Dhala') entered into closer relations with His Majesty's Government by new treaties in which they agreed, *inter alia*, to abide by the advice of the Governor of Aden in the improvement of their administrations.

The most important aspect of recent history in the Eastern Aden Protectorate has been the decline of the traditional power of the Kathiri sultans and the rise of the Qu'aiti—a dynasty with its origins among the Yafa'i tribes and influence arising from military and other services rendered as emigres to the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Qu'aiti rulers first entered into a treaty with His Majesty's Government in 1882. This was strengthened in 1888 by the conclusion of a Protectorate treaty in the common form of the treaties with the other Protectorate chiefs. In 1918 the Kathiri sultans made an agreement with the Qu'aiti sultan acknowledging this treaty as binding on them also. In 1937 and 1939 respectively the Qu'aiti and Kathiri sultans signed treaties undertaking to accept the advice of a British Resident Adviser in all matters except those concerning Muhammadan religion and custom. Relations with the smaller states are governed by similar Protectorate treaties.

Administration

The interests of the Western Aden Protectorate are looked after by a small cadre of British political officers and Arab assistant political officers under a British Agent, whose headquarters are in Aden. The political staff who are posted to administrative districts inland advise the local rulers on the

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administration of their areas, since His Majesty's Government does not administer the Protectorate directly.

The tribes nominate their own chiefs who have subsequently to be recognised by the Governor of Aden. Not all the chiefs have complete control over their subjects but, since 1943, the authority of some of them has been greatly increased by the introduction of simple administrative machinery. For internal security some of the chiefs have tribal guards (paid for by His Majesty's Government as a temporary measure) under the joint control of the British Agent and the chief. In 1937 the Aden Government raised a force known as the Government Guards for police duties in the Western Aden Protectorate; they are stationed inland in fixed posts and are paid for and controlled entirely by Government.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate the principal states, Qu'aiti and Kathiri, are administered by their sultans as constitutional rulers. The Qu'aiti sultan has a state council. The Kathiri State is advancing slowly on the same lines, being hampered by the absence of an outlet to the sea and of the customs dues and other benefits which would result from it. The Wahidi States of Balhaf and Bir Ali have adopted simple administrations under the supervision of the British Agent and Resident Adviser, E.A.P.

Social Services

Education

Education in the Aden Protectorate is under the immediate general guidance of the British Agents. The Aden Government Education Department has on its staff a Protectorate Education Officer, who inspects schools and gives advice or assistance where required. Thus although the Education Department does not directly control Education in the Protectorate it co-ordinates development, as far as possible, throughout the whole area.

The Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs, a primary boarding school of limited size, which is situated in the colony, is the only exception to this; it is administered directly by the Department of Education.

The policy has been to encourage the Sultanates to develop their own State Education Departments, and there are now two such in existence. The Qu'aits' State, which is the most advanced, has a Department of Education, seconded from the Sudan, and at Gheil ba Wazir there is an intermediate boarding school with about 120 boys.

The other State which has its own department is Lahej, where there is an intermediate school with about 140 boys.

There is no other primary education in the Protectorate, but plans are being made to establish a secondary boarding school in the Colony, which may be available to Protectorate as well as Colony boys.

The number of primary (or lower than primary) schools which are inspected is now about 50.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate, in some departments notably in education and customs administration, there has been much progress. An Educational Assistant to the Resident Adviser, seconded from the Sudan, assists the Mukalla Government in educational matters. There are now over 20 primary schools and an intermediate boarding school for about 160 pupils. Several scholarships have been awarded to promising students to complete their education in the Sudan.

The Government of Aden, in co-operation with the Church of Scotland Mission, has introduced a medical scheme in the Western Aden Protectorate which covers 12 tribal areas and employs 25 dispensers who work in 16 separate dispensaries.

Communications

There are no railways in the Aden Protectorate but several natural roads have been improved to take motor traffic. The chief of these in the Western Aden Protectorate are:—

1. Aden (north and north-westwards) through Lahej to Ta'iz (Yemen) and to Dhala. and Qataba (Yemen).
2. Aden westwards to Subaihi country.
3. Aden eastwards to—
   - (*a*) Lower Yafa'.
   - (*b*) Ahwar (Lower 'Aulaqi).
   - (*c*) Fadhli country.
   - (*d*) 'Audhali country.
   - (*e*) Dathina.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate considerable progress has been made in recent years in road development, and routes run north of Mukalla to the Wadi Hadhramaut, west to Meifa and Bir Ali, and east as far as Reidat Al Abdul Wadud.

Airfields are maintained by the Royal Air Force for communications of a political nature and for security work. Aden Airways operate a fortnightly service between Aden and Riyan (Mukalla), but it is temporarily suspended. In normal times coastal steamers from Aden and a certain number of larger vessels on the India and the Far East routes call at Mukalla. Both Qu'aiti and Kathiri States belong to the Aden Postal Union and have their own issues of stamps. Cable & Wireless, Ltd., maintain a wireless link between Mukalla Seiyun and Aden and there is a network of political wireless stations in the hinterland.

Public Revenue and Expenditure

As local administrations have but recently been set up it is not yet possible to estimate the revenues of the states in the Western Aden Protectorate.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate the revenue of the Qu'aiti State may be roughly estimated at 24 lakhs and expenditure at 23 lakhs of rupees. The principal sources of revenue are customs and excise and licence dues. The finances of the other sultanates have not yet been stabilised. In the Qu'aiti State three lakhs are spent on police and armed constabulary, 2½ lakhs on education, 3 lakhs on the army and 2½ lakhs on public works.

Currency and Banking

In the Western Aden Protectorate rupees and riyals (or Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used, the present (1946) rate of exchange being 2¼ rupees to the riyal.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate, up to 1944, the Maria Theresa dollar was the currency used throughout the interior but in that year the rupee currency was officially adopted. Maria Theresa dollars, however, remain the normal form of currency in the Wahidi country and vicinity.

There are no banking facilities in the Aden Protectorate.

Trade, Industry and Agriculture

Trade in the Western Aden Protectorate is chiefly confined to transit trade from the Yemen, from which coffee and skins are exported, but no reliable figures are available. The only industries

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are weaving, dyeing and charcoal-burning though some silver work is made by the few small village Jewish communities. Some 10,000 camels bring vegetables, eggs, fodder and cattle for sale in Aden every month.

Imports into the Western Aden Protectorate include kerosene, soap, ginger, tobacco, rice, flour, tea, sugar and assorted cloths, etc.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the majority of the tribesmen of the Western Aden Protectorate. Every possible use is made of irrigation and water rights are a frequent cause of tribal feuds.

The staple crops are corn (dhurra), bulrush millet (dukhn) and some Indian corn. Wheat and barley are found at the higher altitude; other crops are sesame and lucerne: some cotton and local indigo (hawir) is also grown. Dates are grown in some areas and coffee in Yafa'. Bananas, papayas, apricots and peaches are found in the 'Abdali and 'Audhali sultanates. Honey is found in small quantities in two or three areas.

Governors

1937—Sir Bernard Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
1940—Sir John Hathorn Hall, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
1944—Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Executive Council

The Governor.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Financial Secretary.
E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D., Director of Medical Services.
J. Goepel, District Commissioner.
T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E., Chairman, Aden Port Trust.

Legislative Council

Ex-Officio Members

The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, Aden.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Financial Secretary.

Official Members

E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
W. L. Osborne, O.B.E.
J. Goepel.
H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.

Unofficial Members

T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Khan Bahadur M. A. K. Mackawee, O.B.E.
Khan Bahadur Muhammed Salim Ali.
Seiyid Abdu Ghanem.
Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw.
Sheik Muhammad Abdullah, B.A., LL.B.
Judah M. Yahooda.
S. N. Day.

Aden Protectorate

British Agent, Western Aden Protectorate—Major B. W. Seager, O.B.E., C.M.G.
British Agent, Eastern Aden Protectorate—Colonel J. E. H. Boustead, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (Designate).

Foreign Consular Officers

U.S.A. Consul—Charles C. Gidney, Jr.
Vice Consul—R. E. Ferris.
Italy—Dante Pollici.
Belgium and Sweden—R. D. Stephen.
Denmark—S. N. Day.
Netherlands and Norway—G. R. Waddell.
Portugal—Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw (acting).
Greece—Vice Consul—Constantine Ch. Athanassacopoulo.

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Seen in the Hadhramaut, by Freya Stark. Murray. 1941. 8*s.* 6*d.*
Arabia and the Isles, by Harold Ingrams. Murray. 1942. 18*s.*
In the High Yemen, by Hugh Scott. Murray. 1942. 18*s.*
A Pilgrim in Arabia, by H. St. J. B. Philby. Golden Cockerel Press. 1942. £3 3*s.* 0*d.*
Islam Today, edited by A. J. Arberry and Ron Landau. Faber. 1943. 12*s.* 6*d.*
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Arabia Phoenix, by Gerald de Gaury. Harrup. 1946. 10*s.* 6*d.*
A Winter in Arabia, by Freya Stark. Murray. 1945. 8*s.* 6*d.*
Aden to the Hadhramaut, by D. van der Meulen. Murray. 1947. 18*s.*

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir Reginald Stuart Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., £2,500. £1,000 duty allowance.
Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary—Major K. I. Nicholl. £510.

Administration

Secretariat

Chief Secretary—A. R. Thomas. £1,550.
Financial Secretary—R. P. Errington. £1,200.
Assistant Chief Secretary—C. H. Newland. £1,100.
Assistant Secretary—R. Tatton Brown. £350, 350; 400-50-500-25-600; 660-30-840-40-1,000.
Assistant Secretary (Pol.)—C. H. Inge. £350, 350; 400-50-500-25-600; 660-30-840-40-1,000.
Establishment Officer—F. Saldanha, M.B.E. Rs. 550-25-650 p. m.
Assistant Secretary—A. Sequeira, M.B.E. Rs. 550-25-650 p. m.
Confidential Secretary—Miss G. O. Trustram. £400-25-500.

District and Township Administration

District Commissioner and Chairman, Townships of Aden and Sheikh Othman—J. Goepel. £1,000-50-1,100.
Executive Officer, Township Authority, Aden and Sheikh Othman—J. J. Gunn. £720-30-840.

Agriculture

Director of Agriculture—B. J. Hartley, O.B.E. £1,000. Plus £100 pensionable personal allowance.
Agricultural Officers (2)—J. L. Congdon (W.A.P.), I. E. Ketteringham (E.A.P.). £400-50-500-25-600; 660-30-840.
Surveyor (Irrigation Scheme)—C. A. L. Buckton. £650-25-700.

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AUDIT

Principal Auditor—F. E. L. Carter. £950.
Assistant Auditor—O. Clark. £350, 350 ; 450–50–500–25–600 ; 660–30–780.

CUSTOMS, SALT AND EXCISE

Collector of Customs, Salt and Excise—R. Tatton Brown (*see* Secretariat).

EDUCATION

Director of Education—H. F. Kynaston Snell, M.B.E. £1,200.
Principal, Government Secondary School—E. G. Shrubbs. £600–30–840–40–920.
Education Officers (Colony)—J. B. W. Robertson. £660–30–840 ; M. A. Ghanem. Rs. 400–20–500–25–600 p. m.
Education Officer (Prot.)—J. E. Brady. £400–50–500–25–600 ; 660–30–840.
Principal, Government Girls School—Miss C. M. Walker. £400–25–600 ; E.B. 660–30–720.
European Master—S. J. Saddleton. £400–50–500–25–600 ; 660–30–840.

FISHERIES

Fisheries Officer (Colony and Prot.)—W. A. King Webster. £700.

JUDICIAL

Judge of the Supreme Court—G. W. B. Rudd. £1,350.
Chief Magistrate and Judge of the Small Causes Court—E. W. Nunn. £600–30–840–40–1,000.
Divisional Magistrate—Muhammad Husein Mansoor. Rs.600 p. m.
Special Magistrate—A. E. Kazi. Rs.600 p. m.

LEGAL

Attorney-General—E. D. W. Crawshaw. £1,200.
Crown Counsel—K. Bechgaard. £600–30–840–40–1,000.

MEDICAL

Director of Medical Services—E. Cochrane. £1,300.
Surgical Specialist—Vacant.
Medical Officers—W. F. Cooper (*temporary*), £1,000 plus £300 for Port Health work ; A. L. Fawdry, Miss S. E. Croskery, W. J. L. Neal (*temporary*). £600, 600 ; 630–30–840–40–1,000.
Medical Officer of Health—N. M. Hodivala, O.B.E. £840–40–1,000.
Senior Assistant Medical Officers (4)—Rs.350–450 p.m.
Assistant Medical Officers—Rs.300–400 p.m.
Matron—Miss A. B. Howe. £550.
Nursing Sisters—Mrs. G. Master, Mrs. M. P. Tanner, Miss M. O. O'Connor, F. M. Gray, M. G. Aylwin, G. Christian, G. Asquith, D. M. Rees, J. G. Pitt, M. L. F. Mountain. £300–15–420–20–480.

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—Lt.-Col. N. G. Maclean. £1,100.
Deputy Commissioner of Police—H. S. Swain. £900–25–1,000.
Senior Superintendent—W. Duncan. £810–30–840–40–920.
Superintendent—B. A. H. Cartwright. £425–25–600–30–780.
Assistant Superintendents—W. H. Bruce, £350, 400, 450–25–600, 660–30–810 ; D. J. Sale, £350, 350 ; 400–25–550 ; E.B. £600–30–780.

POSTS

Postmaster General—J. Robson. £920 (*receives Rs.* 100 *p. m. allowance as P.M.G. British Somaliland*).

PRISON

Superintendent of Prison—Dr. N. M. Hodiwalla, O.B.E.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director of Public Works (*also Commissioner of Lands*)—W. L. Osborne, O.B.E. £1,200 (personal).
Chief Electrical Engineer—G. Lowes. £1,000.
Architect—G. B. H. Bidwell. £1,050.
Executive Engineer—Major F. M. Berryman, M.B.E. £720–30–840.
Quantity Surveyor—R. E. O. N. Mounde. £840–40–920.
Chief Assistant Electrical Engineer—L. Brady. Rs. 700–25–800 p. m.
Assistant Electrical Engineer—W. Grady. Rs. 600–25–700 p. m.

TREASURY

Chief Accountant—J. A. M. Loustau-Lalanne. £720–30–840.

Economic Control

Controller of Civil Supplies and Price Control—R. P. Errington (*see* Secretariat).

ADEN PROTECTORATE

British Agent, Western Aden Protectorate—Major B. W. Seager, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,350, plus £100 entertainment allowance.
British Agent, Eastern Aden Protectorate and Resident Adviser to the Hadhramaut States—£1,350, plus £200 entertainment allowance.
Deputy British Agents—J. W. T. Allen (W.A.P.), P. D. Fletcher (E.A.P.). £840–40–1,000.
Political Officers—E. S. Kennedy, L. J. Hobson, A. J. McIntosh, K. D. Bell, A. F. Watts, E. S. Johnson, A. M. Clark Hutchinson, N. St. Groom, H. Conway. £350, 350; 400–50–500–25–600 ; E.B. 660–30–840 ; E.B. 40–1,000.
Military Assistant to the Resident Adviser, Mukalla—Major I. E. Snell. £500–25–600–40–720.

GOVERNMENT GUARDS

Commandant—R. F. Tring. £840–40–1,000.
Second-in-Command—T. James. £600–30–720.
Pay and Quarter-Master—P. O. Purchase. £350–25–600.
Depot Officer—A. R. Denny. £350–25–600.

HODEIDA (YEMEN)

Assistant Frontier Officer—Muhammad Ali Murshid. £350–25–500.

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BAHAMA ISLANDS

Situation and Area

The Bahamas are an archipelago of islands, cays and rocks lying between 20° 50′ and 27° 25′ N. latitude and 72° 37′ and 80° 32′ W. longitude, and extending from Inagua on the south to Matanilla Reef on the north; from Mayaguana and its adjacent rocks and cays on the east to, and including, the Cay Sal Bank on the west, and separated from Florida, to the west, by the Straits of Florida, and from Cuba, to the south, by the old Bahama and Nicholas Channels.

The total area of the colony is 4,403½ square miles, or about half the size of Wales.

Climate

The winter climate is salubrious and most delightful, frost is unknown, the average temperature is 70° F., the rainfall is slight and cool breezes prevail. During the summer months the greatest heat ranges from 80° F. to 90° F., and though the islands are never unhealthy, the change in temperature throughout the 24 hours is so small that those who remain in the colony for the whole year may find the long summer somewhat enervating.

The rainfall for the year 1946 amounted to 50·35 inches. Relative humidity for the year was 84°.

The islands are sometimes visited in the autumn months by hurricanes which cause considerable damage to crops and buildings and occasionally loss of life.

General Description

The colony consists of about 700 islands, of which only 20 are inhabited, and over 2,000 rocks. The islands are, generally, long, narrow and low lying, and the ground is rocky, but the coral rocks contain pockets of rich fertile soil. The principal islands are New Providence (containing the capital Nassau), Abaco, Harbour Island, Eleuthera, Inagua, Cat Island, Ragged Island, Rum Cay, Exuma, Long Island, Long Cay, the Biminis, Watling's Island (or San Salvador), Grand Bahama, Crooked Island, Acklins Island, Mayaguana, Andros Island and the Berry Islands.

The majority of the inhabitants is of the negro race, about one-sixth is of European descent. English is universally spoken.

The islands are of coralline formation and contain no mineral wealth. They are sub-tropical and both temperate and tropical trees exist, the pine tree and the palm growing literally side by side. It is probable that at one time all the islands were thickly wooded but little forest now remains except on Abaco, Andros and Grand Bahama, where there are extensive pine forests.

The soil, except in small pockets, is usually shallow and overlays hard coral rock and is on the whole suitable only for peasant farming.

Nassau, the capital of the colony, is the centre of the tourist traffic, which is of paramount importance in the economic life of the colony. It has a pipe-borne water supply and an up-to-date sewerage system, an ice plant, electric light and automatic telephone systems, a broadcasting station and overseas telephone service.

There are excellent hotels and other accommodation for tourists, who visit the colony from the United States and Canada during the winter months. The tourists are attracted by the ideal climate, the clear water and white beaches, the beautiful colouring of the sea and sky, and opportunities afforded for swimming, fishing, boating, etc.

Fish abound in the waters of the colony, and Bimini, which is a centre for sports fishing, is visited by numbers of fishing enthusiasts from the United States.

Population

The estimated population on 31st December, 1947, was 75,018, made up of 35,348 males and 39,670 females.

53,735 (census 1901), 55,944 (census 1911), 55,481 (census 1921), 59,828 (census 1931), 68,846 (census 1943). New Providence contains 29,391 inhabitants according to the 1943 census.

The following table shows the area and population of each of the principal islands of the colony according to the last census taken on 25th April, 1943:—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.
Abaco and Cays	776	1,697	1,764	3,461
Acklins Island	120	763	981	1,744
Andros Island	1,600	3,156	3,562	6,718
Berry Islands	14	196	207	403
Biminis	8½	369	349	718
Cat Island	160	1,782	2,088	3,870
Cay Lobos	7	5	2	7
Crooked Island	76	406	672	1,078
Eleuthera	164	3,151	3,279	6,430
Exuma and Cays	100	1,777	2,007	3,784
Grand Bahama	430	1,117	1,216	2,333
Harbour Island	1½	354	415	769
Inagua	560	454	436	890
Long Cay	8	31	70	101
Long Island	130	2,199	2,365	4,564
Mayaguana	96	273	318	591
New Providence	58	13,488	15,903	29,391
Ragged Island and Cays	5	191	226	417
Rum Cay	29	87	132	219
San Salvador or Watlings Island	60	311	382	693
Spanish Wells	½	317	348	665
	4,403½	32,124	36,722	68,846

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Religion

There is no state religion, the Church of England having been disestablished in 1869. The religions with the largest number of followers are the Anglicans, Methodists, Baptists and Roman Catholics.

History

San Salvador, so called by Columbus, the native name being Guanahani, one of the islands composing this chain, and identical with Watling's Island, was the first land discovered by him on his voyage in 1492. A few years later all the Carib inhabitants were transported to work in the Cuba mines. It does not appear that the Spaniards had any settlements on any of the islands of this group at any time. Early in the 17th century the islands were well known to the settlers of Bermuda and the Carolinas. They were included in the Royal Grant of Sir Robert Heath, the Attorney-General of England, of the 30th of October, 1629. By 1640 the islands had become a well-known place of resort by the inhabitants of Bermuda, and on the 9th of July, 1647, The Company of Eleutherian Adventurers was formed in London for the purpose of making an organised attempt at a systematic colonisation and development of the islands. William Sayle, a former Governor of Bermuda, was the moving spirit of this venture, and associated with him were a number of influential city merchants and members of Parliament. On the 31st of August, 1649, Parliament, on the petition of Sayle and others, passed "An Act for the Adventurers for the Eleutherian Islands," which constituted Sayle and his associates the proprietors of the islands. Notwithstanding the Royal Grant to Heath in 1629 and the Cromwellian Act of 1649, Charles the Second, on the 1st of November, 1670, granted the islands to six of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, namely, the Duke of Albermarle, the Earl of Craven, Lord Berkley, Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret and Sir Peter Colleton. Before the Royal Grant of 1670 the inhabitants of the islands had organised the settlement and instituted a form of government which included an elective House of Assembly, and had selected Captain John Wentworth as their Governor. Wentworth applied to and received commissions from the Governors of Jamaica. The Lords Proprietors appointed Hugh Wentworth as their first Governor on 24th April, 1671, but he did not take up the appointment. They then confirmed in office John Wentworth, the popularly elected Governor, on the 26th of December, 1671. A regular system of government was established including a parliament, the lower house of which was elective, and this was continued with several breaks until the civil and military government of the islands was resumed by the Crown on the surrender of their rights by the Lords Proprietors on the 28th October, 1717. Thirteen proprietary governors were appointed between 1671 and 1715. The settlement on New Providence was sacked by the Spaniards on several occasions between 1680 and 1684. In 1684 all the inhabitants were driven away, and it was not until 1688 that the settlement was reformed by their return, principally from Jamaica, under the leadership of Thomas Bridges. Bridges was recognised as Governor by the Lords Proprietors on the 12th July, 1688, and the settlement had reached some importance when it was practically annihilated by the French and Spaniards in 1703. However, a year or so after this the dispersed inhabitants returned to New Providence and another proprietary governor was appointed in 1707. But the islands became a regular rendezvous for pirates, and this finally determined the Crown to resume the civil and military government of the place, and thus accede to the numerous petitions which the inhabitants had been making for several years and also carry out the express wishes of Parliament. Since 1717 there has been a continuous line of Royal Governors. The islands were surrendered to a fleet of the American rebels in 1776, and again to the Spaniards in 1781, but they had been retaken by a British force under Colonel Deveaux before the conclusion of the war, which was brought to an end by the Peace of Versailles, 1783, when the British possession was confirmed. After the American Revolution a number of loyalists settled throughout the Bahamas Group and received substantial assistance from England, and on the 19th of March, 1787, the Lords Proprietors surrendered all their proprietary rights to the King for the sum of £12,000, which was provided by Parliament.

The Turks and Caicos Islands, which geographically form part of the Bahamas chain, and which had often in their early history been claimed both by Bermuda and the Bahamas, were separated from the other Bahamas in 1848, and formed into a distinct presidency, under the government-in-chief of Jamaica.

Constitution

The present constitution of the Bahamas is similar to those of the North American colonies prior to the War of Independence. The government is modelled upon that of England in the early days, the Governor representing the Sovereign, and the nominated Legislative Council and the elected Houses of Assembly representing respectively the Houses of Lords and Commons.

"The Eleutherian Adventurers," who came to the Bahamas from Bermuda after the Parliamentary grant of 1647, brought with them a conception of representative government already established in Bermuda, and the affairs of the infant settlement were managed by a Governor, a Council and an elected Senate. The Charter of 1670 to the Lords Proprietors provided for an elected House of Assembly, and the Constitution, much as it exists to-day, was finally settled in 1729, when the Crown assumed direct control of the colony. The Bahamas enjoy representative, though not responsible, government. The executive government is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Crown, who has the power of veto, and is advised by an Executive Council. Various executive powers and the right to enact certain subsidiary legislation are vested by law in the Governor in Council.

The Legislative Council, consisting of nine members nominated by the Crown, was created as a separate Council by Royal Letters Patent in 1841.

The House of Assembly is composed of 29 members elected for 15 districts. The qualification for members is possession of real or personal property to the value of £200. The Out Islands seldom return a member of their own community, their 21 representatives being generally inhabitants of New Providence. The qualification for electors is ownership of land to the value of £5 or the occupation of houses of annual rental value of £2 8*s*., in New Providence, or half that amount in the Out Islands. Women have not the vote. The normal life of the House is seven years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Governor, as occurred in June, 1928, and in May, 1935. No forms of local government exist.

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Administration

The executive government is conducted, under Letters Patent, by the Governor aided by an Executive Council not exceeding nine members. In the absence of the Governor the senior member of the Executive Council administers the government.

In addition to the usual government departments in New Providence there are public boards dealing with public works, education, health, pilotage, agricultural and marine products, electrical, development, telephones, prisons, industrial school, licensing (liquor and shops) and libraries, which are appointed annually by the Governor, consisting of five members, two of whom are required to be members of the House of Assembly. These boards determine the policy and control the expenditure of the departments concerned, but the work is carried out under the supervision and direction of the head of the department.

In the Out Islands the commissioners administer their respective districts; and annual boards of works and health under their chairmanship are appointed by the Governor.

Social Services*

Education

There is a government system of elementary education, established in 1847, and modified by laws of 1864, 1875, 1885, and Consolidating Act of 1908. Attendance is compulsory from 6 to 14 years of age. The central control is in a Board of Education nominated by the Governor. Local committees, partly elected, exercise local supervision only.

There are 80 unsectarian government schools and 41 aided schools, with 12,473 scholars. In addition, there are 43 denominational schools with a total roll of over 3,428 pupils and private schools with over 386 pupils.

The government elementary schools were made free in 1885. Higher education is provided at Queen's College, St. Francis Xavier's Academy, the Government High School, and St. Augustine's Boys School, all in Nassau.

Information

Broadcasting

At a Broadcasting Conference in Washington in February the classification of the broadcasting station and the frequency of operation were altered. The frequency of 640 kcs., which had been previously shared with a station at Los Angeles, had to be relinquished in favour of the frequency of 1,540 kcs., in view of the claims to the use of 640 kcs. by a Cuban broadcasting station. At the same time the Nassau broadcasting station, which had previously been recognised as adherent to the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, was granted the classification of a Class I–A clear channel dominant station on the new frequency of 1,540 kcs., and in accordance with the engineering limits laid down under the Agreement must receive protection from interference according to the North American Regional Broadcasting standards. The change to the new frequency was carried out in June, and operation has proved to be satisfactory. The Bahamas is now signatory to the North American Regional Agreement, and, as such, is entitled to consideration in any future discussions regarding the use of radio frequencies in the standard broadcast band. This is a considerable improvement over the previous conditions under which the station operated and gives the Colony the recognition which it should have in view of its proximity to the United States and other countries signatory to the North American Regional Agreement.

A further North American Regional Broadcasting Conference is to be held in Canada in 1948, at which the allocation of frequencies in the North American region will again be reviewed.

There is a Bahamas Government Information Bureau in London.

Health

The medical and public health service is administered by a Health Board.

The medical needs of the colony in New Providence are met by the Bahamas General Hospital, which has a full time resident staff of three doctors, a European matron, three European sisters and a number of native nurses.

The service of the hospital is furnished largely free of charge. There is an outpatient department, a general hospital, a lunatic asylum, infirmary, dental clinic, venereal and gynaecological clinic. There are X-ray and bacteriological laboratories.

In addition to the medical service afforded by the Bahamas General Hospital there are eight private medical practitioners in New Providence.

Labour

There is a Labour Officer appointed by the Governor whose chief functions have, up to the present, been the registering of unemployed and the recruitment of agricultural labourers for work in the United States.

There is a standing Labour Board appointed by the Governor for the purpose of advising on any question arising regarding wages.

Legislation affecting trade unions and workmen's compensation was passed in 1943. So far the only trade union is the Bahamas Trades and Labour Union.

Communications

Roads

During the war many roads in New Providence were reconditioned by the R.A.F. and most important roads in the island have now been treated with asphalt.

Shipping

With the exception of an irregular service between Nassau and Miami by small local motor vessels, and an occasional freighter from England and Canada, all steamship service to the colony was discontinued as a result of the war.

Freight and passenger services between Bahamas and England, Canada and the United States are being re-established.

Air

Pan American World Airways operated a mail, passenger and express service between Miami and Nassau six days a week up to November, 1945, and a daily service from then on with two or more planes per day from 1st December. In February, 1946, they have operated as many as six planes per day.

* Fuller particulars will be found in the Annual Report of the Colony and the Annual Departmental Reports.

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Postal

Parcel post with the United Kingdom (9*d.* per lb. via New York, 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. via Miami), the United States (9*d.* per lb.), *Canada (6*d.* per lb. to 10 lb., 10 to 15 lb. 6*s.* per parcel, 15 to 20 lb., 8*s.* per parcel), *Bermuda (6*d.* per lb.), and *Jamaica (6*d.* per lb.), has been established, and money order agreements have been made with the United States, Canada and Jamaica.

Radio Telephone and Telegraph

During 1946 the radio telegraph circuit to Miami was modernised by the introduction of frequency shift radio teleprinter operation between Nassau and Miami. This system permits high-speed automatic transmission and reception by direct teleprinter machines with automatic re-transmission at Miami into the Western Union System of the United States.

A marine radio telephone service was introduced providing radio telephone communication over a range of 300 miles enabling vessels suitably equipped to communicate direct into the automatic telephone system of Nassau. Other similar installations have been provided on the islands of Cat Cay and Inagua, thus giving coverage to the whole of the area of the Bahama Islands for private vessels, coastal service vessels and ocean-going liners.

With the conversion of Oakes Field from a military to a civil airport, telecommunications facilities have been provided for airline companies and passengers.

The radio telephone system to the Out Islands has been extended and improved, and plans are being prepared for further extension.

Numerous telecommunications facilities have been provided for oil companies in connection with the oil survey developments.

The radio telephone circuit to Miami was extended for operation during the winter season, and plans have been prepared for the introduction of a second circuit.

PUBLIC FINANCE

In December, 1946, the authorised Public Debt was £245,000, made up of locally raised loans. The total held for repayment was £153,057. The chief liquid assets consist of surplus funds investments in England in trustee securities.

There is neither income tax nor excise duty. The main sources of revenue are customs dues and receipts from fees, post office and public utilities. The general customs duty is 20 per cent. *ad valorem* plus 5 per cent. *ad valorem* emergency tax. Staple foodstuffs pay a low specific duty and no emergency tax, spirits and tobacco are taxed at higher rates than the general, and gasoline pays a specific duty with additional sales tax. Preferential margins are designed to implement the Ottawa and Anglo-American trade agreements.

CURRENCY AND BANKING

The legal tender currency is British sterling, although United States currency is also generally accepted in the colony. Currency notes of the denominations of 4*s.*, 10*s.*, £1 and £5 are issued by the Bahamas Government through the local branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. A total amount of £482,800 of these notes was in circulation on 31st December, 1946. Accounts are kept in sterling. There is a branch bank of the Royal Bank of Canada in Nassau (New Providence).

A Post Office Savings Bank was established in January, 1886, and had, on 30th June, 1947, deposited £361,140.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

The commercial relations of the Islands are mainly with the U.S. and Canada. The main exports are tomatoes, crawfish, straw and shell work, and salt; the main imports, foodstuffs, spirits, wine and tobacco. Attempts are being made to increase local food production. In 1946, exports totalled £399,319 (excluding specie) and imports £2,840,576.

GOVERNORS

	Wentworth Johnson.
1673	Chillingworth.
1677	Clark.
1684	Lilburne.
1687	Bridges.
1690	Cadwallader Jones.
1694	Trott.
1694	Nicholas Webb.
1700	Elias Hasket.
	Ellis Lightfoot.
1704	Birch.
1717	Woodes Rogers.
1721	George Phenny.
1728	Woodes Rogers.
1733	Richard Fitzwilliam.
1738	John Tinker.
1759	William Shirley.
1767	Thomas Shirley.
1774	Montford Browne.
1779	Jno. Maxwell
1784	James E. Powell.
1787	Earl of Dunmore.
1797	W. Dowdeswell.
1801	John Halkett.
1804	Charles Cameron.
1820	General Lewis Grant.
1829	Sir J. C. Smyth.
1835	Lieut.-Col. Colebrooke.
1837	Sir F. Cockburn.
1844	G. B. Matthew.
1849	John Gregory.
1854	Sir A. Bannerman.
1857	C. J. Bayley, C.B.
1864	R. W. Rawson, C.B.
1869	Sir J. Walker, K.C.M.G. C.B.
1871	Sir G. C. Strahan.
1873	J. P. Hennessy, C.M.G.
1874	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
1880	T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G.
1882	Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.
1884	H. A. Blake, C.M.G.
1887	Sir A. Shea, K.C.M.G.
1895	Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.
1898	Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.
1904	Sir W. Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G.
1912	Sir G. B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G.
1914	Sir W. L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G.
1920	Major Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1926	Sir C. W. J. Orr, K.C.M.G.
1932	The Honourable Sir Bede Clifford, K.C.M.G. C.B., M.V.O.
1936	The Honourable Sir C. C. F. Dundas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1940	His Royal Highness The Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C.
1945	Sir W. L. Murphy, K.C.M.G.

* The rate of 6*d.* per lb. is applicable only if parcels can be sent by direct sea route, otherwise the rate is 6*d.* per lb. plus onward charges of the United States Post Office.

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Executive Council

The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Receiver General
S. C. Farrington.
H. A. McKinney.
A. R. Adderley, B.A., LL.B.
G. W. K. Roberts.
G. W. Higgs.
F. H. Christie.
S/Ldr. N. T. Marix (*Clerk*).

Legislative Council

Hon. A. K. Solomon, C.B.E., K.C., J.P.
C. O. Anderson.
Dr. J. B. Albury.
A. F. Adderley, B.A., LL.B.
H. R. Latreille.
J. S. R. Cole.
R. W. Sawyer.
G. Murphy.
T. A. Toote.
L. G. Pyfrom (*Clerk*).

House of Assembly

A. H. Pritchard (*Speaker*)
H. P. Sands (*Deputy Speaker*)

Abaco	F. H. Christie.
	G. S. Duncombe.
	J. W. Roberts.
Andros	B. H. McKinney.
	P. G. D. Bethell.
Cat Island	H. G. Christie.
	F. J. Pinder.
Crooked Island	R. H. Ingraham.
Eleuthera	G. W. K. Roberts.
	A. H. Pritchard (*Speaker*).
	D. A. Nottage.
Exuma	E. V. Solomon, J.P.
	D. McKinney.
Grand Bahama and Bimini	C. W. F. Bethell.
Harbour Island	R. R. A. Farrington.
	A. R. Braynen.
	H. P. Sands (*Deputy Speaker*).
Inagua	G. A. Bethell.
Long Island	W. B. Pinder.
	A. Knowles.
New Providence :	
City	S. L. Sands.
	R.W. Sawyer, DD.S.
South	T. A. Toote, J.P.
	B. A. Cambridge.
East	W. G. Cash.
	R. T. Symonette, J.P.
West	P. E. Christie.
	M. B. Butler.
San Salvador and Rum Cay	G. W. Higgs, J.P.

J. Smith (*Chief Clerk*).
G. E. Johnson (*Second Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms*)
G. E. Johnson (*Secretary*).

Foreign Consular Officers

United States of America—
Norway—R. H. Curry.
Sweden—J. Burnside ; A. R. Bethel (*Vice-Consul*).
Hayti—M. J. Thompson (Nassau)
Cuba—
Greece—C. Esfakis (*Honorary Vice-Consul*).
Netherlands—H. N. Kelly.

Bibliography

The Bahamas Handbook, by Mary Moseley. Nassau Guardian, Bahamas. 1926.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Note.—*Denotes free quarters

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor—Sir William Lindsay Murphy, K.C.M.G. £3,000. Duty allowance £300 ; £1,150 from Bahamas Crown Funds ; £660 cost of living allowance ; £1,700 towards expenses of Government House.

Private Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council—S/Ldr. N. T. Manx. £200.

Secretariat

Colonial Secretary—F. A. Evans. £1,200.

Deputy Colonial Secretary—C. P. Bethel, O.B.E., I.S.O., J.P. £900.

Agricultural and Marine Products Board

Director—Vacant. £1,000.

Audit

Auditor—J. Le C. Lightbourn, I.S.O. £650.

Civil Aviation

Director—W/Cdr. E. H. Coleman, A.F.C. £1,000.

Crown Lands Office

Comptroller of Crown Lands—The Governor. £300.

Deputy Comptroller—The Colonial Secretary. £100.

Crown Lands Officer—C. P. de Freitas. £1,000.

Customs

Comptroller of Customs—S. A. Eldon, M.B.E., J.P. £750.

Education

Director—T. E. Hutchinson. £1,000.

Electrical

Director—R. F. Havart. £900.

Exchange Control

Controller—Vacant. £1,000.

Immigration Department

Immigration Officer—P. S. Brice. £420.

Judicial

Chief Justice—O. L. Bancroft, K.C., M.A. £1,300.
Provost Marshal—The Commissioner of Police.
Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate—H. T. G. Rowley. £700.
Coroner—H. T. G. Rowley. £100.

Labour Office

Labour Officer—G. M. Russell. £600-25-700.

Legal

Attorney-General—J. S. R. Cole. £1,000.

Medical

Chief Medical Officer and Resident Surgeon—W. E. Thompson, O.B.E. £1,000.*
Medical Officer and Bacteriologist—L. C. Huggins. £700-25-800.*

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OUT ISLAND

Chief Out Island Commissioner—F. N. Ashley, C.M.G. £800.

PORT AND MARINE

Harbour Engineer—D. S. Morrison. £400–25–500.

POLICE

Commissioner—Lt.-Col. F. G. Lancaster, M.B.E., M.C. £800.*
Deputy Commissioner—Vacant. £500–16–550.*
Superintendents—Capt. E. D. Sears, Capt. D. G. Dixie. £400–16–450.*

POST OFFICE

Postmaster—C. S. Thompson, M.B.E. £700.

PRISON

Superintendent—Capt. R. Millar, O.B.E. £650.*

PUBLIC WORKS

Director of Public Works—Vacant. £900.

REGISTRAR GENERAL

Registrar General—Vacant. £700.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Director—K. R. Ingraham.

TREASURY

Receiver General and Treasurer—H. R. Latreille. £900.

IMPERIAL LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE

Inspector of Lighthouses — Commander R. Langton-Jones, D.S.O., R.N.

BARBADOS

SITUATION AND AREA

Barbados is situated in latitude 13° 4′ N. and longitude 59° 37′ W., and is the most easterly of the Caribbean Islands. It is nearly 21 miles long by 14 in breadth, and contains an area of 106,470 acres, or about 166 square miles, somewhat larger than the Isle of Wight.

CLIMATE

Owing to the easterly trade winds which blow almost continuously from December to June the climate is bracing and the heat is never oppressive. During the remainder of the year, the wet season for the island, the heat is seldom excessive although the absence of the trade winds renders the climate less invigorating. The average temperature is 79·8° F.

Though the island is small there is considerable variation in rainfall: in the high central areas the average rainfall is 75 inches while in some of the low lying districts in the south of the island it is no more than 50 inches.

The island is largely visited as a health resort by residents of neighbouring West Indian colonies and British Guiana and is a popular winter resort for visitors from temperate climates. It is also a port of call for tourist steamers.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The land rises in terraces from the coast to a ridge near the centre of the island, the highest point being Mt. Hillaby (1,100 feet). The main characteristic of the island is the intense sugar cultivation; all available land is utilised and, due to the almost complete absence of forest and waste land, the general appearance is reminiscent of the English countryside. In the north-west—the Scotland district—the watershed is nearer to the coast and the descent to the sea is consequently steeper. The scenery, too, is more rugged and picturesque, and there is some erosion.

With the exception of the Scotland district, which is of volcanic origin, the island is of coral formation. Coral limestone covers the greater part of the island and coral reefs, which in some parts extend more than two miles out to sea, almost encircle it. The soils overlying the coral limestone, although divided into several types, are all suitable for good sugar cane cultivation, though heavy application of artificial manures is necessary to maintain fertility.

Bridgetown, the chief town and port, is situated in the south-west of the island on Carlisle Bay. This bay is an open roadstead sheltered from the prevailing winds and is available for all classes of vessels. There is in addition an inner harbour or careenage where schooners and vessels of lighter tonnage are moored.

The island is fortunate in having excellent bathing, though on the windward coast the sea is apt to be rough.

POPULATION

The population of the island in 1851 was 135,939. Thereafter a census was taken in every tenth year, except 1901, until 1921. There was no census in 1931 or 1941 but there was one in 1946. The population increased steadily between 1851 and 1891 in which year it was returned as 182,306. In 1911 the census figure was 171,983, in 1921 it was 156,512 and in 1946, 192,841. This increase is attributable to cessation of emigration to America, Cuba and Panama in the early twenties, decrease in the death rate and continued high birth rate.

The population consists of persons of African descent, persons of European descent and persons of mixed African and European descent. In 1921 persons of European descent represented 6·7 per cent. of the population; the percentage today is probably smaller.

English is spoken universally.

RELIGION

The population is almost wholly Christian, and the Anglican Church, the membership of which comprises approximately 70 per cent. of the population, is the established church. The Anglican clergy receive their salaries from Government funds and are eligible for pensions under the Pension Act. The maintenance and repair of churches and church property is the responsibility of the vestries, which are authorised to lay rates for the purpose.

Next in size after the Anglican Church are the Methodist and Moravian Churches, both of which have been long established in the island. The number of Roman Catholics is comparatively small. In addition to these there are branches of the Salvation Army and of many denominations of modern growth.

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History

The exact date of the discovery of Barbados is not known. It is said to have been first visited by the Portuguese, who found it uninhabited and rude in appearance, and named the isle Los Barbados, from the number of bearded fig trees. It was nominally taken possession of by the English ship *Olive Blossom* in 1605, when it was almost uninhabited. In 1625 Sir William Courteen, a London merchant, under the protection of the Earl of Marlborough, who held a grant of the island from James I, fitted out two large ships, only one of which arrived at Barbados, and the party, which consisted of some 30 persons, landed on the leeward side of the island, formed a town called James' (or Hole) Town, and appointed Captain William Deane their Governor. In 1627 the Earl of Carlisle obtained a grant from Charles I of all the Caribbean Islands. This grant was opposed by the former patentee, Lord Marlborough, but the matter was compromised on the Earl of Carlisle agreeing to settle on the Earl of Marlborough an annuity of £300. Soon after this the Earl of Carlisle being employed on a diplomatic mission, the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Chamberlain, obtained a revocation of the former nobleman's patent in his favour and supported Sir W. Courteen; but on the Earl of Carlisle's return from his embassy, he remonstrated with the king, who reinstated him in possession of the territory. Wolferstone, a native of Bermuda, was then commissioned by the Earl of Carlisle as Governor, and in 1628 64 settlers arrived in Carlisle Bay, commenced the erection of wooden houses, threw a bridge across the river which intersected the ground, and laid the foundation of Bridgetown, the present capital. The Leeward and Windward men opposed each other, the latter ultimately triumphing. The civil war which raged in England contributed to people and enrich the island: and on the downfall of Charles, many families attached to the Royal cause found shelter in Barbados. The island was afterwards governed by Lord Willoughby, a Royalist, to whom it was conveyed by Lord Carlisle (son of the first patentee); but when the island was subdued by the Commonwealth he was banished. In 1662, after the Restoration, Lord Willoughby renewed his claim, and the kinsmen and heirs of the two earls brought forward demands on the settlers. To satisfy these claims, a duty of 4½ per cent. on all exports was imposed; and under certain conditions the proprietary government was dissolved and the sovereignty of Barbados annexed to the British Crown. The inhabitants long protested against the imposition of the 4½ per cent. duties, but without success; and it was not till 1838, four years after the abolition of slavery, that the tax was abolished by an Act of Parliament.

Barbados has not, like most of the neighbouring islands, changed owners; it has always remained in the possession of Great Britain.

Constitution

The colony possesses representative institutions, but not responsible government. The Crown has only a veto on legislation, but the Secretary of State for the Colonies retains the appointment and control of public officers, except the Treasurer, who is nominated by the House of Assembly. The Legislature consists of the Governor, a Legislative Council, consisting of 15 members appointed by His Majesty, and a House of Assembly, consisting of 24 members (two for each parish and two for the City of Bridgetown) elected for a period of two years. In 1944 the income qualification for voters was reduced from £50 to £20 a year, and the franchise was given to females, who also became eligible for election as members. The number of registered electors in 1945 was 15,846 as compared with 7,394 in 1943. The executive part of the Government is vested in the Governor and an Executive Council and, in respect of certain matters, an Executive Committee. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary and Attorney General *ex officio*, and of such other persons as His Majesty may appoint. The Executive Committee, which is created by local statute, consists of the Executive Council *ex officio* and of one member of the Legislative Council and four members of the House of Assembly appointed by the Governor at the commencement of each session of the Legislature. The Executive Committee introduces all money votes, prepares the estimates and initiates all Government measures; it is also responsible for the conduct of public works, and the control and management of Government property. The Governor of Barbados was for many years the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, consisting of Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada and Tobago, but in 1885, by Letters Patent, Barbados was separated from the other Windward Islands and made a distinct Government.

Administration

The island is administered as one unit except in respect of local government matters, which are in the hands of the vestries and parochial boards of the 11 parishes. The vestries are elected annually, and each vestry appoints commissioners of highways, commissioners of health and poor law guardians for the parish. The two last-named bodies rely for revenue upon grants from the vestry, but the commissioners of highways, who are responsible for the upkeep of all public highways in the parish which are not maintained by the Central Government, collect all vehicle and highway taxes and in addition receive grants-in-aid from the Central Government. The vestries derive their revenue mainly from taxes on ownership and occupancy of land and houses and trade tax; the rates for these are fixed annually so as to bring in sufficient revenue to meet the estimated expenditure for the year. The vestries undertake the repair and maintenance of churches and church buildings and the rector of each parish is chairman of the vestry *ex officio*.

Social Services

Education.

In 1943 the direction of education was transferred from a statutory board to a Director of Education. The latter has an Advisory Board of five members appointed by the Governor.

Though there is not compulsory education, any child between the ages of 5 and 14 may attend a public elementary school free of charge. There are 126 such schools, staffed by Government teachers. At the end of August, 1948, there were 28,852 children on the roll (14,740 boys and 14,112 girls) and the average attendance was 21,758.

Secondary education is provided in all state-aided schools and in a few private schools. The state-aided secondary schools receive annual grants from the Government and are managed by governing bodies, the powers and duties of which are defined in schemes framed by the

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Director of Education and approved by the Legislature. The schools are divided into three first grade schools (two boys' and one girls') and eight second grade schools (four boys', three girls' and one co-educational). The former prepare candidates for the school certificate and higher certificate, the latter only for the school certificate. The only secondary schools with boarding accommodation are the Lodge School, one of the first grade boys' schools, and Codrington High School, a private girls' school.

Codrington College, founded under the will of Sir Christopher Codrington at the beginning of the eighteenth century, was affiliated to Durham University in 1875 and awards the degree of the University. It is under the administration of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, who are the trustees of the founder's will. In 1947 there were 26 undergraduates in residence. All were studying either classics or theology.

The Government spends over £200,000 per annum on education. This includes one scholarship awarded annually, and tenable for at least three years at Oxford or Cambridge University; two scholarships annually at Codrington College, and one scholarship offered biennially and two exhibitions entailing the remission of fees at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad.

Health

Public health administration is the responsibility of the General Board of Health and of the Commissioners of Health of the 11 parishes. The Government Chief Medical Officer is a member *ex officio* of the General Board of Health, which has a general power to make rules and regulations for promoting the health of the inhabitants of the island, but has no direct control over the parochial Commissioners of Health. Each parish maintains its own almshouse and employs a parochial medical officer.

The only general hospital is the Barbados General Hospital, which has accommodation for 30 paying patients and 256 non-paying patients. The hospital is administered by a statutory board, most of the members of which are appointed by the Legislature. The hospital receives an annual grant from the Government based on its estimated expenditure.

The Government maintains a mental hospital (accommodation for 248 males and 326 females) and a leper hospital, of which the number of inmates at the end of November, 1948, was 26.

A Government Maternity Hospital with 20 beds has been opened for the training of pupil midwives in an effort to reduce the high infant mortality rate. Accommodation has been found for twenty students who take courses of one year or eighteen months depending on their previous nursing training.

Recently, however, the Legislature has passed an Act establishing a Department of Medical Services with a Director of Medical Services at its head. Under the terms of the Act the Director shall be responsible for all matters affecting the public health and medical services of the island, and shall have general superintendence and direction of the public services of the island and of such Government institutions and establishments as the Governor may from time to time direct. The Director shall also visit and inspect all infirmaries, homes, almshouses and hospital in the island. This Act will come into effect on such day as His Excellency the Governor may appoint.

The Legislature also passed an Act constituting the Barbados General Hospital a Government institution subject to the general superintendence and direction of the Director of Medical Services.

Labour

The Labour Department was established in 1940. The principles of collective bargaining introduced with the establishment of the Department continued to be instrumental in bringing about improved relations in industry.

Seven organisations—four workers' and three employers'—remained registered under the Trade Union Act, 1939. The Barbados Overseers' Association, an employees' organisation, was, however, completely inactive. The other six organisations continued to function with success. The Barbados Workers' Union, by far the largest and most representative union continued to maintain its membership of over 10,000 workers covering twenty-two active trade divisions. Considerable work was done by this Union, particularly in negotiating with the Shipping and Mercantile Association which comprises the most prominent business concerns of the city. To a lesser extent negotiations were also carried on by this Union with the Sugar Producers' Federation which embraces in its membership the managements of about four-fifths of the total acreage occupied by sugar estates, twenty-three of the twenty-four D.C. Sugar factories, and nine of the thirteen syrup plants. The Congress Trade Union with its four divisions continued to operate among agricultural labourers and hotel workers, and together with the Barbados Workers' Union, was concerned in the fixing of wages in the sugar industry for the 1946–47 crop. The Clerks' Union, representing the clerks and shop assistants in Bridgetown, continued to negotiate direct with employers. The Bus Owners' Association was particularly active during the period under review.

The last nine years have seen the enactment of considerable legislation relating to labour; among the more important measures are acts dealing with the recruiting of workers, trade disputes, trade unions, workmen's compensation, wages boards and the hours and conditions of employment of shop assistants.

Between June, 1941, and December, 1947, 14,960 workers left the colony on temporary emigration schemes sponsored by the labour department; the majority went to the U.S.A. to work in industry and agriculture, and the amounts which they saved from their earnings have improved the social and economic condition of a large number of families. The return of U.S.A. nationals to American industry did away with the pressing need for immigrant workers and this, together with the discharge of men from the armed forces, aggravated the local unemployment position which at the end of 1947 was again beginning to give cause for concern.

Welfare

In 1943 the Government created the posts of Social Welfare Officer and Assistant Social Welfare Officer. In the same year Barbados Welfare Limited was incorporated and registered as a non-profit making company, its object being to help groups of people to co-operate in raising their

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standard of living by economic, cultural and recreational activities. The Social Welfare Officer is a member of the board of directors. The company has directed its activities to assistance in the provision of playing fields, the development of cottage industries and other minor industries on a co-operative basis, and the promotion of youth organisations. A subsidiary company has been formed to manufacture salt on a co-operative basis; progress has been made in the formation of clubs and women's institutes, and the provision of playing fields, and organisers are employed to teach cottage handicrafts and to organise co-operative community efforts.

There are also a number of other voluntary bodies working in the social welfare field.

(*Note.*—Further particulars of these services will be found in the Annual Departmental Reports.)

COMMUNICATIONS

Roads and Road Transport

The office of Director of Highways and Transport was created in 1945 and the Director was made responsible for the duties hitherto performed by two statutory boards—the Central Road Board and the Transport Board. He is assisted by an advisory committee of four members appointed by the Governor.

There are 546 miles of road open for traffic; 306 miles are maintained by the Director of Highways and Transport and the remainder by the parochial authorities.

The Director also exercises a general control over public service vehicles, and in particular over omnibuses, which may operate only on such routes and in accordance with such time tables as he approves.

Shipping

Regular steamship services were disrupted as a result of the war and have not yet been resumed. The principal lines operating at the end of 1947 were the Harrison Line to the United Kingdom and the Alcoa Line and Canadian National Steamships to North America. Barbados is the headquarters of the schooner trade in the Eastern Caribbean.

Air

There is a landing ground with a 5,000 feet hard surfaced runway at Seawell in the south-eastern part of the island. British West Indian Airways, Ltd., provides regular air services to Trinidad, British Guiana and Jamaica and to most of the Windward and Leeward Islands.

Telecommunications

External telecommunication services are operated by :—

(1) Cable and Wireless (West Indies), Limited, controlled by Cable and Wireless, Limited. This company owns and operates cable connections with most of the other more important West Indian Islands and British Guiana (all covered by alternative wireless telegraphy links for use when necessary) and through Turks Island and Bermuda to Halifax, where connection is made with the company's North Atlantic cable system to Great Britain and other parts of the world.

The company has also established in the island large long-range wireless installations which, with its previously established wireless coast station, are operated in conjunction with the cable system and provide services with many parts of the world and with a number of the other West Indian Islands which are not connected by cable. The coast station also provides a service with ships at sea.

In 1945 the company, in collaboration with the Barbados Telephone Company, Limited, inaugurated wireless telephone services. U.K., Canada, the U.S.A., Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent are covered; also services with Dutch West Indies, Tobago, etc., and extension of the U.K. service service to the continent of Europe are being added.

(2) The Western Telegraph Company, Limited, also controlled by Cable and Wireless, Limited, with direct cable communication with Brazil and South America generally.

(3) The Western Union Telegraph Company, with cable connection to Miami, operated in conjunction with the Western Telegraph Company, Limited.

(4) An aeronautical wireless service is provided by British West Indian Airways, Limited, under Government licence.

Internal telecommunication facilities are provided by :—

(*a*) A telephone service, serving all parts of the island and operated by a private company, The Barbados Telephone Company, Limited, with approximately 3,000 exchange stations, a modern automatic central exchange in Bridgetown and three branch exchanges (one automatic).

(*b*) A wire broadcasting system, confined to Bridgetown and its suburbs, and provided by a local company, Radio Distribution (Barbados), Limited. The company relays programme items received by wireless from abroad and also broadcasts news of local and West Indian interest.

The only direct broadcast reception practised in the island is from the B.B.C. Empire service and foreign stations operating on short wave lengths. There is no regular local wireless broadcasting service but Cable and Wireless (W.I.), Limited provide complete island coverage on short wave transmission as desired from time to time for official purposes, conferences, and commentaries on sporting events by the different sporting organisations.

Posts

The General Post Office is situated in Bridgetown and transacts all classes of postal business. During 1947, 927,625 postal packages were despatched and 959,097 received.

Sub-post offices are established in each of the eleven parishes and mails are despatched and received once a day. In the thickly populated area on the sea coast of Christ Church there is an extra sub-post office. In addition one hundred and three post boxes are installed in the suburbs of Bridgetown and in the country districts and these are cleared once a day.

House to house delivery of letters is an old custom and postmen were employed in the Island before they were established in England. A letter posted before noon at the General Post Office will be delivered on the same day.

There are sixty-five licenced sellers of stamps who receive 5 per cent. on stamps sold to the value of 2*d.* and 2½ per cent. on stamps of value up to 6*d.*

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Public Finance

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1938-39 ..	559,483	498,681
1939-40 ..	611,831	627,184
1940-41 ..	690,324	818,760
1941-42 ..	819,074	660,981
1942-43 ..	804,404	755,415
1943-44 ..	942,271	873,769
1944-45 ..	1,147,060	1,008,257
1945-46 ..	1,529,544	1,144,650
1946-47 ..	1,695,769	1,146,471
1947-48 ..	1,942,778	1,774,535

Public debt, 31st March, 1948, £605,360.
Sinking fund, 31st March, 1948, £215,193.

The details of the public debt at the 31st of March, 1948, are as follows :—

	Loan	*Sinking Fund*
	£	£
Public Loan Act, 1914 and Re-imbursement Act, 1941.	37,000	26,688
Public Loan Act, 1942 ..	85,650	21,166
General Loan Act, 1933 and Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1933.	140,920	73,448
Waterworks Loan Act, 1935	155,500	56,338
Education Loan Act, 1935	25,750	6,899
Education Loan Act, 1935	32,140	6,305
Education Loan Act, 1935	25,000	4,062
Waterworks Loan Act, 1941	35,400	6,944
Local Loan Act, 1941 ..	68,000	13,342

The revenue is derived mainly from customs duty, excise and income tax, including company tax at the rate of 6*s.* 8*d.* in the £ of assessable income.

The customs tariff is set out in the Customs Tariff Act of 1921. Whenever practicable specific rates are charged, the heavier duty being on more luxury goods and the low rates, if any, on items of food. *Ad valorem* duty ranges from 6 per cent. for items on the preferential tariff and 30 per cent. on the general tariff. All rates both specific and *ad valorem* are subject to a surtax of 20 per cent. with the exception of items included in the Trade Agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The baggage, personal and household effects of consuls and public officers in the service of the Crown transferred to the Colony are exempt duty.

Customs revenue for the financial year 1947–48 amounted to £857,391 compared with £703,089 in the previous year, this was due to the more plentiful supply of goods and increased prices.

Rum is the only article on which an excise duty is levied and this is at the rate of 10*s.* 7*d.* per proof wine gallon. £189,501 was collected during the year a decrease of £12,675 on the amount collected in the previous year.

The amount of income tax collected during the year was £608,523, an increase of £83,786 on the amount collected in the previous year. The rates of income tax are given in the Annual Report on Barbados for the year 1947.

The main items of expenditure during the financial year 1947–48 were : Education, £211,844, an increase of £16,854 ; Medical Services, £146,451, an increase of £18,713 ; Roads and Transport, £136,985, an increase of £47,617.

Capital Works do not appear in the Estimates but are voted from time to time by the Legislature by means of Resolutions. The total spent under these Resolutions during the year was £417,603.

Currency and Banking

Government accounts, with the exception of the Savings Bank, are kept in sterling ; commercial accounts in West Indian dollars (£1 = $4·80). Currency notes issued by the Government in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $20 and $100 are legal tender, as also are notes issued by the Governments of British Guiana and Trinidad. There is no local issue of coin, but United Kingdom coin is used, silver being legal tender in any amount.

There are three banks doing business in Barbados :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), paid up capital, £4,975,500.

Royal Bank of Canada, paid up capital, $35,000,000.

Canadian Bank of Commerce, paid up capital, $30,000,000.

There is also a Government Savings Bank. On the 31st December, 1946, the bank had 35,615 depositors and the total amount at credit of depositors was $9,916,484,62 or £2,065,934.

Production and Trade

The trade figures for 1947 showed an increase in the value of goods imported as compared with 1946 of £2,132,438, the total being £7,124,930. This increase was mainly due to the higher cost of imported goods and to goods being in more plentiful supply. The chief imports were rice, flour, animal feeding stuffs, lumber, hardware, cotton piece goods, machinery and iron and steel manufactures.

The total value of exports was £3,715,107 compared with £3,142,164 in 1946, the increase being largely due to better prices being obtained. The main exports and chief industries of the Island centre round the sugar, molasses and rum industries.

The main exports compared with 1946 are set out in the following table :—

Item	*Quantity* 1946	1947
Sugar, tons ..	98,118	82,461
Molasses, gallons ..	6,867,880	7,887,440
Rum, gallons ..	1,234,827	1,467,654
Soap, lb. ..	575,760	806,430
Margarine, lb. ..	287,920	300,350
Value £		
Sugar	1,789,517	1,879,255
Molasses	785,168	1,147,279
Rum	255,244	343,703
Soap	18,854	31,214
Margarine	16,806	19,596

The United Kingdom, Canada and Newfoundland are the main customers for sugar, rum and molasses, while the other West Indian Colonies import soap and margarine.

Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Barbados from its Settlement in 1625.

1625 William Deane.
1628 Charles Wolferston.
1629 John Powell.
1629 Robert Wheatley.
1629 Sir William Tufton.
1639 Henry Hawley.
1640 Sir Henry Hunks.
1641 Philip Bell.
1650 Francis, Lord Willoughby.
1651 Sir George Ayscue.
1660 Thomas Modiford.
1660 Humphrey Walrond.
1663 Francis, Lord Willoughby.
1666 Henry Willoughby, Henry Hawley, Samuel Barwick } Joint-Governors.

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1667 Lord Willoughby.
1674 Sir Jonathan Atkins.
1680 Sir Richard Dutton.
1690 James Kendall.
1694 Francis Russell.
1698 Ralph Grey.
1703 Sir Bevill Granville.
1707 Metford Crowe.
1711 Robert Lowther.
1722 Henry Worsley.
1733 Viscount Howe.
1739 Hon. Robert Bing.
1742 Sir Thomas Robinson.
1747 Hon. Henry Grenville.
1753 Charles Pinfold.
1768 William Spry.
1772 Hon. Edward Hay.
1780 James Cunninghame.
1784 David Parry.
1794 George Poyntz Rickets.
1801 Lord Seaforth.
1810 Sir George Beckwith, K.B.
1815 Sir James Leith, K.B.
1817 Lord Combermere, G.C.B.
1821 Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B.
1829 Sir James Lyon, K.C.B.
1833 Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.
1836 Sir E. J. M. M'Gregor, Bart., K.C.B.
1841 H. C. Darling.
1841 Sir Charles Edward Grey.
1846 William Reid, C.B.
1848 Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.
1856 Sir Francis Hincks.
1862 James Walker, afterwards Sir James Walker, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1866 Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1875 John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.
1876 Capt. Geo. Cumine Strahan, R.A., C.M.G.
1876 Major Sir Geo. C. Strahan, K.C.M.G.
1880 Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.
1885 Sir Charles C. Lees, K.C.M.G.
1889 Sir Walter J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.
1891 Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.
1900 Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.
1911 Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.
1918 Lieut.-Col. Sir C. R. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.
1925 Sir W. C. F. Robertson, K.C.M.G.
1933 H. S. Newlands, C.M.G.
1933 Sir M. A. Young, K.C.M.G.
1938 Sir E. J. Waddington, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1947 Sir H. R. R. Blood, K.C.M.G., LL.D.

Executive Council

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
D. G. Leacock, M.L.C.
S. J. Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E.
E. L. Walcott (*Clerk*).

Executive Committee

The Governor (*Chairman*).
Members of the Executive Council.
H. A. Cuke, O.B.E., M.L.C.
G. H. Adams, M.C.P.
Dr. H. G. Cummins, M.C.P.
C. E. Talma, M.C.P.
H. D. Blackman, M.C.P.
E. L. Walcott (*Clerk*).

Legislative Council

D. G. Leacock (*President*).
J. D. Chandler.
R. Challenor.
H. A. Cuke, O.B.E.
H. G. Massiah, M.A., M.D., C.M.
S. H. Perowne, O.B.E. (*Colonial Secretary*).
G. D. L. Pile, O.B.E.
A. G. Gittens.
C. H. St. John, M.B., B.S.(U.Lond.).
F. C. Hutson.
A. A. Hinds (*Clerk*).
The Provost-Marshal (*Sergeant-at-Arms*) (*ex officio*).
Rev. H. A. Melville (*Chaplain*), £30.

House of Assembly
(elected biennially)

Session 1946–48

G. B. Evelyn (*Speaker*)

Bridgetown—E. D. Mottley; A. E. S. Lewis.
St. Michael—M. E. Cox; V. C. Gale.
Christ Church—C. E. Talma; G. B. Evelyn (*Speaker*).
St. George—H. A. Dowding; F. D. McD. Symonds.
St. Philip—W. A. Crawford; D. D. Garner.
St. Joseph—G. H. Adams, B.A.; L. E. Smith.
St. John—Dr. J. A. L. Wilson; H. D. Blackman.
St. James—S. A. Walcott; J. H. Wilkinson.
St. Thomas—Dr. H. G. Cummins; R. G. Mapp.
St. Andrew—J. A. Haynes, M.A.; D. A. Foster.
St. Peter—F. L. Walcott; K. N. R. Husbands.
St. Lucy—E. L. Ward; J. E. T. Brancker (*Deputy Speaker*).
D. L. Sarjeant (*Clerk*), £600, fees.
H. L. Thomas (*Deputy Clerk*), £250.
J. W. Parris (*Marshal*), £100.
Rev. A. E. Simmons (*Chaplain*), £30.

Foreign Consular Officers

United States of America—(Vacant) R. W. Paterson (*Vice-Consul*).
Belgium, Colombia and Haiti—W. W. Watkins.
Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, Netherlands, Panama and Spain—G. A. L. Larsen.
Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Portugal—V. Parravicino.
France—P. Gloumeau (*Consular Agent*).
Greece—W. M. Austin (*Vice-Consul*).
Norway—B. W. G. Austin.
Peru—Thomas E. Hunte.
Sweden—F. L. Y. Simpson.
Uruguay—(Vacant).
Venezuela—V. C. Knight (*Vice-Consul*).

Bibliography

The Development of the Leeward Islands under the Restoration, 1660–1668, by C. S. S. Higham. C.U.P., 1921.
History of Barbados, 1625–1685, by V. T. Harlow. C.U.P., 1926, 21*s*.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Notes

* Provided with house valued at £100 per annum for pension purposes.
† Provided with house valued at £150 per annum for pension purposes.
‡ Provided with house valued at £50 per annum for pension purposes.
§ Provided with house valued at £70 per annum for pension purposes.
‖ Provided with house valued at £58 per annum for pension purposes.
¶ Provided with house valued at £112 10*s*. 0*d*.

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—vacant. £3,000. Plus £500 duty allowance.
Private Secretary and A.D.C.—G. Amos, M.B.E., £300.

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ADMINISTRATION

Colonial Secretary's Office

Colonial Secretary—S. H. Perowne, O.B.E., £1,300.*

Assistant Colonial Secretaries—P. F. Campbell, O.B.E.; G. T. Barton. £800.

Assistant Secretary—F. A. Bishop. £600.

AERODROME

Officer-in-Charge—Commander W. R. M. Wynne, O.B.E., R.N. (*retd.*).

AUDIT

Auditor-General—H. S. Jemmott, O.B.E. £750.

CURRENCY

Commissioners—D. E. W. Gittens; J. A. Roberts.

CUSTOMS

Comptroller—B. A. T. Williams. £750.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Bishop—Rt. Rev. William James Hughes. £1,000 and house.*

Chancellor of the Diocese—Vacant.

Archdeacon—Rev. A. Shankland.

Registrar of Diocese—G. B. Evelyn. Fees.

EDUCATIONAL

Director of Education—C. G. Reed. £1,000.

Assistant Director of Education—Vacant. £650.

Principal Erdiston Teachers Training College—A. W. Roberts. £750.

ELECTRICAL

Inspector—D. E. Chase. £500.

FIRE BRIGADE

Superintendent—Colonel O. St. A. Duke, M.B.E., M.M.

HARBOUR MASTER

Harbour and Shipping Master—Commander W. R. M. Wynne, O.B.E., R.N. (*retd.*). £600.

HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORT

Director—A. B. Skinner. £900.

Executive Engineer—Vacant. £650 × 25—£750

INCOME TAX AND DEATH DUTIES

Commissioner—F. A. C. Clairmonte, O.B.E. £750.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—Sir Allan Collymore. £1,400.

Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal—E. R. L. Ward; G. L. Taylor. £750.

Judge of the Petty Debt Court—Vacant. £650.

Police Magistrates—H. A. Vaughan; A. J. H. Hanschell; H. A. Talma; J. R. Edwards; S. H. Nurse; E. A. McLeod. £600.

Public Trustee, Provost Marshal, etc.—H. Williams. £600.

Registrar—J. W. B. Chenery. £700.

LABOUR

Commissioner—E. S. S. Burrowes. £1,000.

LEGAL

Attorney-General—J. Whyatt. £1,250.

Assistant to the Attorney-General and Legal Draughtsman—A. R. F. Dickson. £650.

Solicitor General—W. W. Reece. £250.

MEDICAL

Chief Medical Officer—J. P. O'Mahony, £1,000.

Sanitation Officer—F. N. Grannum. £750. ‡‡

Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum—Vacant. £900.*

Assistant Medical Superintendent—G. Campbell Young. £600 × 25–£700.*

Superintendent, Lazaretto—C. E. Edwards. £350.‡

Bacteriologist and Pathologist—J. E. Walcott, £850.

Port Health Officer—Vacant. £600.

POLICE AND PRISONS

Commissioner—Colonel O. St. A. Duke, M.B.E., M.M. £900.*

Deputy Commissioner—Major R. D. Holmes-à-Court. £650.§

Superintendents—Captain R. A. Stoute; Captain P. H. Duke, Captain W. A. Farmer, Captain F. C. Parris, Captain A. J. Press, Captain C. E. Raison, A.R.C.M. (*Bandmaster*). £400 × 20—£500.‡

Governor of Prison—Major A. R. Foster. £500.‡

Superintendent, Government Industrial Schools—Vacant. £400.‖

POST OFFICE

Colonial Postmaster—H. N. Armstrong, M.B.E. £600.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Librarian—D. A. Wiles. £400 × 25–£500.

PUBLIC MARKET

Superintendent—Vacant. £600.

PUBLIC WORKS

Colonial Engineer—H. M. Finlay. £900.

Assistant to the Colonial Engineer—T. E. Went. £500 × 25—£600.

SAVINGS BANK

Manager—J. A. Roberts. £600.

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE

Director of Agriculture—S. J. Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,100. Plus £200 personal allowance.†

Deputy Director—M. Halcrow, O.B.E. £900.

Entomologist—R. W. E. Tucker. £1,000.

Chemist—J. D. Robinson. £500 × 25—£750.

Botanist—D. M. Hanschell. £500 × 25–£750.

Government Analyst—C. A. Coppin. £500 × 25–£750.

Senior Lecturer in Natural Sciences—F. A. Sweet. £500 × 25–£600.

Lecturer in Natural Sciences—V. A. A. Archer, F. N. A. Fields. £400 × 25–£500.

Livestock Officer—A. G. Mill. £1,000.

Assistant Livestock Officer—A. D. Herbert. £400 × 25—£600.

Fishery Officer—D. W. Wiles. £400 × 25—£500

Veterinary Officer—L. R. Hutson, £800.

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SOCIAL WELFARE

(Temporary Appointments)

Social Welfare Officer—L. A. Chase. £800.

Assistant Social Welfare Officer—Miss B. L. Arne. £700.

TREASURER'S OFFICE

Colonial Treasurer—D. E. W. Gittens. £750.

WATERWORKS

Manager—E. A. Chase. £700.
Superintendent—Vacant. £500.

BERMUDA

SITUATION AND AREA

The "Bermudas" or "Somers' Islands" form a group of about 300 small islands, situated in the Western Atlantic Ocean in latitude 32° 15′ N. and longitude 64° 51′ W., about 580 miles to the eastward of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, the nearest point of the neighbouring American continent. The distance from Liverpool is about 2,900 miles, from Halifax in Nova Scotia 730 miles, from New York 677 miles and from the nearest of the West Indian Islands about 800 miles.

The total area is estimated at about 21 square miles as compared with 19 square miles prior to the establishment of naval and military bases by the Government of the United States. Between 1941 and 1943 certain islands were joined and other areas, previously water covered, were filled in and now form a part of the territory occupied by the United States bases, including a large airfield which is used by both military and commercial traffic.

CLIMATE

The climate has long been celebrated for its mildness and salubrity. The mean monthly temperature in 1947 was 71·4° F., the minimum recorded being 48° in March and the maximum 91·6° in July. The mean relative humidity was 76, the most humid month being June when it reached 84. The rainfall in 1947 was 73·25 inches and, except for the heavy rainfall of 11·52 inches in September, was fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. The summer heat is usually tempered by a pleasant sea breeze.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Bermudas, of which a good account will be found in the narrative of the voyage of the *Challenger*, may be described as a singular agglomeration of small islands and submarine sandhills and coral reefs, forming together an irregular oval ring, measuring about 22 miles in length from N.E. to S.W., and about 3 miles in width from N.W. to S.E. The external ring —whether composed of islands or of sunken banks or reefs—is seldom more than a mile in width, and generally considerably less.

At present the southern portion only of the encircling ring is formed of islands, the northern, eastern and western sides being composed of almost continuous reefs of coral. The largest island, generally known as the main island, is about 14 miles in length, and about a mile in average width; it contains about 9,000 acres of land, the highest point being only 240 feet above the sea. All the other islands and areas reclaimed for the United States bases aggregate about 4,280 acres. The City of Hamilton, now the seat of government, is situated about the centre of the main island, where a deep inlet running up for two or three miles into the land from the sheltered waters, enclosed between the encircling reef, forms a safe and convenient harbour for the vessels which carry on the island trade.

Next in importance to the main island is the island of St. George, on which stands the town of St. George, so named after Admiral Sir George Somers, whose heart is buried there. This town was formerly the capital of the colony, and though now shorn of much of its importance by the transfer of the seat of government to Hamilton, is still a town of considerable trade, and its harbour is much frequented as a harbour of refuge.

The other principal islands of the group are—Ireland Island, entirely given up for the accommodation of His Majesty's dockyard and a number of other naval establishments; Boaz and Watford Islands, intervening between Ireland Island and the rest of the group, and now exclusively occupied by military depôts and garrisons; Somerset, Smith's, Nonsuch, Ports and Godets —all inhabited by a civil population.

A part of St. David's Island is now occupied by the United States army. The islands form an almost continuous chain and there is uninterrupted communication by buses, roads, bridges and causeways from St. George over the main island and Somerset, and over Watford and Boaz to Ireland Island, a distance of about 22 miles.

POPULATION

The total population, excluding naval, military and air force personnel, is estimated at 35,560. English is universally spoken.

Census

Year.	*White.*	*Coloured.*	*Total.*
1871 ..	4,725	7,396	12,121
1881 ..	5,384	8,564	13,948
1891 ..	5,690	9,323	15,013
1901 ..	6,383	11,152	17,535
1911 ..	6,691	12,303	18,994
1921 ..	7,006	13,121	20,127
1931 ..	11,353	16,436	27,789
1939* ..	11,481	19,333	30,814
1945 (estimated)	12,500	21,000	33,500
1946 (estimated)	12,892	22,073	34,965
1947 .. (estimated)	13,026	22,534	35,560

* Last census taken.

Population of City of Hamilton, 3,000 (approximately); town of St. George's, 1,300 (approximately).

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Religion

All denominations are fully represented throughout the colony, there being 44 places of worship, as follows :—

Church of England 16; Church of Scotland 1; Presbyterian 1; Wesleyan Methodist 11; Roman Catholic 5; and African Methodist Episcopal 10.

There is accommodation for 13,000 persons in the various churches.

History

These islands were discovered in the year 1515, by a Spanish mariner, Juan Bermudez, after whom they were called "The Bermudas." The Spaniards, however, took no steps to form a settlement on the islands, and they were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship *The Sea Venture*, while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels, conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called after the name of the Admiral's ship "The Sea Venture Flat."

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year, and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan Bermudez, called the group after him "The Somers' Islands." The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land, taken home by Somers' nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their charter so as to include the islands within their dominion, and this extension was readily granted by King James I, but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of £2,000 to a new body of adventurers called "The Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Islands," and thenceforward, for a considerable time, the islands bore the name of the admiral who had led thither the first body of settlers.

Constitution

Representative government was introduced into the colony in 1620, but the charter of the Bermuda Company of London was annulled in 1684, and since then the governors have always been appointed by the Crown and the laws of the colony have been enacted by a local legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of nine members, three of whom are official and six unofficial. The House of Assembly consists of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 3,231 electors, the electoral qualification being the possession of freehold property of not less than £60 value. The qualification for a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold property valued at £240. The members of the Executive Council and the Legislature are paid at the rate of 16*s.* for each day's attendance.

With the enactment of the Women's Suffrage Act, 1944, women with the necessary property qualification are entitled to vote and to be elected to the Legislature.

Administration

Hamilton and St. George's have been incorporated as municipalities since 1793 and 1797 respectively, and there are nine parish vestries, all the members of which, as well as the two municipal corporations, are elected annually.

The revenue of the corporation of Hamilton is derived from wharfage, shed tax, rents and local taxation assessed at the rate of 12*s.* 6*d.* on every £100 of real estate and personal property.

The corporation of St. George's obtains its revenue in a like manner, the rates being 13*s.* 6*d.* on each £100.

Both corporations are local boards of health in their respective districts.

The nine parishes, which administer the general parochial affairs of the poor law, levy parish rates, a further source of income being obtained under the Liquor Licence Act, licensees paying a certain annual sum which varies according to the class of licence held.

Social Services

Education

In 1839 the colonial legislature first granted a sum of money to aid elementary schools.

The central control is vested in a Board of Education consisting of 10 members appointed by the Governor under the provisions of the Schools Act, 1922.

There is no free education, apart from a number of local scholarships, all schools charging fees which vary from 6*d.* a week to about £30 per annum. The legislature, however, have now agreed to the introduction of free elementary education. Attendance is compulsory, the school leaving age being 13 years, and when accommodation is increased this will be raised to 14 years.

During 1947 there were 26 State-aided schools with a roll of 5,418 scholars. In addition there were 16 schools which received no financial aid.

In 1927 the Legislature established an annual scholarship of £200, tenable for a term of three years at some educational institution abroad to be approved by the Governor, with a view to assisting youths to prepare to compete for the Rhodes' Scholarship awarded to Bermuda. The value of the scholarship was increased to £280 in 1946.

During 1924 the Bermuda (Technical Education) Scholarship Act was passed, establishing four new scholarships each of the value of £125, subsequently increased to £150 and to £210 in 1946, tenable for four years at some educational institution out of the Colony.

Since March, 1939, when the Bermuda Scholarships for Girls Act was passed, two annual scholarships have been made available to girls for education out of Bermuda. Tenable for a period of three years, the original value of £200 per annum was increased to £280 in 1946.

Health

The level of health in the colony is high and is safeguarded by the General Board of Health with a senior medical officer, district medical officers, sanitary inspectors, etc.

The Bermuda Welfare Society (which is State aided) maintains district nurses in each parish.

The legislature provided £50,000 and £6,700 respectively for the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the Bermuda Nursing Home towards their operation in 1947.

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Labour

The Labour Board, whose chairman is a member of the Legislature, maintains an office for the purpose of co-ordinating the supply of and demand for labour. There is legislation for the settlement of labour disputes and trade unions were legalised in October, 1946.

Two trade unions were registered in 1947. The "Bermuda Union of Teachers" (114 members) and the "Bermuda Industrial Union" (758 members).

COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

There are approximately 109 miles of colonial and 15 miles of military roads.

Legislation providing for the operation of motor vehicles on the highways of the colony was finally enacted in August, 1946, and, with certain limitations covering size, horse-power and speed, motor cars, taxis, buses, trucks and auto-bicycles may now be used.

Private motor cars and taxis must not exceed the following specifications: horse-power 10, overall length 160 inches, and overall width 64 inches.

No person may use a motor car which, at the time of its importation, was second-hand.

Annual licence fees are assessed at the rate of £2 per horse-power.

Prior to 1939, the use of motor vehicles, with the exception of those operated in connection with certain essential services, was prohibited, but during the war the necessity arose for an all-round speed up of communications and a number of vehicles were allowed on the roads.

During this time Bermuda became conscious of the advantages to be gained by allowing the general use of motorised transport and, in addition to private cars and taxis, buses now operate throughout the colony.

Omnibuses and Ferries

The Abandonment of the Bermuda Railway Act was passed in June, 1947, and the Railway Service was discontinued at the end of April, 1948. The Government of British Guiana have purchased the railway. Buses operate a regular service throughout the Island. Between Somerset and Hamilton there is a regular ferry service which also connects Hamilton with the parishes of Paget and Warwick.

Shipping

Before the war, communication between Bermuda and the United Kingdom was maintained by vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., which made regular calls at Bermuda every month outward and homeward. This service has been disrupted during the past six years but will, no doubt, be resumed later. Prior to September, 1939, communication between Bermuda and New York was provided by the palatial Monarch of Bermuda and Queen of Bermuda which made bi-weekly sailings. These two vessels were withdrawn at the outbreak of war but the Furness-Bermuda Line has started a regular passenger service with ships of smaller capacity. The Monarch of Bermuda became a total loss following a disastrous fire which broke out when she was being reconditioned on the Tyne, but the Queen of Bermuda will resume her regular trips in the early months of 1949. There is a regular freight service between Canadian and American ports and the Colony.

Air

British Overseas Airways Corporation, Pan American Airways and Colonial Airlines maintain a regular service between Bermuda and the United States, in addition to which British South American Airways make weekly flights from the United Kingdom to South America, stops being made at Bermuda in each direction. Trans-Canada Airlines operate a weekly service between Toronto and Bermuda, and Montreal and Bermuda.

Posta

Letters from England usually take between three and seven days by air-mail, surface mail being uncertain at present, but nine to twelve days was the average pre-war time for this method of conveyance.

Cables and Wireless, etc.

Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Limited, operate the overseas telegraph and telephone communications systems in Bermuda.

A direct cable to Halifax, N.S., forms an underseas link with North America, etc., and a relay point with Great Britain and countries beyond.

With a southerly cable landing at Turks Island and from thence to Jamaica in one direction and Barbados in the other, the West Indies and general Caribbean area is well served.

Wireless telegraph circuits are also maintained with the R.C.A. and Mackay Radio systems in New York.

The wireless transmitting station situated at St. George's and its receiving counterpart at Store Hill, provide the community with adequate radio facilities.

A ship-to-shore telegraph service is available and doubtless this will be extended before long to telephony with certain equipped vessels, in conformity with pre-war arrangements.

Medium and shore wave direction-finding bearings are available upon request.

A radio-telephone circuit is operated with New York, which puts the community in telephonic communication with all parts of the U.S.A., Canada, and numerous other countries.

A recent development of this aspect of the company's operations is the establishment of a direct radio-telephone circuit with London, thus giving instantaneous service with the United Kingdom.

The Company is also under contract with the Air Ministry and Bermuda Government to provide all types of radio services required in connection with the operation of the Bermuda airport and general civil aeronautical services.

The privately-owned Bermuda Telephone Company has 3,270 subscribers with about 26,500 miles of wire, a large portion of which is in underground cables.

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PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1938	460,002	452,072	5,297,210	6,441,284
1939	399,171	428,896	2,239,273	2,963,029
1940	522,605	451,811*	4,411,818	6,649,738
1941	720,510	560,368†	2,591,907	4,468,166
1942	752,269	687,560‡	480,305	1,057,152
1943	774,838	651,648§	44,189	268,153
1944	889,471	747,884	119,850	300,627
1945	815,657	836,129	181,318	396,062
1946	1,066,101	1,021,704	243,080	883,443
1947	1,455,440	1,362,512	539,153	1,400,585

* Includes £40,000 contribution to Imperial Government.
† Includes £100,000 contribution to Imperial Government.
‡ Includes £50,000 contribution to Imperial Government.
§ Includes £10,000 contribution to Imperial Government.

Public debt, 1947, £875,000 (which includes the two interest-free loans totalling £800,000 to the Imperial Government).

CURRENCY AND BANKING

The coins in circulation are British currency which is legal tender. There is no limit to the legal tender of British silver. Bermuda Government £5, £1, 10*s.* and 5*s.* currency notes to the value of £757,346 were in circulation on 31st December, 1947. There are two incorporated banks, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield & Son, Ltd. A Government savings bank was established in 1871, and there are branches at Hamilton, St. George's and Sandys parish. The total number of depositors at the end of 1947 was 8,254, the total deposits being £195,701 during that year.

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE

Imports

Year.	From United Kingdom.	From other British Countries.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1938	559,716	360,372	986,600	1,906,688
1939	427,183	359,385	964,968	1,751,535
1940	334,169	447,754	687,581	1,469,504
1941	428,993	709,831	1,283,282	2,422,106
1942	340,349	2,481,842	1,566,744	4,388,935
1943	309,344	469,638	1,802,774	2,581,756
1944	199,862	562,053	1,703,763	2,465,678
1945	163,591	632,062	1,648,819	2,444,472
1946	547,150	1,030,718	2.034,260	3,612,128
1947	1,161,514	1,254,900	3,588,426	6.004,840

Exports

Year.	To United Kingdom.	To other British Countries.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1937	11,816	16,910	151,009	179,735
1938	17,762	28,160	88,068	133,990
1939	4,490	39,418	71.748	115,656
1940	31	41,155	42,422	83,608
1941	—	54,109	70,891	125,000
1942	—	11,396	91,154	102,550
1943	16,711	17,197	124,645	158,553
1944	19,859	12,572	75,856	108,287
1945	30,349	4,071	108,847	143,267
1946	28,703	39,505	193,237	261,445
1947	51,564	11,572	717,331	780,467

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Customs Revenue

1936, £299,025; 1937, £328,383; 1938, £309,380; 1939, £279,512; 1940, £272,964; 1941, £503,625; 1942, £555,920; 1943, £567 597; 1944, £630,873; 1945, £567,968; 1946, £791,927; 1947, £1,111,915.

Full details of imports and exports will be found in the annual Blue Book.

GOVERNORS

1612 Richard Moore.
1616 Daniel Tucker.
1619 Captain N. Butler.
1622 Captain J. Bernard.
1623 Capt. Woodhouse.
1626 Captain P. Bell.
1629 Capt. Roger Wood.
1637 Capt. T. Craddock.
1641 Captain W. Sayle.
1642 Capt. J. Forster.
1643 Captain W. Sayle.
1644 A Triumvirate: Sale, Paynter and Wilkinson.
1645 Capt. J. Forster.
1645 The Triumvirate.
1647 Capt. T. Turnor.
1650 John Trimingham.*
1659 Captain W. Sale.
1663 Captain F. Seymour.
1668 Captain S. Whalley.
1669 Sir John Haydon.
1681 Captain F. Seymour.
1684 Richard Coney.
1686 Sir R. Robinson.
1689 Isaac Richier.
1692 Captain Goddard.
1698 Samuel Day.
1700 Captain Bennett.
1713 Henry Pullein.
1721 Sir J. Bruce Hope.
1727 Captain J. Pitt.
1737 Alured Popple.
1745 William Popple.
1764 G. J. Bruere.
1780 George Bruere.
1782 William Browne.
1788 Henry Hamilton.
1794 James Craufurd.
1796 Wm. Campbell.
1797 George Beckwith
1805 Francis Gore.
1806 John Hodgson.
1811 Sir J. Cockburn.
1819 Sir Wm. Lumley.
1825 Sir H. Turner.
1831 Sir S. R. Chapman.
1839 Lieut.-Col. Reid.
1846 Captain C. Elliot.
1854 Col. Freeman Murray.
1861 Col. H. St. George Ord, R.E., C.B.
1867 Col. Sir F. E. Chapman, K.C.B.
1870 Col. Sir T. Gore Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1871 Major-Gen. J. H. Lefroy, R.A., C.B.
1877 Major-Gen. Sir R. M. Laffan, R.E., K.C.M.G.
1882 Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Lionel John Galwey, R.E.
1888 Lieut.-Gen. E. Newdigate-Newdegate, C.B.
1892 Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Casey Lyons, C.B.
1896 Lieut.-Gen. G. Digby Barker, C.B.
1902 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. L. Geary, K.C.B.
1904 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert McG. Stewart, K.C.B.
1907 Lieut.-Gen. Joscelyn Heneage Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G.
1908 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Walter Kitchener, K.C.B.
1912 Lieut.-Gen. Sir George M. Bullock, K.C.B.
1917 General Sir James Willcocks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
1922 General Sir Joseph John Asser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
1927 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Louis Jean Bols, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1931 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Astley-Cubitt, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
1936 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Hildyard, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
1939 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Denis John Charles Kirwan Bernard, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
1941 Viscount Knollys, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., D.F.C.
1943 Lord Burghley, K.C.M.G.
1946 Admiral Sir Ralph Leatham, K.C.B.

* Elected by the people.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor, Colonial Secretary, Senior Military Officer, Attorney General, Colonial Treasurer (*ex officio*), N. B. Dill, M.C.P., H. D. Butterfield, M.C.P., N. P. H. Vesey, M.C.P., E. T. Smith (*Clerk*).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General (*ex officio*), F. G. Gosling, O.B.E., R. C. H. Hallett, D.C.L., W. E. S. Zuill, W. S. Cooper, E. H. Trimingham, C.B.E., Sir W. J. Howard Trott, C.B.E., S. G. Trees (*Clerk*).

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
(36 Members)

Speaker—J. W. Cox, C.B.E. £450 per annum in lieu of fees and £150 entertainment allowance.
Deputy Speaker—B. C. C. Outerbridge, J.P. £150 per annum in lieu of fees.
St. George's Parish—A.D. Spurling, S. S. Toddings, E. P. T. Tucker, C. Burch.
Hamilton Parish—H. T. North, P. C. Outerbridge, H. B. L. Wilkinson, W. B. Furbert.
Smith's Parish—B. C. C. Outerbridge, J.P. (*Deputy Speaker*), N. H. P. Vesey, Mrs. H. D. Aitken, R. L. Pearman.
Devonshire Parish—J. W. Cox, C.B.E. (*Speaker*), H. T. Watlington, N. B. Dill, R. N. Hodgson.
Pembroke Parish—H. D. Butterfield, J.P., J. E. Pearman, D. Tucker, G. A. Cooper.
Paget Parish—Capt. W. V. R. Winter, D.S.D., M.S.D., H. St. George Butterfield, Mrs. E. I. Watson, W. W. Davidson, O.B.E.
Warwick Parish—D. C. Smith, J.P., E. H. Barnes, E. T. Richards, E. G. Gibbons.
Southampton Parish—J. E. P. Vesey, E. R. Williams, G. A. Williams, G. E. Powell.
Sandys Parish—F. C. Misick, C. G. Gilbert, J.P., J. C. Astwood, O.B.E., W. E. Roberts.
G. S. C. Tatem (Clerk), Grade III. £800 per annum.
Assistant Clerk—Vacant.
A. G. R. Mitchell (Sergeant-at-Arms) £250 per annum.

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Belgium—A. E. Nicholl (*Consul*).
Denmark—E. P. T. Tucker (*Consul*).
Greece—E. P. T. Tucker (*Vice-Consul*).
Liberia—David Tucker (*Consul*).

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Netherlands—J. W. Cox, C.B.E. (*Vice-Consul*).

Norway—H. T. Watlington (*Consul*); E. Ross Cooper (*Vice-Consul*).

Portugal—M. A. Gibbons (*Vice-Consul*).

Sweden—E. C. Gosling (*Consul*).

United States of America—Clay Merrell (*Consul*); George S. Vest (*Vice-Consul*).

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Bermuda and the American Revolution, by W. B. Kerr. O.U.P., 1936.

Bermuda Journey, by W. E. S. Zuill. 1946.

Bermuda in the Old Empire—a History of the Island 1684–1784, by H. Wilkinson. O.U.P., 1947.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Notes

Unless otherwise stated, the Civil Service is paid according to the following incremental scales:—

Division.	*Minimum.*	*Annual Increment.*	*Maximum.*
	£	£	£
I	900	20	1,000
II	800	20	900
III	700	20	800
IV	600	20	700
V	550	20	650
VI	500	20	600
VII	450	20	550
VIII ..	450	10	500
IX	400	10	450
X	350	10	400
XI	300	10	400
XII ..	300	10	350
XIII ..	250	10	340
XIV ..	250	10	300
XV	200	10	240

These scales were under consideration by the Legislature at the beginning of 1949.

When the grade only is shown the officer holding that appointment commences at the minimum step of the grade.

*Quarters, uniform, rent and personal allowances are not taken into account for pension purposes.

Administration

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Admiral Sir Ralph Leatham, K.C.B. £4,100 p.a., plus £1,500 entertainment allowance and a grant of £2,000 p.a. towards the cost of operating Government House.

Aide-de-Camp—Lieut. N. Morrison, R.N.V.R. £480 p.a.

Colonial Secretary's Office

Colonial Secretary—William Addis, C.M.G. £2,000 and £300* rent allowance.

Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council—E. T. Smith. £1,100.

Senior Clerk and Clerk to Legislative Council—S. G. Trees. Grade IV. £680.

Agricultural

Director of Agriculture—W. R. Evans. £1,000 and unfurnished quarters*.

Plant Pathologist. Vacant—Grade II. £880.

First Agricultural Assistant—W. R. Evans. Grade V. £650.

Government Veterinary Officer—E. R. Earl, V.S., B.V.Sc. Grade II. £900.

Audit

Colonial Auditor—H. G. L. Trimingham, M.A. £1,000.

Assistant Colonial Auditor—C. W. Kempe. Grade III. £780.

Board of Trade

Board of Trade Inspector—J. H. Parker. £1,000.

Curator, Aquarium and Museum—L. S. Mowbray. Grade II. £880 and £150* rent allowance.

Warden of Pilots—Captain S. Burns. £800 and furnished quarters*.

Meteorologist—Dr. W. A. Macky, M.Sc., Ph.D. £1,000 and personal allowance of £250*, plus quarters*.

Assistant Meteorologist—P. C. Bartrum. Grade II. £820.

Education

Director of Education—C. G. G. Gilbert, M.C., B.A. £1,250.

Supervisor of Schools—W. P. Mayne. Grade III. £800 and personal allowance £100.

Organiser of Physical Education—D. J. Williams, B.A. Grade IV. £700.

Superintendent, Nonsuch Training School—A. St. George Tucker, M.B.E. Grade V. £630.

Hospital—Mental

Medical Superintendent—Dr. O. A. Arton. £400 and practice.

Immigration

Chief Immigration Officer—A. T. Guest. Grade II.

Senior Assistant Immigration Officer—F. W. Smith. Grade V.

Judicial

Chief Justice—Sir C. G. Brooke Francis, K.C. £2,000 and £300* rent allowance.

Assistant Judge—R. C. H. Hallett, D.C.L.—Fees.

Registrar of Supreme Court and Registrar-General—W. N. Parker. Grade II.

Senior Magistrate—H. M. Godet. £1,100.

Magistrate—C. T. Fowle. £1,100.

Legal

Attorney General—J. T. Gilbert, C.B.E. £2,000.

Library

Librarian and Secretary to Trustees—A. E. Gosling. Grade VII. £530.

Police and Gaols

Commissioner of Police and Warden of Gaols—J. S. McBeath. £1,100 (with uniform) and £180* rent allowance.

Deputy Commissioner of Police—M. B. Parker. £850 (with uniform) and £120* rent allowance.

Superintendents—C. W. Pantry and P. Miller. £750 (with uniform) and £84* rent allowance.

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Assistant Superintendent—G. Smith. £650 (with uniform) and £84* rent allowance.
Police Surgeon—O. A. Arton. £250 and practice.

POST OFFICE

Colonial Postmaster—W. A. Manuel. £1,100 and personal allowance £115*.
Assistant Colonial Postmaster—C. H. Moss. Grade II. £900.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Senior Medical Officer—H. C. Wilkinson, B.A., M.D., D.H., D.T.M. & H. £1,300.
Medical Officer—E. M. Frazer, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. £1,100.
Dental Surgeon—A. W. Eastwood, B.D.S. £1,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director of Public Works—C. H. Smith, A.M.I.C.E. £1,300 and personal allowance £115*.
Superintendent of Buildings—J. B. Couper. Grade II. £880.
Roads Engineer—I. Hughes. Grade II. £880.
Architect—C. W. Abbott. Grade II. £820.

REVENUE

Colonial Treasurer—W. W. Davidson, O.B.E. £1,400.
Assistant Colonial Treasurer—G. L. Young. £1,000.
Accountant—A. G. Bracey. Grade III.
Collector of Customs, Hamilton—J. L. D. Gibson, J.P. £1,000.
Collector of Customs, St. George's—T. H. Parker. Grade III. £720.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Secretary—J. J. Outerbridge. £1,000.

BRITISH GUIANA

SITUATION AND AREA

British Guiana is the only British colony on the mainland of the South American Continent. It lies on the north-eastern coast of the continent between parallels 1° and 9° N. and meridians 57° and 61° W. It has a coastline of about 270 miles extending almost from the eastern mouth of the Orinoco River to the Courantyne River, and is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and south-west by Brazil, on the east by Netherlands Guiana, and on the north-west by Venezuela. It varies in depth from 540 miles on the western to 300 miles on the eastern side.

The area of the colony, as recalculated in 1938 following a survey by an International Boundary Commission, is approximately 83,000 square miles, or approximately the combined areas of England, Scotland and Wales.

The capital is Georgetown (pop. 73,509), situated in latitude 6° 49′ 30″ N. and longitude 58° 11′ 30″ W. The next town of importance is New Amsterdam (pop. 9,567), about 67 miles east of the capital.

CLIMATE

A.—*Coastal Belt*

The climate compares favourably with that of other countries similarly situated, and resembles rather that of a sub-tropical country. The mean temperature throughout the year is 80·3° F.

For most months of the year the maximum shade temperature is about 85° F., and even in the hottest months (August, September and October) a temperature of 90° F. is rarely recorded.

At night the temperature falls about 12° to 14° F. The night temperature averages 73° to 74° F., and in the coolest months of the year (January, February and March) it may reach as low as 70° F.

The heat of the sun is tempered by fresh breezes from off the sea which blow steadily and without intermission during the daytime for the greater part of the year, and, during the months of January, February and March, continue both day and night.

The general direction of the wind is north-east to east, and it varies from gentle to fresh with occasional squalls ; but hurricanes are unknown. The nights throughout the year are cool and conducive to sleep.

The seasons of the year for the coastal areas are as follows :—

The long wet season—mid-April to mid-August.

The long dry season—mid-August to mid-November.

The short wet season—mid-November to end of January.

The short dry season—beginning of February to mid-April.

The average rainfall for Georgetown in the county of Demerara is 92·33 inches, that for the county of Berbice being 12 inches lower, and that for the county of Essequibo 7½ inches higher. The most humid month of the year is May, and the atmosphere is driest during September and October. The mean average humidity for Georgetown for the past 99 years is 79 per cent.

B.—*Middle Interior and Upper River Areas*

Generally speaking, the climate is hotter and more humid in the interior and river areas away from the coastal belt, the most noticeable change being the absence of the fresh sea breezes which make living so congenial on the seaboard. In forest areas and on rivers surrounded by forests the day temperature is distinctly hot and trying. On the other hand the nights are noticeably cooler than on the coastal belt. The rainfall is heavier.

C.—*Far Interior and Savannahs*

Climate, temperature and humidity are modified by the varying physical conformations of the territory in the far south, and depend especially on the altitude and on the presence or absence of forest belts. As the name implies, the savannahs, in the upper Berbice River districts and in the south-west of the Colony, are free from dense forest and are more in the nature of park country, and here the temperature is slightly higher than in forest regions, and the rainfall markedly less.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The colony may be broadly divided into three zones, viz. : the low-lying coastland, the mountain region and the intermediate region.

The coastland comprises a low-lying, flat and swampy strip of marine alluvium which varies in width from about 10 miles in the west to about 40 miles in the east. Inland it rises in places to about 10 or 12 feet above high water. Its margin

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is protected from the sea or river by a dense growth of mangrove and courida bush, behind which are flat grassy savannahs which would mostly be inundated during the rainy season but for artificial drainage and sea defences. Almost the whole of the population and agricultural activity of the colony is concentrated between the Pomeroon River and the Courantyne River along this narrow coastal strip.

The mountain region, known as the Pakaraima Range, lies along the western boundary of the colony between the Wenamu River and Annai, a small settlement on the Rupununi River. It consists of undulating plateaux rising successively in bold sandstone escarpments and cliffs from 1,200 to 4,000 feet high, cut in places into deep gorges. The culminating point is reached in the flat-topped Mount Roraima, a plateau 22 square miles in extent more than 9,000 feet above sea level.

The intermediate region comprising the largest area of the colony lies mainly to the east and south of the above regions and, from an average elevation of 50 feet above sea level where it bounds the coastlands, rises gradually to the west between the river valleys and contains several irregularly distributed ranges and many isolated hills. The whole area is almost entirely forest clad except to the extreme south-west, where there is an area of undulating grasslands from the centre of which the Kanuku Mountains rise to an elevation of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet.

The country is traversed by many large rivers, which, with their numerous tributaries and branch streams, form a vast network of waterways. All the larger rivers of the colony are impeded above the tide-way by numerous rapids, cataracts and falls, which render the navigation of the upper reaches difficult.

In its scenery British Guiana affords very great contrasts. The tourist who visits the colony and confines himself to the flat and settled coastlands leaves with the impression that British Guiana is merely a mud-flat not entirely above sea level; but the traveller who penetrates any considerable distance into the vast interior must be greatly impressed by the tropical vegetation of lofty trees, tangled lianas and graceful palms, the hilly nature of the country, the many great ranges and curiously-shaped mountains, the elevated undulating plateaux, the extensive savannahs, and the multitude of cataracts and waterfalls of surpassing beauty, which occur on the upper parts of the large rivers and their tributaries.

Situated on the Potaro River is Kaieteur—one of the recognised largest single-drop waterfalls of the world. It is nearly five times the height of Niagara, having a vertical drop of 741 feet, with a series of rapids and falls immediately below the pool, giving a further fall of 80 feet. Its width varies from 350 to 400 feet, and the depth of water passing over from a few feet to 20 feet according to the season of the year. These Falls, which are situated amidst grand and remarkable river and hill scenery, are a source of attraction to tourists. The journey from Georgetown to Kaieteur is now made principally by air and arrangements for trips to the Falls may be made with the British Guiana Airways, Limited. The Falls may also be visited by overland route *via* the Bartica-Potaro road.

Population

The population at the census of 9th April, 1946, stood at 375,701 (186,433 males and 189,268 females). The population of Georgetown, the capital, was 73,509 on 9th April, 1946, and of New Amsterdam, 9,567. The estimated population on 31st December, 1947 (390,857) was made up as follows :—

East Indians	173,786
Blacks	142,170
Aboriginals	9,673
Europeans—	
Portuguese	8,367
Other than Portuguese ..	2,782
Chinese	3,528
Mixed, etc.	50,551

Religion

The following table shows the statistics of the religious denominations at the census of 1946 and of ministers of religion (registered for the celebration of marriages) as at the end of 1947 :—

Denomination.	Adherents 1946 Census.	Number of Ministers of Religion appointed as Marriage Officers resident in the Colony on 31.12.47.
Christian.		
Church of England ..	85,329	30
Roman Catholic ..	43,474	33
Presbyterian	22,485	5
Methodist	19,658	9
Congregational ..	18,827	11
Moravian	2,687	3
Canadian Presbyterian	2,725	10
Other Sects ..	22,148	43
Not stated	4,365	—
Non-Christian.		
Hindu	115,574	—
Mohammedan ..	29 351	—
Aryan	2,551	—
Other non-Christians	504	—
Total	369,678*	144†

* This was the figure for the total population given in the 1946 census (excluding Amerindians not individually enumerated). The total population at 31st December, 1947, was estimated to be 390,857, but no figures are available to show how the increase is distributed amongst the various sects shown above.

† In addition, ten District Officers serve as Marriage Officers.

History and Constitution

The coast line of the country between the Rivers Amazon and Orinoco was first traced by Spanish sailors in 1499 and 1500; and, during the 16th and early 17th centuries, the search for the fabulous city of Eldorado stimulated exploration of this region. The territory was first partially settled in 1616 by Dutch merchants, who erected a fort and depot at Fort Kykoveral in the present county of Essequibo. This colony subsequently came under the control of the Dutch West India Company, which was formed in 1621. In 1624 a settlement was founded on the Berbice by Van Peere, a Flushing merchant, and held by him under

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a licence from the Company. The first English attempt at settlement was made by Captain Charles Leigh on the O'apock river (now French Guiana) in 1604. The effort, though followed up by Robert Harcourt in 1613 and 1627, failed to establish a permanent settlement. Lord Willoughby, famous in the early history of Barbados, also turned his attention to Guiana, and founded a settlement in Surinam in 1650, which was captured by the Dutch in 1667, and ceded to them at the peace of Breda in exchange for New York. The Dutch retained their hold on the three colonies with more or less firmness, now yielding to England, now to France or Portugal, till 1796, when during the war of the French Revolution they were captured by a British Fleet from Barbados. The territory was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but in the following year retaken by Great Britain, and finally ceded to that Power in 1814.

In 1745 colonists from Essequibo settled on the Demerara River, and in 1773 Demerara was constituted a separate colony, but in 1784 it was reunited under one government with Essequibo, Berbice being under a separate government, an arrangement which continued in force under the British Administration down to the year 1831.

The constitution of the Colony of Berbice dates from the year 1732. Under it the Governor was nominated by the Directors of the Mercantile Body called the Berbice Association, and was assisted by a council of six. In 1826 an order of the King in Council was issued, dissolving the then Council of Government, appointing another, and thenceforward vesting the right of appointing to vacancies in the Governor as representing the Crown.

The Court of Policy for Essequibo appears to have been established very early in the history of the Colony. Until 1773, Demerara was represented on it. In 1773 a separate Court of Policy was set up for the latter, but provision was made for representatives of the two Courts of Policy to form a Combined Council, and the two bodies were merged in 1789, when the two Colonies of Essequibo and Demerara were united. Disputes having arisen between the Colonists, the local Government and the West India Company as to the right of appointing the colonial members of the Court of Policy, in the year 1787, a provisional "Plan of Redress," as it was termed (being in fact the draft of a new constitution) was framed by a Committee of the States-General, to whom had been referred sundry petitions of the Colonists. This being approved of, a commission was despatched by the States-General to the Colony, who on their arrival in 1789 dissolved the then existing Government and established a new one for the conjoined Colonies upon the basis of the scheme in question, which continued in operation notwithstanding the captures of the Colony by the British in 1796 and 1803, the Articles of Capitulation having stipulated that the laws, usages, and institutions of the Colony should be maintained as before.

The Council or Court of Policy consisted of 1, The Director-General; 2, The Commander of Essequibo; 3, The Fiscal of Essequibo; 4, The Fiscal of Demerara; 5 and 6, two Colonists from Essequibo; 7 and 8, two Colonists from Demerara.

In the first instance, the unofficial portion of the Council was to be chosen from a double nomination by the Colleges of Kiczers or Electors, of which there were two, one for each County,* each consisting of seven Members elected by a majority of the votes of the inhabitants possessing not fewer than twenty-five slaves, such votes to be in writing and signed by the voter. The tenure of the office of Kiezer, as subsequently defined by Proclamation of Sir Benjamin d'Urban in 1831, was to be for life, unless the party resigned or ceased to be an inhabitant.

In 1795 it was deemed necessary, during a period of some confusion, to introduce four members "commissioned" by the Colleges of Electors of both Colonies to have, jointly with the Court of Policy, the administration of the public funds. In the following year, however, Governor Beaujon annulled this arrangement, and to secure to the inhabitants more ample control of taxation enacted that in lieu of the four above mentioned, there should be six inhabitants adjoined to the Governor and Court of Policy, three from each Colony, to be elected by the inhabitants qualified as in the case of Kiezers, and to serve for two years, but with powers strictly limited to raising Colony taxes, and assisting in the audit of the public accounts.

Beaujon's proclamation was materially modified, though without affecting the definition of the duties of the financial representatives, by a proclamation of Acting Governor Carmichael in 1812, consolidating the two Colleges of Kiezers and Financial Representatives. This proclamation remained operative, though unconfirmed by the Crown, until, in 1831, when the three provinces were united, it was annulled by a Royal Instruction restoring the pre-existing arrangement, and extending the right of suffrage to the inhabitants of Berbice.

In the year 1855 under the administration of Sir Philip Wodehouse, an Ordinance was passed to alter and amend the Political Institutions of the Colony, but it was not approved by Her Majesty, and from that date till 1891 the only constitutional legislation was the passing of Ordinance No. 1 of 1864, a declaratory Act, defining the meaning of the term "Colonist," as employed in the "Plan of Redress" above noticed; and Ordinance No. 16 of 1864, to remove some difficulties in the exercise of the functions of the College of Electors.

The Constitution, as it existed up to 1891, may be summed up very briefly. It consisted of a Governor, Court of Policy, and a Combined Court. The unofficial members of the Combined Court and Court of Policy were chosen by a College of Electors. The functions of an Executive and Legislative Council and House of Assembly were performed by the Governor and Court of Policy, except as regards taxation and finance, which were dealt with by the Combined Court, composed of the Governor and Members of the Court of Policy, combined with the six Financial Representatives. The Court of Policy passed all laws and ordinances, except the Annual Tax Ordinance, which was passed by the Combined Court.

During 1891 an Act was passed, which came into force in 1892, effecting a considerable change in the constitution. By this Act the administrative functions of the Court of Policy were transferred to an executive council, and the duties of the former became purely legislative.

The College of Electors was abolished, and the unofficial members have since been elected by the direct vote of the whole body of electors.

The Combined Court had the power of (1) imposing the Colonial taxes and auditing the public accounts; and (2) discussing freely and without reserve the items on the annual estimates prepared

* Demerara and Essequibo only are here alluded to.

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by the Governor in Executive Council; it could reduce or reject, but not increase, any item. The first of these powers was bestowed in 1796, when Governor Beaujon called the financial representatives into being, " with a right of voting only for the raising of colonial taxes and not further "; while the second was conferred periodically by His Majesty's Order in Council after each renewal of the Civil List and was co-existent with the Civil List.

The Court of Policy consisted of the Governor, seven official members, and eight elected members. It could be prorogued or dissolved at any time by the Governor and in any case was dissolved at the end of five years, and a general election had to be held within two months of the date of dissolution. The number of financial representatives, who with the Court of Policy formed the Combined Court, was six.

In 1926, at the request of the Secretary of State, a commission consisting of Sir Roy Wilson and Mr. H. Snell, M.P. (afterwards Lord Snell) was sent to British Guiana to report on the economic conditions. In its report (Cmd. 2841) the commission stated that one of the greatest impediments to development was the financial situation, and that it was essential that the Government should have power in the last resort to carry into effect measures which it considered essential, and that for this purpose an alteration in the constitution would be necessary. A local commission was appointed in 1927 to consider the steps to be taken to confer the necessary powers on the Governor and reported in favour of a change in the constitution.

In 1928, by an Act of Parliament, it was enacted that it should be lawful for His Majesty in Council to create and constitute, in substitution for the existing Legislature, a Legislature for the Colony of British Guiana in such form and with such powers as His Majesty in Council might determine, and from time to time to alter and amend the constitution of the Legislature and any powers thereof; and that any such Order in Council might provide that, notwithstanding the powers conferred on the Legislature thereby, there should be reserved to or conferred on His Majesty full power by Order in Council from time to time to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Colony of British Guiana.

Pursuant to this Act, an Order of the King in Council providing for the Government of the Colony and for the constitution of a Legislative Council, was brought into operation on 18th July, 1928. The Court of Policy and Combined Court were thereby abolished and their powers were given to the new Legislative Council. The new Council consisted of the Governor as President, of ten Official Members and of nineteen Unofficial Members. The Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General were *ex officio* members, and of the nineteen unofficial members, fourteen were elected and the remainder nominated by the Governor. The persons who were elected members of the Combined Court became under the Order in Council the first Elected Members of the Legislative Council. It was also provided that any matter requiring a vote of enactment of the Council might be decided by the Governor in Executive Council notwithstanding that such decision might be contrary to the vote of a majority of the Legislative Council; but in such a case effect could not be given to the decision until the facts have been reported to the Secretary of State and his approval obtained. The second General Election under the new Constitution was held in 1935.

An Amending Order of the King in Council was brought into force on 13th August, 1935. This order amended the Principal Order with respect to the qualifications of voters and makes additional provision to counteract corrupt and illegal practices committed in re erence to elections.

Under the British Guiana (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, made on the 11th March, 1943, official representation on the Legislative Council was confined to the Governor, as President, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Colonial Treasurer; nominated membership was increased from five to seven while elected membership remained at 14. An elected member is Deputy President of the Council and takes the chair whenever requested by the Governor.

With the change in the composition of the Legislative Council, official membership of the Executive Council was reduced to four—the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Colonial Treasurer; there are five non-official members.

Legislative Council Advisory Committees, first ntroduced in 1943, have been established in relation to various Government Departments. The chairman of each committee is usually a non-official member of the Executive Council. Membership of each committee provides for four or five members of the Legislative Council and the head of the department concerned.

As a result of a report of the local Franchise Commission, in 1944, the franchise has been extended to provide for the following:—

Qualifications for Membership of the Legislative Council

(1) Membership is open to women on the same terms as men.

(2) The previous disqualification of ministers of religion, who possess the other qualifications required, has been removed.

(3) The financial qualifications for membership of the Legislative Council have been reduced from—

(*a*) possession of income of $2,400 a year to income of $1,200 a year or over;

(*b*) possession of property to the value of $5,000 to $1,000 or over;

(*c*) the holding of a lease to the annual value of $1,200 to one of the annual value of $300 or over.

(4) A literacy test in English is required for membership of the Legislative Council.

(5) Any person before becoming eligible for election to the Legislative Council must have resided previously at some period of his life continuously in the colony for at least one year before nomination.

Qualifications for Voters

(1) Qualifications for exercise of the franchise have been reduced as follows:—

(*a*) Ownership, occupation or tenancy of land from six acres to three acres.

(*b*) Ownership of land to the value of $350 has been reduced to $150.

(*c*) Occupation or tenancy of property of rental to the value of $96 a year has been reduced to $48 a year.

(*d*) Possession of income of $300 a year has been reduced to $120 a year.

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(2) Every elector is required to pass a literacy test in any language.

The number of voters registered under the reduced franchise is 59,193. The first General Election based on this register was held on 24th November, 1947.

Sympathetic consideration will be given to the adoption of adult suffrage in five years time from the election of a new Legislative Council provided that experience during those five years of the working of the constitution with this extended franchise has proved to be satisfactory and that recommendations for the adoption of adult suffrage be made by the Legislative Council then sitting, or by any representative *ad hoc* body appointed by Government.

Administration

Local Government

The city of Georgetown is administered by a mayor and town council and is for purposes of administration divided into nine wards, for each of which a councillor is elected. There are in addition three councillors nominated by the Governor in Council. The revenue of the Georgetown Town Council in 1947 was £214,086 2*s.* 5*d.* and the expenditure £213,255 17*s.* 3½*d.*

New Amsterdam is similarly administered. The revenue and expenditure of the town council were £37,301 17*s.* 6*d.* and £34,089 10*s.* 10*d.*, respectively.

The rest of the coastal area of the colony is controlled by local authorities under the administration of the Local Government Board which functions through the district commissioners of the eight administrative districts into which the colony is divided.

The local authorities are classified as village councils and country authorities. The area controlled by a village council is called a village district. Two-thirds of the councillors are elected by the registered voters of the districts and one-third appointed by the Local Government Board. The area controlled by a country authority is called a country district. All the members of a country authority are appointed by the Local Government Board.

Both village councils and country authorities have powers of voting funds and levying rates, of appointing officers and executing village and sanitary works, subject, however, to the approval of the Local Government Board.

The combined figures for revenue and expenditure of all local authorities in 1947 were £72,972 14*s.* 11*d.* and £62,861 14*s.* 6½*d.* respectively.

All coastal areas not under control of village councils or country authorities are administered directly by the Local Government Board as rural districts. In consequence of the establishment of a Department of the Interior during 1946, the Commissioner of the Interior is now responsible for the administration of the Mazaruni-Potaro, North West and Rupununi Districts.

Law

The Roman-Dutch law was in force in the colony until 1st January, 1917, at which date the Civil Law of British Guiana Ordinance Chapter 7, came into force. This enactment, along with two others, was the outcome of a Common Law Commission and Statute Law Committee. The criminal law is based upon that of Great Britain and is administered in the same manner. Indictments are preferred by the Attorney General.

Social Services

Education

A state-aided system of elementary education was established by law—The Education Ordinance, Chapter 196. Elementary education is compulsory and free.

The elementary schools are denominational except for eight Government schools. The central administration is vested in a director and education committee, and the local control in managers, who are usually ministers of religion.

The number of schools receiving aid in 1947 was 255 with 66,009 scholars, and the total expenditure on administration and grants was £307,997.

Provision is made for higher education by two Government institutions in the city of Georgetown—Queen's College for Boys and Bishops' High School for Girls—in which the course of instruction is similar to that of a public school or first grade grammar school in England. One co-educational secondary school receives a grant-in-aid from the Government and there is awarded annually one public scholarship known as the British Guiana Scholarship of the value of £1,150, open to boys and girls and tenable at any recognised university or college in the British Empire. Twenty-five Government county scholarships, four Government junior scholarships and three centenary exhibitions, entitling the holders to free education at the Government secondary or other approved secondary schools, are granted to scholars of public elementary and private schools each year. In 1924–25 the whole system of education in the colony was investigated by a Commission. Important changes were recommended, some of which have been adopted.

An Educational Development Committee was appointed in 1943 to consider memoranda by the Educational Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies and if its recommendations are put into effect many important changes and considerable expansion in the educational field are envisaged.

A Teachers' Training Centre was established in September, 1928, and is now known as the Government Training College for Teachers.

The Carnegie Trade School for Women, and the Kingston Trade Centre for Youths are institutions which provide post-primary training. In the former, girls from the primary schools who have had a good foundation are admitted for a two-year general course in cooking, needlework, laundering and housewifery. In the latter the course includes woodwork, elementary mechanical drawing and workshop arithmetic. At the end of their course the boys are employed as journeymen to make furniture and other equipment for the primary schools.

Information Services

A Bureau of Public Information has been set up " to put before the public the Government's point of view and to be the channel for distributing all Government information and opinion as well as the official liaison between Government and the Press." Special arrangements are made through a representative Indian body for public relations on matters of particular interest to the Indian community. Government funds finance a Tourist Committee, on which the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce is represented

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Health

There are seven Government public (general) hospitals providing beds for approximately 1,000 patients. The accommodation varies from six beds in smaller out-stations to 666 beds in the Public Hospital, Georgetown, Demerara, and an ambulance service is attached to the three principal institutions.

There is also a mental hospital at Canje, Berbice, a leprosy hospital at Mahaica, Demerara, and a tuberculosis hospital at Best, Demerara, providing accommodation for 758, 348 and 176 patients respectively. Mental, leprosy and tuberculosis clinics are held at various points in the colony and are supervised by the specialists of these institutions.

In addition to the dispensaries attached to public institutions, 14 Government dispensaries are established in the outlying parts of the colony. The proprietors of the sugar estates maintain 20 estate hospitals with a total of 1,347 beds and having dispensaries which are regularly visited by Government medical officers.

Attached to the Public Hospital, Georgetown, are X-ray and electrical treatment, eye, ear, nose and throat, dental and venereal diseases departments. There is a Central Bacteriological Laboratory at Georgetown with smaller laboratories at district hospitals. Infirmaries are attached to the two prisons, the Alms House and the Essequibo Boys' School.

The Public Health Department consists of two health officers with a port sanitary officer and a staff of 49 sanitary inspectors.

There are three institutions where nurses are trained by qualified medical and nursing staffs, and a qualified sister-tutor is primarily responsible for the teaching of nurses at the Public Hospital, Georgetown. The European nursing staff consists of one matron and five assistant matrons.

There are also a mosquito Control Service, comprising of a Chief Officer, an Honorary Malariologist and the requisite staff of field personnel, and a School Medical Service having in charge a School Medical Officer assisted by eight School Nurses.

The following specialist officers are attached to the Public Hospital, Georgetown:—Senior Physician, Surgeon Specialist, Assistant Surgeon, Ear, Nose and Throat Officer, Venereal Diseases Officer, Bacteriologist, Radiologist, and Ophthalmologist.

Labour

There is a Department of Labour which undertakes conciliation work between employers and workpeople, advises and assists trade unions and employers' organisations, and carries out inspections of premises in which workpeople are employed. The department keeps statistics regarding the cost of living and accidents, and has established, and keeps close contact with, standing organisations such as joint committees of workers and managements on sugar estates and the Georgetown port labour registration scheme. An employment exchange service is in operation.

Welfare

The Social Welfare Division is a branch of the Local Government Department and was created in 1943. It has made considerable progress in promoting community life and stimulating group activities, especially in the rural areas.

Field Officers trained in Jamaica under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme are now stationed in selected areas on the coastland. In these areas they have succeeded in encouraging cottage industries particularly the making of hats and handbags from local straws. The bulk preservation of fruit is another project to be undertaken. Women's Institutes and Handicrafts groups have been utilised where found, and established where possible, 4-H Club work promoted and a Youth Organizer has been attached to the Division as Secretary to the recently formed Colony Youth Council.

Probation services, old age pensions for persons 65 years of age and over; separate training schools for delinquent boys and girls; the work of a Prisoners' After-care Officer—these are Social Welfare Services now maintained by the Social Welfare Division which was placed on the Colony's Fixed Establishment on 1st July, 1948.

COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

A number of roadways and trails are maintained by Government in the interior to serve mining and other areas.

The roads suitable for motor traffic are:—

(*a*) From Bartica, the steamer terminus on the Essequibo River, to the Minnehaha River at 118 miles, crossing the Potaro River by a 360 feet span suspension bridge at 100 miles.

(*b*) A branch road from (*a*) above, at 73¼ miles, to Issano landing at Mazaruni River, a distance of 50¾ miles.

(*c*) A branch road from (*a*) at 89 miles to Tumatumari on the Potaro River, a distance of four miles.

(*d*) A branch road from (*a*) at 102 miles to Kangaruma on the Potaro River, a distance of four miles.

The object of the above road and its branches is to render the districts concerned accessible by road transport from Bartica instead of by the slow and dangerous navigation of rivers impeded by falls and rapids.

The Bartica-Potaro Road (*a*) and its branch to Kangaruma (*d*) are also part of the present day route to the Kaieteur Falls.

(*e*) The Camaria portage, a roadway 3½ miles in length, side-tracking the series of falls and rapids on the Cuyuni River known as the Camaria Falls.

(*f*) The Morawhanna-Wanaina Road, a road 6½ miles in length from the left bank of the Barima River opposite Morawhanna via the Government Station at Mabaruma to the Government Experiment Station at Hosororo Hill, and with a branch road to the Aruka River at Kumaka Creek, ¾ mile in length.

The following trails are passable to pedestrians, horses and pack animals:—

The Rupununi Cattle Trail, 299 miles in length, from Takama on the Berbice River via Kurupukari to Dadanawa on the Rupununi River.

The Barima-Barama Trail, 29 miles in length, between Arakaka on the Barima River and Towakaima on the Barama River.

In addition to these trails there is a large mileage of forest trails, suitable for foot traffic only, serving sections of the mining areas and by-passing falls and rapids in the rivers. Examples of the latter are the portages at Amatuk Falls and Waratuk Falls on the Potaro River by which travel to the Kaieteur Falls is made possible.

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River, Railway and Motor Transport

The three main rivers of the colony, the Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, are navigable by ocean-going vessels of moderate draft for 60, 35 and 100 miles respectively.

The Courantyne River, the left bank of which forms a boundary of the colony, lies within Dutch Guiana. The colony, however, holds certain navigation rights over this river which is navigable by ocean-going vessels to a distance of 60 miles from its mouth.

There are also numerous other rivers which are navigable in their tidal reaches by smaller vessels, providing communication to a belt of country approximately 60 miles wide along the coast. Of these rivers the most notable are the Aruka, Barima and Pomeroon rivers on the coast to the north of the Essequibo, and the Mahaica, Mahaicony, Abary and Canje rivers further south. Beyond this belt, owing to the nature of the country, the rivers abound in cataracts and waterfalls which must be negotiated by small craft of special design. Even here, however, the rivers form the main means of communication, the more important of them being the Cuyuni, Mazaruni, Essequibo, Potaro and Rupununi. There are many very long stretches of water in the upper rivers navigable by launches.

There is a good network of roads and a system of small canals connected with the Demerara and Canje rivers.

There is a railway from Georgetown to Rosignol on the Berbice River, 60½ miles in length, and one from Vreed-en-Hoop on the Demerara River to Parika on the Essequibo River, 18½ miles in length, both lines having been constructed by the Demerara Railway Company at a total cost of £694,621. The railways were acquired by the colony from the company in 1921 as from 1st January, 1919, and are now operated by Government in conjunction with certain steamer services under the control of the Transport and Harbours Department. The steamers operate ferries across the Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo rivers, and coastal and river services from Georgetown to Adventure on the Essequibo coast, to Bartica at the junction of the Mazaruni and Essequibo rivers, to Morawhanna in the north-west district and to Pickersgill on the Pomeroon River, and also from New Amsterdam to Paradise on the Berbice River.

Motor transport services are operated from the steamer terminus at Bartica to Garraway Stream on the Potaro River and to the goldfields district (115½ miles), and to Issano on the Mazaruni River.

A launch service from Bartica to Lower Camaria (12 miles) and a road service from Lower Camaria to Upper Camaria (3½ miles) on the Cuyuni River is also run.

A steamer service is also operated from Georgetown to Wismar on the Demerara River by Messrs. Sprostons, Limited.

Air

The British Guiana Airways, Ltd., operates a weekly service to the Rupununi, Potaro and Mazaruni Districts. The Company's planes are also available for charter flights.

There is an airfield at Atkinson Field. Airstrips have been completed at Manari in the Rupununi, at Mahdia in the Potaro, and at Aurora in the Cuyuni. A network of satellite landing strips have been laid down in the Rupununi savannahs and one at Ebini for local needs.

Posts and Telegraphs

Inland

The inland public telephone, telegraph and radio services are maintained and operated by Post Office Telecommunications.

Landline telephone and telegraph services are operated along the coastlands, and radio services to places in the interior.

Located in Georgetown

Central Telephone Exchange, with terminals for inland and overseas radiotelephone calls, also trunk and junction lines to New Amsterdam and district telephone exchanges.

Central Telegraph Office, connecting 50 postal telegraph offices.

Central Radio Station, for public radio-telegraph and radio-telephone communications with Telecommunications Department stations in the interior, and coastal vessels. Also provides communication with about 50 government and privately-owned radio-telephone stations in the interior.

Broadcasting Station ZFY, approximately 700 watts, on 6,000 kc/s, operated as a commercial broadcasting station by the B.G. United Broadcasting Co., Ltd. Broadcasts programmes for an average of 10 hours daily.

External

Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operate and maintain external cable and radio communications, including radio-telegraph service with ships and radio-telephone services with British West Indies, Paramaribo, Canada, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Europe.

A well organised postal service extends throughout the colony, letters reaching Pomeroon in 10 hours from Georgetown and the north-west district in 24 hours. Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Bartica are lighted by electricity.

The mail communication between the colony and the United Kingdom is somewhat irregular. Before the war, the steamers of the Harrison, Booker and Dutch Surinam Lines were used, and also, via Trinidad, those of the French (Plymouth and St. Nazaire) Line and the Dutch (Colon) Line. Regular services have not yet been re-established.

Sea mails for North America are received and despatched fairly regularly by the Canadian National, Royal Netherlands and Alcoa steamships and also via Trinidad.

There is an air mail service with the United Kingdom via New York. The approximate time of transmission from Georgetown to London by this route is five days.

Air mails to North and South America are carried twice weekly by Pan American Airways, Incorporated, whose service passes through Atkinson Field, the air base 24 miles from Georgetown, leased to the United States under the 1940 Bases Agreement between Great Britain and the United States of America. Passengers are allowed to embark or disembark at Atkinson Field.

An air mail and passenger service is also operated by British West Indian Airways, Limited, between the British West Indies and Atkinson Field on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

A fortnightly service is also operated by B.E. Airways, Ltd. between St. Vincent and Georgetown.

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PUBLIC FINANCE

Year.	Revenue.*	Expenditure.*
	£	£
1938	1,302,520	1,312,177
1939	1,312,157	1,356,625
1940	1,451,058	1,408,043
1941	1,777,694	1,473,504
1942	2,104,116	1,683,555
1943	2,642,533	2,330,618
1944	3,135,021	2,930,320
1945	3,168,575	3,388,301
1946	3,159,063	3,252,744
1947	4,183,659	4,111,765

Customs, 1947, £1,448,343.
Income tax, 1947, £1,022,426.
Public debt at 31st December, 1947, amounted to £4,889,911.

* Includes Imperial grants, interest free loans, grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and expenditure therefrom.

Public Debt

No loans were raised or redemptions effected during the year 1947. The Colony's Funded Debt at 31st December, 1947, amounted to $23,285,000 (£4,851,000) exclusive of the liability in respect of the outstanding Railway Permanent Annuities and Perpetual Stock involving an annual charge of $84,378. Included in this sum is an amount of $651,000 representing loans from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund which were brought on charge. The greater portion of British Guiana's public debt was raised for the purposes of financing such schemes as sea defences, artesian wells, drainage and irrigation and sewage dispostal, etc.

Main Sources of Revenue and Taxation, 1947

	$
Customs	6,952,000 (£1,448,333 6*s.* 8*d.*)
Excise and Licences	2,399,000 (£499,791 13*s.* 4*d.*)
Income Tax ..	4,908,000 (£1,022,500 0*s.* 0*d.*)
Excess Profits Tax	372,000 (£77,500 0*s.* 0*d.*)
Stamp Duties ..	40,000 (£8,333 6*s.* 8*d.*)
Estate Duties ..	118,000 (£24,583 6*s.* 8*d.*)
Acreage Tax ..	20,000 (£4,166 13*s.* 4*d.*)
Duty on Transports and Mortgages	75,000 (£15,625 0*s.* 0*d.*)

Main Heading of Expenditure

	1947 $	*Per cent.*
Debt Charges	1,325,000	8·18
Administration	4,931,000	30·48
Economic Development ..	1,336,000	8·25
Social Services	3,992,000	24·67
Postal & Telecommunications	722,000	4·46
Defence	36,000	0·23
Non-effective, i.e. Pensions..	600,000	3·71
Transport Services	750,000	4·63
Colonial Emergency Measures (including colony's portion subsidization cost) ..	2,674,000	16·52
	16,366,000	101·13
Deduct charges included in Item 1 set off against revenue of Item 8 ..	183,000	1·13
	$16,183,000	100·00

Customs Tariffs

Import duties are leviable both on an *ad valorem* and a specific basis, the total amount of revenue collected in 1947 from goods paying specific duties being £521,694 as compared with £517,846 from goods subject to *ad valorem* rates. The prevailing *ad valorem* duty rates (calculated on c.i.f. values) are 16⅔ per cent. (British preferential tariff) and 33⅓ per cent. (general tariff). Jewellery, motor vehicles and parts, plate and plated ware, toilet requisites except dentifrices and soap pay 20 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively, while agricultural and mining machinery is liable to *ad valorem* duty at 5 per cent. and other industrial machinery 7½ per cent., under the general tariff, but are all free under the British preferential tariff. With a few exceptions, all goods, including those admitted free of duty, are subject to a bill of entry tax of 3 per cent. on the c.i.f. value.

Most dutiable articles of British Empire manufacture or production receive a preference equivalent to one-half of the general tariff rates, but the preference on certain specified articles, viz., apples, beef (pickled), boots and shoes (not being of rubber), butter, cement, cheese, cocoa, confectionery, cordage, fish (canned, dried or otherwise preserved), lard, milk, pork, is a minimum of 66⅔ per cent. The minimum preference on flour is 48 cents a bag of 196 lb., on spirits 60 cents a gallon, and on wine, beer and ale 20 per cent. of the general rate.

The following are the principal revenue-yielding articles of import on which duty is payable on a specified weight or other measure of quantity:—Tobacco, flour, spirits, lubricating oil, motor spirit, wines and malt liquors.

CURRENCY AND BANKING

The currency is sterling, the monetary unit of account being the dollar at the fixed statutory rate of $4·80 to £1. The circulation media consists of:—

(1) Paper currency: (*a*) British Guiana Government currency notes in denominations of $100, $20, $10, $5, $2 and $1, issued by a Board of Commissioners constituted under the Government Currency Notes Ordinance, 1937. Issues of these notes in $2 and $1 denominations

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were first made in January, 1917; $5 notes were introduced in September, 1941; $10 notes in July, 1942; and $20 and $100 notes in February, 1943. The total circulation of all denominations at 31st December, 1947, was $7,486,000 or £15,595 16*s.* 8*d.*

(*b*) Bank notes issued by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Limited and the Royal Bank of Canada in denominations of $100, $20 and $5, with a total circulation at 31st December, 1947, of $569,470 or £11,863 19*s.* 2*d.* The Governor is empowered by the Bank Notes (Amendment) Ordinance, 1943, to direct, by Order-in-Council, limitations on the amounts of bank notes which may be issued by any banker specified in the Order.

Government currency notes of the colonies of Trinidad and Barbados are legal tender by virtue of reciprocal legislation in 1941, but are not in general circulation.

(2) British silver and bronze coinage.

(3) A local 4*d.* bit.

Government currency notes are unlimited legal tender; silver and bronze coins are legal tender to amounts not exceeding 40*s.* and 1*s.* respectively.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Limited, and the Royal Bank of Canada have branch establishments, with savings bank departments, at Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

In July, 1911, the Government Savings Bank, established in 1836, was amalgamated with the Post Office Savings Bank. At 31st December, 1947, there were 55 Post Office branch banks operating in the colony with a total depositors' liability of $11,448,662·82 or £2,385,138 1*s.* 9*d.*

The Bank's accounting system was mechanized from 1st August, 1947, by the installation of three National Cash Registers Window Posting machines. This is the first Government Savings Bank in the Caribbean to instal this up-to-date system.

Production and Trade

The staple products of British Guiana are sugar, rum, molasses, molascuit, concentrated lime juice, rice, coconuts, coconut oil, copra, coffee, balata and rubber. Sugar, rice and bauxite are the chief industries of the colony. Sugar and its by-products furnished 62.55 per cent. in value of the total domestic exports in 1947. Timber—including the famous Demerara greenheart, which is unrivalled for underwater structures, piling etc., and mora, which is becoming increasingly known and valued for railway sleepers—charcoal and hides are also exported. Cattle and pig rearing are carried on extensively.

Within recent years there has been a marked tendency towards the amalgamation of sugar estates and at present 17, run under separate management, are in active operation; the acreage under sugar in 1944 was 64,145 English acres and the area reaped was 60,743 English acres. The rice cultivation in the colony was returned at 76,543 English acres, and the total acreage reaped in the spring and autumn crops was 91,729 English acres. Other crops grown, such as ground provisions, coffee, rubber, coconuts, cocoa, citrus and other fruit, and limes, amounted to 60,372 acres.

The forests of British Guiana represent one of the Colony's most important natural resources: they extend over approximately 70,000 square miles, representing 87 per cent. of the total land area of the Colony. These forests can be considered as falling within two zones, the near interior or accessible zone (approx. 14,000 square miles) and the far interior or inaccessible zone (approx. 56,000 square miles).

The forests are largely mixed evergreen rain forests with an enormous number of species: over 500 different species of trees growing to timber size are recorded from the near interior alone. In certain areas, however, a certain degree of gregariousness is encountered and there are extensive areas where one species is dominant: the mora forests (*Mora excelsa*), the greenheart forests (*Ocotea rodiaei*), the Wallaba forests (*Eperua spp.*).

The principal timber production is from greenheart, mora and crabwood (*Carapa guianensis*) and total production in recent years has been somewhat over 1½ million cubic feet. Of other products the most important are Balata gum (tapped from trees of *Manikara bidentata*), firewood and charcoal. There are considerable and growing exports in all these commodities.

Exploitation of the forests is entirely by private agency mainly operating under licence on Crown lands; extraction is based on water transportation though this is limited by the presence of falls and rapids on the upper reaches of the rivers. The use of light railways, tractors, winches and lorries is increasing.

During 1947 171,051 tons of sugar and 3,138,734 proof gallons of rum were produced. The bulk of the production is high class vacuum pan sugar for refining purposes while certain quantities of the far-famed "Demerara crystals" are still exported.

Coconuts, coffee and cocoa are grown on the alluvial soils on the banks of the rivers. Rice is now grown to a considerable extent, chiefly by East Indians, on the lowlands within the empoldered areas. During 1946 64,472 tons of rice were produced.

Gold, diamonds and bauxite are the principal mining industries. Gold has been produced since 1884, the maximum yearly production being 138,527 ounces obtained in the years 1893-1894. At present there is a gold dredge operating in the Mahdia River, a tributary of the Potaro River, and underground gold mining is in progress at Aurora Mine on the Cuyuni River, in both these operations output is increasing. Recent diamond drilling at the Aurora Mine has proved the continuation of gold bearing sulphide ore in quartz veins in the primary zone—a new development in the history of the gold mining industry of the colony, which in the past has been mostly confined to operations by small miners on placers, and the oxidised zones of veins.

Diamonds were probably first discovered in 1892 when working for gold at the Omai Mine on the left bank of the Essequibo River. Output rose spasmodically until the year 1923, when 214,474 carats were obtained. Production, however, has steadily declined within recent years due principally to the gradual depletion of those deposits which are workable by small miners. A small diamond-cutting factory came into operation in Georgetown during the war.

The bauxite industry of British Guiana is centred at Mackenzie, 64 miles up the Demerara River, where crude bauxite obtained from the opencast mines is processed by crushing, washing and drying, and loaded in ocean-going vessels. The great bulk of the ore is used in the production of metallic aluminium at Arvida in Canada. The increase in export during the war when bauxite from British Guiana played a considerable part

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in the expansion of the air forces of the United Nations is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Bauxite Exported (Tons).
1939	476,014
1940	624,487
1941	1,072,616
1942	1,116,463
1943	1,901,393
1944	873,969
1945	738,544
1946	1,120,015
1947	1,290,367

Possible workable deposits of columbite-tantalite have been discovered in the colony within recent years, and it is interesting to note that a few samples of euxenite (an ore containing about 11 per cent. of uranium oxide) have been obtained from the Kanuku Mountains in the Rupununi district.

The principal articles of domestic produce exported during 1947 were as follows:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value—£.
Sugar .. .. Tons	185,112	3,974,184
Rum .. .. Proof Gallons	1,725,896	413,349
Molasses .. .. Gallons	3,841,433	104,988
Rice .. .. Tons	19,689	479,613
Bauxite .. .. Tons	1,290,367	1,401,898
Gold .. .. Ounces	16,770	116,219
Diamonds .. .. Carats	25,905	168,408
Timber (round, hewn and sawn) .. .. Cubic Feet	655,956	211,971
Balata .. .. Pounds	600,551	100,129
Charcoal .. .. Tons	2,736	23,616
Firewood .. .. Tons	8,139	9,835
Lime Rum .. .. Liquid Gallons	21,666	31,500

In 1947 45 per cent. of exports went to the United Kingdom, 37 per cent. to Canada, 10 per cent. to other British possessions, 6 per cent. to the United States of America and 2 per cent. to other foreign countries.

The chief imports are wheaten flour, pulse, pickled meats, dried fish, butter, cheese, milk, manure, machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum, earthenware, glass and hardware, cutlery, textiles, tobacco, spirits, wines and malt liquors.

The United Kingdom supplied 27 per cent. of the imports, Canada 33 per cent. and the United States 26 per cent; the remainder being divided chiefly between British India, British West Indies, Australia, Argentina and Belgium.

Imports†

Year.	United Kingdom.	Other British Countries.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1938	1,116,983	591,315	504,404	2,212,702
1939	1,018,537	672,427	560,600	2,251,564
1940	1,140,540	1,094,485	722,875	2,957,900
1941	851,010	1,861,717	868,875	3,581,602
1942	672,932	1,755,292	1,353,063	3,781,287
1943	866,389	2,444,326	1,827,604	5,138,319
1944	721,476	2,338,005	1,602,783	4,662,264
1945	858,579	2,234,156	1,278,297	4,371,032
1946	1,735,285	2,493,482	1,234,142	5,462,909
1947	2,265,977	3,537,781	2,679,664	*8,652,266

* Includes value of imports through parcel post. Figures for countries not available.

Exports†

Year.	United Kingdom.	Other British Countries.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1938	923,605	1,577,779	219,175	2,720,559
1939	1,054,845	1,712,159	258,330	3,025,334
1940	883,330	1,893,309	330,808	3,107,447
1941	1,525,401	2,062,743	433,085	4,021,229
1942	1,374,753	1,936,151	667,622	3,978,526
1943	597,800	2,479,093	1,750,205	4,827,098
1944	1,382,315	2,292,319	1,323,492	4,998,126
1945	1,539,419	2,252,435	637,042	4,428,896
1946	2,086,426	3,041,223	430,988	5,538,637
1947	3,229,377	3,407,790	578,461	ø7,255,397

† Fuller particulars can be obtained from the annual reports of the Customs Department.
ø Includes exports through parcel post and ships' stores and bunkers.

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Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1938	912,212	1,808,602
1939	943,778	1,901,638
1940	859,170	2,049,700
1941	714,985	2,381,689
1942	725,875	1,934,162
1943	303,711	2,991,198
1944	223,154	1,417,003
1945	436,021	1,545,877
1946	1,189,592	2,748,495
1947	1,297,725	3,485,785

GOVERNORS SINCE THE UNION OF THE THREE PROVINCES OF DEMERARA, ESSEQUEBO ABD BERBICE IN 1831

1831 Maj-.Gen. Sir Benjamin D'Urban.
1833 Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smyth (*Lieutenant-Governor*).
1836 Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smyth (*appointed Governor*).
1838 Henry Light, Esq.
1848 Sir Henry Barkly.
1854 Sir P. E. Wodehouse.
1862 Sir F. Hincks.
1866 Major Robert M. Mundy (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1867 Sir F. Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1869 Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.
1873 E. E. Rushworth, Esq., D.C.L., C.M.G. (*Administrator*).
1874 Sir J. R. Longden, K.C.M.G.
1877 William A. G. Young, C.M.G. (*Administrator*).
1877 C. H. Kortright, Esq., C.M.G.
1879 William A. G. Young, Esq., C.M.G. (*Lieutenant-Governor*).
1882 Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G.
1884 W. F. Haynes-Smith, LL.D. (*Administrator*).
1884 Rt. Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.
1887 Charles Bruce, C.M.G. (*Lieutenant-Governor*).
1893 Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G.
1896 Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G.
1898 Sir Walter J. Sendall, G.C.M.G. (afterwards K.C.M.G.).
1901 Sir J. Alexander Swettenham, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir Frederick M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G., V.D.
1912 Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G.
1917 Sir Wilfred Collet, K.C.M.G.
1923 Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B. (afterwards G.C.M.G.).
1925 Sir Cecil H. Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (afterwards G.C.M.G.).
1928 Brig.-Gen. Sir F. Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
1930 Sir Edward B. Denham, K.B.E. (afterwards G.C.M.G.).
1935 Geoffry A. S. Northcote, C.M.G. (afterwards Sir Geoffry A. S. Northcote, K.C.M.G.).
1937 Sir Wilfrid E. F. Jackson, K.C.M.G. (afterwards G.C.M.G.).
1941 Sir Gordon J. Lethem, K.C.M.G.
1947 Sir Charles Campbell Woolley, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary, The Attorney General, The Colonial Treasurer — *Ex officio* Members.
F. J. Seaford, C.B.E., C. V. Wight, O.B.E., J. B. Singh, O.B.E., J. A. Nicholson, T. Lee — Unofficial Members (Members of the Legislative Council).

Clerk of the Council—J. C. D. Malone (*Class I Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office*).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).
The Colonial Secretary, The Attorney General, The Colonial Treasurer — *Ex officio* Members.

C. V. Wight, O.B.E. (*Deputy President*); *F. J. Seaford, C.B.E.; J. B. Singh, O.B.E.; J.A. Nicholson; T. Lee; C. P. Ferreira; *V. Roth; *T. T. Thompson; *W. J. Raatgever; *G. A. C. Farnum; J. P. Coghlan; D. P. Debidin; John Fernandes; G. M. Gonsalves; C. Jagan; W. O. R. Kendall; *C. A. McDoom; Rev. A. T. Peters; W. A. Phang; *G. H. Smellie; J. Carter.

(The members of Legislative Council are given in order of precedence. Nominated members are marked *.)

Clerk of the Council—A. I. Crum Ewing (*Senior Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office*).

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Belgium—M. T. Clement (*Consul-General*) (resides in Caracas, Venezuela); William Stanley Jones (*Consul*).

Brazil—Jose Lavrador (*Vice-Consul*) (resides in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad).

China—Lu Yen-Shen (*Consul*); C. Y. Yu (*Vice-Consul*).

Denmark—F. H. Martin-Sperry (*Hon. Consul*).

France—Stephen Psaila (*Consular Agent*).

Haiti—Louis A. Deveaux (*Consul*).

Mexico—Charles H. Hayward (*Honorary Consul*) (resides in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad); Stanley Keems Watson (*Honorary Vice-Consul*) (resides in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad).

The Netherlands—Frederick Harold Martin-Sperry (*Honorary Consul*).

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Norway—N. P. Farrar (*Honorary Consul*) ; D. P Collette (*Honorary Vice-Consul*).

Panama—Louis A. Deveaux (*Consul*).

Portugal—Silvestre Simao de Freitas (*Consul*) ; Manoel Fernandes (*Vice-Consul*).

Spain—J. H. Salvatori (*Honorary Vice-Consul*) (resides in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad).

Sweden—Thomas Reginald Cowell (*Honorary Consul*).

Turkey—M. Nebil Sureyya Akcer (*Consul-General*) (resides in London).

U.S.A.—George W. Skora (*Vice-Consul*) ; Vincent D. Williams (*Vice-Consul*).

Venezuela—Jose Amilcar Fonseca.

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Jungle Days, by William Beebe. Putnam, 1925, 10*s.* 6*d.*

A Naturalist in the Guiana Forest, by R. W. G. Hingston. Arnold, 1932, 18*s.*

Thoughts, Talks and Tramps, by Sir Everard im Thurn. O.U.P., 1934, 10*s.* 6*d.*

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Handbook of Natural Resources of British Guiana, compiled by Hon. Vincent Roth. B.P.I., Georgetown, 1946, 16*s.* 8*d.*

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The Gwana Edition (12 volumes of reprints and new works on the Colony)—edited by Hon. V. Roth, Daily Chronicle, average price, 8*s.* 2*d.* each.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Note

* Free quarters or house allowance of £100 per annum. The value of free quarters is not taken into consideration in the calculation of pensions.

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir Charles Campbell Woolley, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. £4,125. Allowances £1,625.*

Aide-de-Camp—Lieut. M. J. Blackman, R.N. £400.*

ADMINISTRATION

Secretariat

Colonial Secretary—W. L. Heape, C.M.G. £1,650.

Development Commissioner and Economic Adviser—Lt.-Col. O. A. Spencer. £1,500.

Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary—D. J. Parkinson. £1,000.

Assistant Colonial Secretary—C. W. H. Collier. £650–£800.

Local Government

Commissioner of Local Government—M. B. Laing, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,200. (*Is also Social Welfare Officer.*)

Central Housing and Planning Authority

Planning Officer—M. Costello. £1,600.

AGRICULTURE

Director of Agriculture—H. H. Croucher, £1,200.*

Deputy Directors of Agriculture—L. D. Cleare, £900. C. H. B. Williams, M.A. £900.

Chief Research Officer—Field Service—G. C. Stevenson. £700–900.

Agricultural Economist—V. O. Ferrer. £600–800.

Veterinary Surgeons—J. G. Black. £600–800. W. Uruski. £450–550–750.

Agricultural Superintendents—St. G. C. Cooper, E. I. Hugh, L. H. Lord, O. F. J. Churaman. £450–550–750.

Marketing Officer—G. B. Kennard. £700–800.

ANALYST

Government Analyst—N. Newsam. £750–900.

AUDIT

Director of Audit—D. J. Britton.

CO-OPERATIVES

Registrar of Co-operative Societies—Capt. W. J. W. Cheesman, M.C., E.D.

CUSTOMS

Comptroller of Customs—Vacant.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—F. Ogle. £1,000.

Chief Inspector of Schools and Assistant Director of Education—A. A. Bannister. £900.

Queen's College

Principal—H. Nobbs. £800–£1,000.

Second Master—H. A. M. Beckles. £700–800.

Senior Masters—J. H. Bevis, N. E. Cameron. £600–750.

Masters—H. V. Taitt, G.R.A. Rawlings, D. A. Smith, A. G. A. Larthe, K. N. Maudsley, S. R. R. Allsopp. £400–750.

Bishops' High School for Girls

Headmistress—Mrs. A. M. Allen. £500–600.

FOREST

Conservator of Forests—C. Swabey. £1,200.

Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests—D. B. Fanshawe. £780–900.

Assistant Conservators of Forests—M. E. R. Taylor.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Director—S. Bracewell. £1,000.

Senior Geologist—C. G. Dixon. £650–900.

Geologist—G. A. W. Dove. £500–700.

INTERIOR

Commissioner of the Interior—H. G. Gregory Smith. £1,200 plus £300 personal allowance.*

LABOUR

Commissioner of Labour—W. M. Bissell. £1,200.

LANDS AND MINES

Commissioner of Lands and Mines—G. A. Moorhead. £1,000.

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LEGAL

Attorney-General—F. W. Holder, K.C. £1,600.
Solicitor-General—E. M. Duke. £1,050.
Legal Draftsman—A. C. Brazao. £1,000.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—N. A. Worley. £1,800.
First Puisne Judge—J. A. Luckhoo, K.C. £1,500.
Second Puisne Judge—Vacant. £1,250.

Deeds Registry

Registrar—D. E. Jackson. £900.

MEDICAL

Director of Medical Services—L. G. Eddey, £1,200.
Deputy Director of Medical Services—Vacant. £1,000.
Medical Superintendent, Public Hospital, Georgetown—J. Glavina. £900–1,000, plus £100 personal allowance.*
Surgeon Specialist, Public Hospital, Georgetown—J. D. Grierson. £1,200, plus £150 personal allowance.*
Senior Physician, Public Hospital, Georgetown—S. C. Bettencourt-Gomes. £1,000–1,200.*
Assistant Surgeon, Public Hospital, Georgetown—C. O. Fung-kee-Fung. £900–1,000.*
Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital—A. W. H. Smith. £900–1,000.*
Medical Superintendent, Leprosy Hospital—L. H. Wharton. £900–1,000.*
Ophthalmologist—G. W. P. Green. £900–1,000.*
Venereal Diseases Officer and Dermatologist—E. G. H. Payne. £900–1,000.*
Health Officer, Tuberculosis—H. P. Fernandes, £900–1,000.*
Government Bacteriologist and Pathologist—B. B. G. Nehaul. £900–1,000.*
Health Officer—C. R. Subryan. £800–1,000.
School Medical Officer—C. C. Nicholson. £800–1,000.
Chief Officer, Mosquito Control Service—P. F. de Caires. £800–1,000.
Medical Officers—N. J. Abbensetts, D. P. Wailling, O.B.E., J. E. R. Ramdeholl, R. N. Cozier, G. W. Mearns, W. W. Besson, S. T. MookSang, C. Ramdeholl, F. A. Viapree, L. S. Jaikaran, M. O. Luck, B. N. S. Gillette, J. W. D. Ferdinand, R. Singh, H. Singh, L. H. James, H. M. Hugh, S. R. Maraj, R. H. Georges, L. P. Greson, Miss Mary Lethem, S. M. Studzienski, A. Relwicz, L. Spyra, J. J. Talbot, H. Knowles, Mrs. E. Knowles, H. Herlinger. £600–800–1,000.*
Medical Officer (Supernumerary)—A. M. Cunningham. £600–800–1,000 (non pensionable).
Radiologist—H. E. P. Yorke. £1,000.*

OFFICIAL RECEIVER

Official Receiver, Public Trustee and Crown Solicitor—Vacant. £1,000.

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—W. A. Orrett. £1,000, plus £100 personal allowance.*
Deputy Commissioner of Police—C. T. Matthey. £900.*
Superintendents of Police—T. W. Whittingham, S. Billyeald, W. R. Weber, L. W. Slater, F. W. M. Mullin, A. M. Roberts, R. H. T. Beaumont. £600–750.*
Assistant Superintendents of Police—E. F. Moss, I. S. Paton, V. J. Fitt. £250–600.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster-General—K. I. R. Kirkpatrick. £1,000.

Post Office Telecommunications

Engineer-in-Chief—A. W. Maile. £750–900.

PRISONS

Superintendent of Prisons—S. G. Baker. £550–750.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Director of Public Works—H. E. Smythe, £1,200.
Deputy Director of Public Works, Buildings and Roads—R. B. Craig. £900–1,000.
Deputy Director Drainage, Irrigation and Sea Defences—J. P. Bruen, £900–1,000.
Resident Engineer, Pure Water Supply Scheme—T. S. Harrington. £1,000.

SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANISATION

Social Welfare Officer—M. B. Laing, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Commissioner of Local Government*).

TRANSPORT AND HARBOURS DEPARTMENT

General Manager—R. V. Teare. £1,800.

TREASURY

Colonial Treasurer—E. F. McDavid, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,400.

Income Tax Office

Commissioner of Income Tax—W. F. Davies. £1,000.

Volunteer Force

Commandant—W. A. Orrett (Commissioner of Police).

BRITISH HONDURAS

SITUATION AND AREA

British Honduras is a Colony on the east coast of Central America, bounded on the north by Yucatan, on the west by a straight line drawn from the Falls of Gracias a Dios on the River Sarstoon, to Garbutt's Falls on the River Belize, and thence due north to the Mexican frontier, on the south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Bay of Honduras. It lies between 18° 29′ and 15° 54′ N. latitude and 88° 10′ and 89° 09′ W. longitude.

The area of the Colony is 8,867 square miles (about the size of Wales), including Albion Island in the River Hondo (about 26 square miles), and Ambergris, St. George's, English, Turneffe and other Cays (Islands), 212 square miles, a large portion of the latter being mangrove swamps without any soil. It is estimated that about 175 square miles are under cultivation.

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Climate

Though situated within the tropics, the climate is sub-tropical in character. The maximum shade temperature is 90°, the minimum 62°. The humidity in Belize, a seaport, is relatively high. Sea breezes prevail for the greater part of the year. The average rainfall during the past twenty years has been 81·48 inches per annum. From the middle of February to the middle of May is the dry season. For the rest of the year there is rain to some extent during every month, the heaviest rainfall being in the months of September, October and November, during which months about one-third of the total rain occurs.

General Description

In its physical outlines the Colony resembles other parts of Central America, the land being flat and swampy throughout the greater portion of the coast line, and gradually rising as the interior is approached. The characteristic soils of the Colony are known as Cohune ridge (the vegetable alluvium along the river valleys), the Pine ridge (sandy tracts covered with pines, scrub, and wiry grass), and Broken ridge (intermediate between these two). Besides these there are swamp, savannah, mountain, forest and high rain forest soils.

The chief rivers are in the north of the Colony, and run in a north-easterly direction, the Belize reaching the sea on the east, and the Hondo and the New River on the north.

The northern district, of which the Hondo forms the natural boundary, is but little raised above the sea; but towards the south the character of the country becomes more elevated, until in the Cockscomb Mountains a height of some 3,700 feet is attained.

Population.

The population of the several districts of the Colony, based on the census taken on 9th April, 1946, was:

Belize District	26,781
Northern District ..	12,293
Stann Creek District ..	6,373
Toledo District ..	6,403
Cayo District	7,370
Total ..	59,220

Of the total population 54,756 were, at the date of the 1946 census, British subjects. Of this number, 107 were born in the United Kingdom. There were 155 Americans, of whom 120 were born in the United States. There were 1,592 persons born in Guatemala, 1,589 born in the Republic of Honduras and 725 born in Mexico.

Population of towns at census of 1946: Belize, 21,886; Corozal, 2,190; Orange Walk, 1,395; Stann Creek, 3,414; Punta Gorda, 1,375; El Cayo, 1,548; Benque Viejo, 1,264.

History

The coast was discovered in 1502 by Columbus, and its early settlement is supposed to have been effected from Jamaica, about 1638, by adventurers, who were attracted by the logwood which grew on the banks of the Hondo and other rivers. Their headquarters were long at St. George's Cay. The name of the present chief town and of the River Belize is alleged to be a corruption of the name of the buccaneer Wallis, who was driven from Hispaniola in that year, and who is said to have been the leader of the settlers. The Spaniards frequently endeavoured to expel the logcutters; but, though they succeeded in driving them from the northern coast of Yucatan about 1717, they failed to dislodge them from the eastern coast.

An earlier settlement had been made by a chartered company, of which the Earl of Warwick was chairman and John Pym treasurer, on two small islands off the Mosquito coast, in 1630. The Mosquito natives were very friendly to the English settlers. Their king, shortly after the conquest of Jamaica, placed himself under English protection, and the Governors of Jamaica exercised a sort of supervision over the affairs of the settlement. In 1739 the native king made a treaty resigning his country to Great Britain, and forts were built in 1742 at the Island of Ruatan, and at Black River on the mainland. Ruatan was abandoned in 1749, but at the same time an officer was formally appointed by the Government of Jamaica to superintend the settlements on the Mosquito Coast. As a result of the treaty of Paris in 1763, the forts were dismantled and the garrisons withdrawn. The settlers remained, however, and from that date until 1798, when the last attempt to establish the sovereignty of Spain over the territory was defeated by the inhabitants in the "Battle of St. George's Cay," the Spaniards made frequent but ineffectual attempts to expel the woodcutters by force of arms. By the Treaty of Versailles of 1783 Spain recognised a district (within what is now British Honduras) within which the British logcutters might work without interference; and by the Convention of London signed in 1786, it was agreed that the British Colonists should evacuate the Mosquito Coast and the adjacent islands. In spite of these treaties, many of the settlers remained outside the agreed limits; and it was not until the treaties of 1859 with the Republic of Honduras and 1860 with Nicaragua that the Bay Islands and the Mosquito Coast were finally recognised as belonging to those states, Nicaragua agreeing to allow the Mosquito Indians autonomy in the Reserve which was assigned to them.

On 10th September, 1931, Belize was visited by a hurricane and tidal wave which caused great damage and loss of life.

Constitution

The first settlers from 1638 to 1786 managed their own affairs. Persons were annually elected to act as Magistrates at public meetings held for the purpose. These Magistrates discharged all executive and judicial functions. Resolutions were passed at public meetings, and they formed the laws binding on the community. In 1765 these customs were formally recognised by the King's Government, after the visit of Admiral Sir William Burnaby to the settlement in that year. The customs of the settlers were codified and published, and became known as "Burnaby's Laws."

In 1786 a Superintendent was appointed by the Home Government, but during the years 1790-1797 elected Magistrates again ruled the settlements. From this latter date Superintendents were regularly appointed until 1862. An Executive Council was established in 1840 to assist the Superintendent, and in 1853 a Legislative Assembly was formally constituted consisting of 18 elected and 3 nominated members. The settlement was declared a Colony on 12th May, 1862, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. In 1870 the Legislative Assembly was abolished by a local enactment, and a Legislative Council substituted

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therefor, consisting of five official, and not less than four unofficial, members, with the Lieutenant Governor as President. The constitution of the Council was altered in 1892, after a dispute with the Governor, and became three *ex officio* members and not less than five (nominated) unofficial members with the Governor as President. Since 1913 the Council has consisted of six official and seven unofficial members. A new Legislative Council was consistuted in 1936 (under Ordinance No. 13 of 1935). By Ordinance No. 21 of 1938, the number of the constituencies was increased from four to five and the number of elected members from five to six. Ordinance No. 13 of 1935 was amended by Ordinance No. 4 of 1945 to provide for a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor as President, not more than three *ex officio*, four unofficial members nominated by the Governor and six unofficial members elected by five constituencies. On 31st October, 1884, Letters Patent were proclaimed constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which rendered the Colony independent of Jamaica. These were renewed by Letters Patent proclaimed on 10th September, 1909.

The English Common Law and all statutes of the Imperial Parliament " in abrogation or derogation or in any way declaratory of the Common Law " passed before 1899 extend to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable, and subject to modification by Colonial ordinances. Pursuant to Ordinance No. 31 of 1923, a new and revised edition of the Laws of this Colony has been published in two volumes. This edition, referred to as " The Consolidated Laws, 1924," came into force on 4th February, 1925, and supersedes the revised edition published in 1915 and all ordinances passed before July, 1924. Appeals to His Majesty in Council are regulated by Chapter 155 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor, and official and unofficial members; three of the official members are *ex officio*, four other members being appointed.

Administration

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into five districts—Belize, which includes the capital at the mouth of the river of the same name; the Northern District; the Cayo district; the Stann Creek district; and the Toledo district, the main station of which is Punta Gorda.

Social Services

Education

With three exceptions, the schools, both primary and secondary, are denominational. 78 primary schools are maintained or aided by the Colonial Government. In 1947 the total roll was 10,707, the average attendance 8,317, and the cost $188,668.39.

The total number of pupils on the roll in all the schools was about 13,100, with an average attendance of approximately 10,000.

A law " To provide for Compulsory Education in certain cases," was passed in January, 1915. This law was replaced by Law No. 14 of 1926, by which attendance at school is now compulsory throughout the Colony.

Communications

Shipping

The easiest communication is by water along the coast. There is communication twice monthly with New Orleans, weekly, Puerto Barrios and Puerto Cortes, and monthly (approximately) with Liverpool. The usual length of the journey between England and British Honduras is 16 days, via the United States, and about 21 days via Jamaica.

Telegraphs and Telephones

Telegraphic communication with Europe is maintained by a landline to Consejo on the Hondo River, which connects, by a cable across the Hondo, with the Mexican telegraph system through Chetumal, Quintana Roo in Yucatan (1911); and by radio-telegraphic communication with New Orleans (1915) and with the Jamaica station of Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited, whence communication is maintained, via Canada, with Great Britain and beyond by the system of Cable and Wireless Limited.

A telephone line exists between Belize and the southerly town of Monkey River, from Belize to the Cayo, and from Belize to Corozal. A radio-telegraph station is situated in Belize, and others (for inland services only), at Corozal, Monkey River and Punta Gorda.

Air

There is a thrice-weekly service between Belize and the U.S.A. There is also a service twice a week between Belize and Mexico by planes of Transportes Aereos Mexicanos (TAM), and twice a week to the Republic of Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama via Merida by planes of Transportes Aereos Mexicanos (TAM).

There is a weekly service to Jamaica by BIAL planes.

Air Mail

To U.S.A. (via Havana), Mexico, 15 cents for first ½ oz. and 10 cents for each additional ½ oz.; Guatemala and Honduras, and Nicaragua 15 cents for first ½ oz. and 10 cents for each additional ½ oz.; Costa Rica and Panama (including Canal Zone), 30 cents for first ½ oz. and 20 cents for each additional ½ oz. These rates are in addition to the ordinary postage.

The Trans-Atlantic rate to the U.K. is 20 cents for each ½ oz. in addition to the ordinary air mail rate.

The Light Weight Air Letter rate to U.K. and the British Empire is 15 cents.

The special rate to West Indies by service of British West Indian Airways, Ltd., is 5 cents for each ½ oz.

Public Finance

Year.	*Revenue.* $	*Expenditure.* $
1939 ..	1,967,662	1,967,842
1940 ..	1,756,523	1,684,139
1941 ..	1,576,244	1,523,997
1942 ..	1,649,941	1,636,880
1943 ..	1,877,843	1,838,829
1944 ..	2,510,575	2,463,786
1945 ..	*2,505,890	2,529,705
1946 ..	*2,637,501	2,552.357
1947 ..	2,901,459	2,943,228

*Grant in aid included:—

1945	..	169,260
1946	..	80,600
1947	..	Nil

Currency and Banking

By Ordinance No. 31 of 1894, the currency was established on a gold basis, the United States gold dollar being adopted as the standard coin. Gold coins of the United States Mint are legal tender for the amounts of their respective denominations in standard dollars; also the British

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sovereign and half-sovereign for the amounts of $4·867 and $2·433 respectively. The pound sterling exchanges at the rate of £1=$4·03. There is a local subsidiary currency of 50 cent, 25 cent. and 10 cent silver pieces, and a Government note issue of the following denominations: 1, 2, 5 and 10 dollars; a nickel bronze 5 cent piece and a bronze cent piece are also current. The silver coins are legal tender up to 10 dollars and the nickel and bronze up to 50 cents. The Government Savings Bank, established in 1846 at Belize (with branches at Corozal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, Punta Gorda and the Cayo), had on 31st December, 1946, balances totalling $1,743,450.

On 14th October, 1912, The Bank of British Honduras, Ltd., was bought over as a going concern by the Royal Bank of Canada. Banking business of every character is conducted.

Industry, Trade and Customs

For more than 200 years the Colony has subsisted mainly on the natural resources of its forests. A Forest Department has been in existence since 1922.

The chief items of export in 1946 were as follows: mahogany logs, 259,020 cubic feet; mahogany lumber, 424,721 cubic feet; chicle, 1,148,465 lbs.; coconuts, 2,632,239; bananas, 84,798 bunches; plantains, 5,146 bunches; grape fruit juice, 4,085,711 lbs.; pine lumber, 118,116 cubic feet; Santa Maria, 14,047 cubic feet; alligator skins, 168 cwt.; cohune kernels, 74,604 lbs.; rosewood, 349 tons.

The chief items of export in 1947 were as follows: mahogany logs, 427,811 cubic feet; mahogany lumber, 383,317 cubic feet; chicle, 1,420,747 lbs.; coconuts, 3,184,195; bananas, 162,327 bunches; plantains, 8,858 bunches; pine lumber, 139,001 cubic feet; Santa Maria, 34,082 cubic feet; cedar lumber, 36,320 cubic feet.

Belize is a port of registry and there were registered on 31st December, 1944, 193 vessels aggregating 2,523 tons net; 1945, 195 vessels aggregating 2,576 tons net; 1946, 177 vessels aggregating 2,461 tons net; 1947, 178 vessels aggregating 1,854 tons net.

The imports consist mainly of mahogany and chicle in transit, cotton goods, petroleum oils, hardware, haberdashery and millinery, boots and shoes, spirits, tobacco and provisions.

The percentages of the imports, exports and total trade as between empire countries and foreign markets are shown hereunder:—

1946	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Trade.*
	%	%	%
United Kingdom ..	9·07	16·37	9·96
Canada	21·15	28·59	20·31
Other British Possessions	4·10	7·86	4·84
United States of America	51·71	45·65	49·09
Other Countries ..	13·97	1·53	15·80

1947	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Trade.*
	%	%	%
United Kingdom ..	9·61	20·96	11·67
Canada	14·21	15·79	12·83
Other British Possessions	3·13	4·90	3·36
United States of America	56·00	55·01	56·78
Other Countries ..	17·05	3·34	15·36

The Customs tariff is largely on an *ad valorem* basis. There is a British preference, which, in the case of *ad valorem* duties, is in most instances 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Imports

Year.	*From U.K.*	*From Other British Countries.*	*From Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	$	$	$	$
1939	558,008	420,132	2,553,919	3,532,059
1940	400,991	500,847	2,416,232	3,318,070
1941	332,082	470,395	2,949,473	3,751,950
1942	205,473	311,275	3,447,093	3,963,841
1943	285,977	401,969	4,998,124	5,686,070
1944	246,064	628,305	6,490,150	7,364,519
1945	331,519	1,078,962	6,426,295	7,836,776
1946	614,827	1,712,592	4,455,097	6,782,516
1947	831,450	1,500,487	6,324,315	8,656,252

Exports

Year.	*To U.K.*	*To Other British Countries.*	*To Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	$	$	$	$
1939	384,323	63,347	2,072,004	2,519,674
1940	551,065	174,015	2,314,425	3,039,505
1941	242,219	385,565	2,729,762	3,357,546
1942	27,444	181,693	2,344,199	2,553,336
1943	12,481	364,699	3,368,146	3,745,326
1944	—	474,335	5,612,581	6,086,916
1945	550	297,596	4,623,786	4,921,932
1946	580,516	1,306,859	3,334,653	5,222,028
1947	896,005	896,682	4,349,914	6,142,601

Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year.	*British Tonnage.*	*Total Tonnage.*
	(Calendar years.)	
1939 ..	154,592	427,492
1940 ..	134,296	345,586
1941 ..	121,708	275,643
1942 ..	32,378	161,904
1943 ..	23,059	176,012
1944 ..	25,971	245,038
194 ..	22,028½	195,542
1946 ..	89,494	267,474
1947 ..	139,036	365,166

Administrators of the Government of British Honduras

1786 Previous to this year by Magistrates elected annually.
1786 Superintendent Colonel E. M. Despard.
1790 Superintendent Colonel Peter Hunter.
1790 to 1797 by Magistrates elected annually.
1797 Superintendent Colonel Thomas Barrow.
1800 Superintendent General Sir Richard Basset.
1805 Superintendent Lieut.-Col.Gabriel Gordon.
1806 Superintendent Lieut.-Col. A. M. Kerr Hamilton.
1809 Superintendent Lieut.-Col. J. Nugent Smyth.
1814 Superintendent Major George Arthur.
1822 Superintendent Major-General A. H. Pye.
1823 Superintendent Major-General Edward Codd.
1829 Superintendent Major Alexander McDonald.

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1830 Superintendent Lieut.-Col. F. Cockburn.
1837 Superintendent Lieut.-Col. A. McDonald.
1843 Superintendent Col. C. Fancourt, K.H.
1851 Superintendent Philip Edmund Wodehouse.
1854 Superintendent William Stevenson.
1857 Superintendent Frederick Seymour.
1862 Lieut.-Governor Frederick Seymour.
1864 Lieut.-Governor J. Gardiner Austin.
1867 Lieut.-Governor J. R. Longden.
1872 Lieut.-Governor W. W. Cairns.
1871 Administrator Lieut.-Col. Harley, C.B.
1872 Lieut.-Governor W. W. Cairns.
1874 Administrator Captain Mitchell, R.M. (*acting*).
1874 Lieut.-Governor Major Mundy, R.A., C.M.G.
1876 Administrator Captain Mitchell, R.M. (*acting*).
1877 Lieut.-Governor F. P. Barlee, C.M.G.
1882 Lieut.-Governor Sir R. W. Harley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1883 Administrator Henry Fowler (*acting*).
1884 Lieut.-Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
1884 Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.

Governors

1889 Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.
1891 Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.
1897 Colonel Sir David Wilson, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir E. B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.
1906 Colonel Sir E. J. E. Swayne, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1913 Sir Wilfred Collet, K.C.M.G.
1918 W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G.
1919 Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.
1925 Major Sir J. A. Burdon, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1932 Sir H. B. Kittermaster, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1934 Sir Alan C. M. Burns, K.C.M.G.
1940 Sir John Adams Hunter, K.C.M.G.
1947 Sir E. G. Hawkesworth, K.C.M.G., M.C.
1948 R. H. Garvey, C.M.G., M.B.E.

Executive Council

Governor.
Colonial Secretary.
Attorney General.
Financial Secretary.
J. S. Espat.
R. H. Eyles.
C. A. Gibbs.
W. H. Courtenay.
Clerk—R. Gabourel.

Legislative Council

President—The Governor.
Official Members—The Colonial Secretary, The Attorney General.
Unofficial Members—J. W. Macmillan, B. S. Clarke, J. S. Espat, E. G. N. Gegg, Dr. W. A. George, W. H. Courtenay, R. S. Turton, J. A. Smith, C. J. Benguche, H. L. Fuller, C. L. Westby.

Clerk—S. E. Hulse.

Foreign Consular Officers

United States—P. S. Springer (*Vice-Consul*).
Norway—E. W. M. Bowen (*Acting*).
Republic of Honduras—R. Alvarado (*Consul-General*).
Guatemala—R. Cobar (*Consul*).
Mexico—C. Srimm (*Consul*).
Belgium—F. R. Dragten (*Acting*).
Netherlands—T. F. Bowman.
El Salvador—J. T. Bouloy (*Consul*).
Finland—H. T. Grant (*Vice-Consul*).

Bibliography

Archives of British Honduras by Sir John Alder Burdon. West India Committee. 1931. (Three volumes.)

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor and Commander in-Chief—Ronald Herbert Garvey, C.M.G., M.B.E. $9,600. $1,000 duty allowance, also receives £300 p.a. as trustee of the late Baron Bliss.
Private Secretary—C. V. C. Herbert, $1,500.

Administration

Secretariat

Colonial Secretary—E. D. Hone, O.B.E. $6,000, also receives £200 p.a. as trustee of the late Baron Bliss.
Assistant Colonial Secretary—R. E. Gabourel, M.B.E. $3,120–120–3610.

District Commissioners

Northern Districts—E. L. Ysaguirre. $2,400–3,000.
Assistant District Commissioner, Orange Walk—R.M. Bautista.—$2,496.
Stann Creek District—J. N. Meighan. $2,400–3,000.
Toledo District—E. H. Lacroix. $2,400–3,000.
Cayo District—A. H. Anderson. $2,400–3,000.

Agricultural Department

Director of Agriculture—C. W. L. Fishlock. $4,374 and quarters.
Assistant Agricultural Officers—G. A. Southwell and M. P. Benjamin. $1,632–$2,208–$2,496–$2,712.

Audit

Principal Auditor—N. S. Carey Jones. $3,600.

Co-operative and Development Department

Co-operative and Development Officer—J. Thomas. $4,800.

Legal

Attorney-General—H. J. Hughes. $4,800 (also receives £200 p.a. as a trustee under the will of the late Baron Bliss.

Customs and Harbour

Collector of Customs and Harbour Master—R. K. Masson, M.B.E. $3,600.
Customs Superintendent—R. J. Gabourel. $2,280–2,712.

Education

Director of Education—J. W. Forrest, M.A. $3,600.
Inspector of Schools—E. B. V. Brown, B.A. $2,400 × 120–3,000.

Electricity and Telephones

Electrical Branch

Electrical Superintendent—T. D. Murphy. $3,600.

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FIRE BRIGADES

Superintendent—R. K. Masson, M.B.E. $600–720.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Conservator of Forests—A. F. A. Lamb. $2,430–2,818·80; $3,037·50–3,645; $3,790·80–4,374, and quarters.
Assistant Conservators of Forests—S. L. Finding. Salary as above.

INCOME TAX

Assessor of Income Tax—$2,400 × 120–3,000.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—F. M. Boland. $6,240.
Magistrate—S. A. Hassock. $3,600.
Registrar General—A. O. Longsworth. $2,712.

LABOUR

Labour Officer—E. P. Bradley. $3,000.

MEDICAL

Senior Medical Officer—L. P. Younglao. $5,100.
Medical Officers—*T. Patterson, †A. H. Bartley, *S. H. Wharton, †B. M. Hulse, †G. G. Smith, *Lt. S. J. Lach, †H. M. Ford. $2,430–3,150.
*3 Doctors at old rate, $2,430,–2,150 †and rest of Doctors at $3,600–4,440.
Matron—Miss Mary Keating. $1,800, quarters, uniform and free board.
Nursing Sister—Miss B. McNeil. $936–1,080 quarters, uniform and free board.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Superintendent of Police—J. H. Harvey Clark. $3,420–3,900.
Assistant Superintendents—J. F. Storey, and R. M. R. Price. $2,280–2,712 and uniform $120.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Colonial Postmaster—F. C. P. Bowen. $3,480.

PRISON DEPARTMENT

Superintendent of Prisons—Vacant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Director of Public Works—Vacant.
Executive Engineer—E. V. Williams. $3,840.
Mechanical Engineer—R. A. McInnis. $2,400–3,000.
Architectural Assistant—J. Ritchie. $2,400–3,000.
Assistant Engineer—V. O. Jameson. $2,400–3,000.
Inspector of Works (Buildings)—F. Mitchell. $2,400–3,000.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Director of Surveys—G. A. Elliott, M.M. $3,900 + C.L.A. $144.

TREASURY

Financial Secretary—S. A. Stone. $4,500.

BRITISH SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

In 1884 a protectorate was established over the tribes on the Somali Coast, extending from Lahadu (Loyi-ada), half-way between Ras Jibuti and Zeilah, to the 49th meridian E. longitude. The boundary was settled by agreements with France, Italy and King Menelik of Ethiopia. Until 1898 the Somaliland Protectorate was administered by the Resident at Aden, as a dependency of the Government of India. In that year it was transferred to the charge of the Foreign Office, and in 1905 to that of the Colonial Office. From August, 1940–March, 1941, the protectorate was under Italian occupation. It was reoccupied in March, 1941, and was under British military administration until November 15th, 1948, when Civil Government was resumed.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION, HISTORY AND CLIMATE

The chief ports are Berbera and Zeila. Area about 68,000 square miles.

The climate at the coast is trying for Europeans, but it is comparatively healthy in the interior, where an elevation of from 4,500 feet to 6,800 feet is reached.

The Haud waterless plains, the greater part of which lie to the south of the protectorate frontier, constitute the principal pastures of the country which are essential to the livelihood of the people whose chief source of wealth lies in their stock.

In the beginning of 1901, operations were commenced against a fanatical Somali leader, the Mullah Mohammed Abdullah, and a native levy with British officers penetrated into the Nogal valley. The Mullah was defeated at Somala and Ferdiddin, and was driven into Italian territory.

The dervishes afterwards gathered together again, and a similar expedition, strengthened by the 2nd King's African Rifles (Nyasas), was despatched in the summer of 1902, and again drove the Mullah into Italian territory with heavy loss, but met with a severe check in Italian territory at Erigo. on 6th October. The Mullah, however, retired as the result of this action still further into Italian territory, to Galadi.

Five months later a third expedition, comprising British and Boer M.I., Indian and African troops, with the main base at Obbia in Italian Somaliland, proceeded to Mudug, thence detaching a force to Galadi, which place was up till then the headquarters of the enemy. A force of 200 Nyasas and Sikhs was overwhelmed at Gumburru in April, 1903, after a fight of the fiercest description. A column of 200 men was at the same time attacked at Daratoleh, whence it retired fighting to Bohotleh. In June the expedition fell back on the Berbera-Bohotleh lines of communication, and Lieut.-General Sir C. C. Egerton, K.C.B., was placed in command.

Reinforcements, increasing the force to 7,000 rifles, were despatched and placed in the field, and in January, 1904, 3,250 troops defeated 5,000 dervishes at Jidballi.

In March, 1905, an agreement was concluded between the Italian Government and the Mullah whereby peace was declared between the dervishes and the neighbouring tribes, both those subject to the Government of Italy and those under the protection of the British Government. The Mullah was given a port on the east coast, and was

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assigned certain territories within the Italian sphere of interest, beyond which he and his dervishes undertook not to encroach.

In the latter part of 1908, some unrest was caused by the unfriendly attitude of the Mullah, and during 1909 reinforcements were brought into the protectorate from East Africa, Uganda, Nyasaland and India.

Subsequently arrangements were made to arm the friendly tribes to enable them to defend themselves against attack, and in March, 1910, all troops were withdrawn from the interior; the 6th Battalion King's African Rifles was disbanded, and a policy of strict coastal concentration was adopted. This policy having disappointed expectations, a Camel Constabulary, 150 strong, was raised at the end of 1912 to check inter-tribal fighting, which by this time had assumed serious proportions. A measure of peace among the friendly tribes was quickly restored, but in August, 1913, the Constabulary, at a strength of 109 rank and file, encountered at Dulmadoba a raiding party of dervishes estimated at 2,000 rifles, and in the action which ensued, though heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, the Constabulary sustained casualties amounting to 50 per cent. killed, including the Commandant. The force thereupon fell back on Sheikh, and reinforcements of Indian infantry were moved up from the coast. His Majesty's Government later decided to increase the forces of the protectorate in order to preserve the necessary grazing grounds of the friendlies from dervish attack, and to maintain peace among the tribes living in the west.

In November, 1914, military headquarters were established at Burao, 90 miles from the coast. At this time the dervishes were in occupation of the Ain valley, which was one of the principal grazing grounds of the friendlies. Strong forts had been constructed by the Mullah at Jidali and Shimber Berris and these were used as forward bases for raids against our tribes. The position at Shimber Berris was accordingly attacked by the local troops, and after a stubborn resistance all the forts were finally captured and blown up. In 1914, the dervishes made serious raids and their aggressions went on during the first World war, but, early in 1920, operations against them were carried out by air attacks followed up by mounted forces with infantry supports. These operations were completely successful; the power of the dervishes was destroyed, and the Mullah became a fugitive in Ethiopian territory. He died there in 1921. Between 1923 and 1940 the condition of the country was peaceful, and as a result the stock wealth of the native population largely increased, while in the western areas the development of agriculture made great progress. A geological survey of the protectorate was made.

From June, 1932, to May, 1935, the officer appointed to administer the Government was designated Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief.

After the collapse of France and the entry of Italy into the war in June, 1940, it was apparent that no assistance could be expected from French Somaliland in the event of an Italian attack, which materialised on 4th August when powerful forces invaded the protectorate from Ethiopia. In the face of overwhelming odds it was decided to evacuate the civil government, and this was completed by 18th August.

The Italian occupation was short-lived. The forces under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Cunningham in their advance from Kenya had broken Italian resistance in Somalia by the end of February, 1941, and by March were driving northwards in pursuit of the Italian forces, leaving British Somaliland on the right flank of their advance. On 16th March, 1941, an expeditionary force which had been concentrated at Aden, re-occupied the protectorate and came under control of Sir Alan Cunningham. Brigadier A. R. Chater, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., was appointed Military Governor on the 9th April, 1941. The Protectorate remained under military administration until the 15th November, 1948, when the Civil Protectorate Government was re-constituted. From this time the protectorate has been under military administration with the seat of government at Hargeisa.

Population

No complete census has been taken, but the Somaliland population was estimated in 1937 at 344,700. More recently it has been thought to approximate to double this figure. No figures of non-natives are available.

The native population is almost entirely nomadic and periodic migration across the southern border into Ethiopia in search of grazing is a regular practice amongst many tribes and sections.

Religion

In religion, the Somali are Sunni Mohammedans. The people in the interior are not very strict in their religious observances. On the coast the people are more strict, probably owing partly to their being less nomadic than those of the interior, and also by reason of their intercourse with Arabia.

Constitution

The Constitution of British Somaliland rests on the Somaliland Order in Council, 1929, as amended by the Somaliland Orders in Council, 1930, 1932, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1946 and 1948. There is no executive or legislative council, and the power of making ordinances is vested in the Governor, subject to the general and specific instructions of the Secretary of State.

Administration

The protectorate is divided into six districts, each under the charge of a British district officer. The absence of any cohesion amongst the tribes themselves and their nomadic habits makes any form of administration through native authorities a matter of considerable difficulty. Where such authorities exist, all possible use is made of them but, for the most part, paid Government native agents known as "Akils" are employed.

Social Services

With the re-occupation of the protectorate in 1941 it became necessary to make an entirely fresh start with health and education services. Hospital accommodation is now available or in the course of construction at the main centres of population and a dispensary service is contemplated to provide for the needs of the nomadic tribesmen. Progress has been made in the development of clinics for women and children.

Education, unpopular before the war, is now progressing and five Government schools are in operation, together with a boarding and elementary school at Sheikh, which also offers facilities for technical and adult training. There are a considerable number of Koran schools which receive grants from the Government.

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The nomadic characteristics of the Somali tribes make little in the way of labour services possible.

A sum of £750,000 was allocated to the Protectorate for Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes. This sum is to be spent over ten years ending the 31st March, 1956.

Communications

There are no railways or waterways, but some 2,500 miles of road are open for wheeled traffic in the dry season. There is also a fairly considerable traffic, chiefly by dhow along the coast of Somaliland across to Aden and southern Arabia. Before the war there was a weekly steamship service between Berbera and Aden operated under contract by Messrs. Cowasjee, Dinshaw & Brothers.

A weekly air service in both directions between Cairo, Asmara, Aden, Hargeisa, Mogadiscio and Nairobi connects the Protectorate with all main trunk air services.

Public Revenue and Expenditure

	Revenue £	*Expenditure* £
1938 ..	206,074	227,341
1939 ..	168,585	262,481
1940(*a*) ..	691	21,125(*b*)
1941 ..	220,602	211,652(*b*)
1942 ..	243,875	132,677(*b*)
1943 ..	214,802	313,672(*b*)
1944 ..	191,341	289,286(*b*)
1945 ..	522,787	587,823
1946 ..	518,925	712,564
1947 ..	505,000	675,000

(*a*) Period April to June, 1940, only.

(*b*) Includes cost of army personnel employed and the net cost of stores supplied and services rendered by the army.

Currency and Banking

Two units of currency are in force—the Indian rupee and the East African shilling. In each case subsidiary coinage and notes are in circulation. The introduction of the East African shilling arises from the expulsion of the Italians from East Africa and the fact that until 15th November, 1948, the Protectorate was included with other Somali Territories under unified Military Administration.

There are no banks in the protectorate, but Messrs Cowasjee, Dinshaw & Brothers, conduct some banking business.

Trade

	Imports £	*Exports* £
1938 ..	728,050	207,548
1939 ..	508,578	203,674
1940 ..	No figures available	
1941 ..	277,000	113,000
1942 ..	628,759	130,283
1943 ..	582,022	118,981
1944 ..	839,662	231,155
1945 ..	770,036	318,866
1946 ..	804,209	374,562
1947 ..	1,130,237	480,812

Governors since 1919

1919 G. F. Archer, C.M.G. (later Sir G. F. Archer, K.C.M.G.).
1922 Lt.-Col. G. H. Summers, C.M.G. (later Colonel Sir G. H. Summers, K.C.M.G.).
1926 H. B. Kittermaster, C.M.G., O.B.E. (later Sir H. B. Kittermaster, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.).

Commissioner since 1932

1932 Major A. S. Lawrance, C.M.G., D.S.O. (later Major Sir A. S. Lawrance, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.).

Governors since 1935

1935 Major Sir A. S. Lawrance, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
1939 V. G. Glenday, C.M.G., O.B.E. (later Sir V. G. Glenday, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.).

Military Governors

1941 Brigadier A. R. Chater, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
1943 Brigadier G. T. Fisher, C.S.I., C.I.E.
1948 (until 14th November) Gerald Reece, C.B.E.

Governor

1948 (since 15th November) Gerald Reece, C.B.E.

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CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Note.—Officers serving on "Overseas" terms are entitled to free partly furnished quarters, the value of which is reckonable as a pensionable emolument.

All salaries are at present under review.

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Gerald Reece, C.B.E. £2,250 plus £650 entertainment allowance.
Private Secretary and Aide-de-camp—R. F. Ecclestone. £500 × 25–550.
Office Assistant—K. D. F. Heath. £325 × 18–480 × 20–600.

Administration

Chief Secretary to the Government—Comdr. F. J. Chambers, O.B.E., R.N. (retd.). £1,200.
Financial Secretary and Chief of Customs—T. H. W. Gould. £1,000.
Commissioner for Native Affairs—Vacant. £1,000.

Administrative Officers

E. P. S. Shirley, O.B.E.; G. H. W. Kitson; A. W. Bradley; A. S. Poulton; J. A. Hunt: Each £450 × 25–550 × 30–700 × 40–920.
P. Carrell; G. C. Lawrence; E. M. W. Wood; E. M. Wilson; E. H. Lang; G. C. Wilson; A. L. Scawin; S. P. Fearon; P. A. R. ff. Beytagh; R. N. Ablett: £350, £350, £400–450–500 × 25–600, £660 × 30–840 × 40–1,000.

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AGRICULTURE

Senior Agricultural Officer—C. J. M. Krige. £880 × 40–1,000.
Agricultural Officer—A. S. McKinnon. £450 × 25–600 × 30–720.

AUDIT

Principal Auditor—F. E. L. Carter. £950.
Assistant Auditor—I. J. A. Gunn. £350; £350, £400–450–500 × 25–600, £660 × 30–780.

CUSTOMS AND REVENUE

Chief of Customs—*See* Financial Secretary.
Revenue Officer—P. T. K. Richmond. £350, £350, £400 × 25–600 × 30–720.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—C. R. V. Bell. £880 × 40–1,000.
Education Officers—K. D. Lloyd; P. H. C. Badham. £350, £350, £400–450–500 × 25–600, £660 × 30–840.
Technical Instructor—J. Clark. £372 × 18–480 × 20–600.
Assistant Master—J. B. Whitehead. £372 × 18–480 × 20–600.

LEGAL

Legal Secretary—D. C. Jackson. £1,000.
Assistant Legal Secretary—R. J. Quin. £880 × 40–1,000.
Legal Officers—R. M. M. King; J. L. Ward. Each £550, £550, £575 × 25–600, £630 × 30–750, £780 × 30–840.

MEDICAL

Director of Medical Services—T. F. Anderson, O.B.E. £1,100.
Surgical Specialist—H. T. Laycock. £1,000 × 50–1,100.
Medical Officers—G. Ashe; C. Suarez; W. L. Palmer, P. B. Adamson (Pathologist); J. R. P. Murley; W. C. D. Lovett (Health duties). £600 × 30–840 × 40–1,000.
Nursing Sisters—Miss J. A. Hefferman; Miss W. G. Worth; Miss B. C. Douglas. £300 × 15–420 × 20–480.
Store Keeper and Accountant—R. H. Davis. £372 × 18–480 × 20–600.
Hospital Stewards—T. M. P. Cartlidge; E. Humphries. £300 × 18–480 × 20–500.
Pharmacist—L. W. Rigbye. £372 × 18–480 × 20–600.
Laboratory Assistant—D. W. A. Peters. £372 × 18–480 × 20–500.
European Clerical Officer—C. J. Cunnington. £372 × 18–480 × 20–500.
Health Inspector—J. B. Macfadyen. £372 × 18–480 × 20–500.

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—J. G. Leslie, M.B.E. £1,000.
Deputy Commissioner of Police—E. H. Halse. £840 × 40–920.
Superintendents—A. C. Fry; T. S. Anderson; H. S. Woodhouse; P. G. Davis; L. S. Wink; R. E. Proust; W. J. James. Each £350, £350, £400 × 25–600 × 30–780.
Pay and Quartermaster—A. E. Dawes. £350, £350, £400 × 25–600 × 30–780.
Superintendent of Prisons—N. A. Cameron. £350, £350, £400 × 25–600 × 30–780.
Chief Inspectors—J. R. Davies; E. D. Lloyd. £300 × 18–480 × 20–500.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Postmaster General—E. E. Cassell (shared with Aden).
Telecommunications Engineer—I. M. Jack. £450 × 25–550 × 30–700.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Public Relations Officer—E. J. Seaward. £350, £350, £400–450–500 × 25–600, £660 × 30–840 × 40–1,000.
Instrument Mechanic—R. H. Roberts. £372 × 18–480 × 20–500.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director of Public Works—N. F. Richards. £880 × 40–1,000.
Assistant Engineer—J. L. Steven. £450, £450, £475 × 25–600, £630, £660 × 30–840.
Transport Officer—B. C. Marsh. £450 × 15–480 × 20–600.
Store Keeper and Accountant—W. B. Reid. £372 × 18–480 × 20–600.
Inspectors of Works—J. Young; G. A. Mitchell; D. B. Williams. £450 × 20–600.

TRADE AND SUPPLIES

Trade and Supplies Officer—J. A. Harman. £720.

TREASURY

Chief Accountant—W. R. Paterson. £750 × 30–840 × 40–920.
Accountants—R. E. Marsh; I. K. Higson; C. J. Martin; J. M. Webber; C. Griffith. Each £350, £350, £400 × 25–600 × 30–720.

VETERINARY

Veterinary Officer—E. F. Peck, seconded to Tanganyika; R. R. Temple (seconded from Tanganyika). £600–840.

BRUNEI

SITUATION AND AREA

Brunei is a State on the north-west of Borneo lying between latitude 4° 2′ and 5° 3′ north and longitude 114° 4′ and 115° 22′ east. It forms two enclaves into the territory of Sarawak, by which it is bounded on all sides, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, historically speaking, that an intrusion of Sarawak formed by the basin of the Limbang River splits the State into two separate parts. It comprises an area of some 2,226 square miles, and has a coast-line of about a hundred miles extending from Brunei Bay in the east to the boundary with Sarawak in the west.

CLIMATE

The climate is of the tropical type and is characterised by uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall. The heat is usually tempered by a slight breeze and the temperature rarely exceeds 90° F., the usual daily range being between 76° F. and 86° F.

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The annual rainfall varies from 100 inches at the coast to over 200 inches in certain parts of the interior. There are no well defined seasons, but the rainfall tends to be heaviest from October to the middle of January during the period of the north-east monsoon.

General Description

The capital of the same name, or, to give it its honorific Arabic title, Darul Salam (Abode of Peace), is situated on the Brunei River about nine miles from its mouth and is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore.

At the time of the last census in 1931 it had a pupulation of 10,453. The preliminary figures for the 1947 Census show an increase of less than 200. Prior to 1910 the town consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles on mud flats in the river, but it has now spread over a portion of the mainland, partly reclaimed, on which Government offices and other public buildings and streets of shop-houses have been built.

Set in a wide sweep of the river, somewhat reminiscent of one of the smaller Italian lakes, this river town is in its way unique. At high tide under favourable conditions of light it takes on quite a remarkable beauty; reviewed at close quarters it is even more remarkably ramshackle. The houses are grouped together in small villages, many being connected by precarious bridges, and there the inhabitants carry on their multifarious activities in much the same way as if they were on land. Here, it is said, there are to be found still living old women who have never set foot on dry land.

The only other town of any size is Kuala Belait at the south-western end of the State's seaboard with a population of about 4,000. It is the centre of a rapidly expanding oil producing district and the local headquarters of the British Malayan Petroleum Company. Here, with municipal services, piped water supply, electric light, domestic gas, cold storage, cinema and other amenities, it is difficult to realise that within living memory it has been the scene of human sacrifices, and that only two hours up river there are pagan tribes treasuring the grisly relics of head-hunting expeditions of not so long ago.

Population

The total population of the State at the census of 1931 was 30,135 and the preliminary census figures for 1947 show a total population of 40,670. The enormous development which has taken place in the oilfield since 1931 accounts in great part for the large increase in the population of the State.

Religion

The majority of the population is Muslim of the Shafei sect. The remainder consists of pagans, heathens and Christians.

History

The Sultanate of Brunei was formerly a great and powerful State, and in the early years of the sixteenth century the authority of its rulers appears to have extended, not only over the northern part of the island of Borneo, but over the Sulu Islands and some parts of the Philippines. Its wealth and importance at this period are shown by the description given by Pigafetta of the Sultan's court, and by the fact that the early European navigators extended the name of the Sultanate to the whole of the island, "Borneo" being a corruption of Brunei. The power of the State appears to have begun to decline about the end of the sixteenth century, and by the end of the nineteenth century it has fallen hopelessly into decay. The cession of the District of Sarawak to Sir James Brooke in 1841 was followed by many similar cessions to Sarawak and to the British North Borneo Company, and the State of Brunei has now been reduced to about 2,226 square miles, containing a population of (preliminary census figures for 1947) 40,670, and consisting of the town and District of Brunei and some outlying districts, of which the most important are Belait, Tutong and Temburong.

In 1888 an agreement was concluded with the Sultan under which the control of foreign relations was placed in the hands of Her Majesty's Government, whilst internal affairs were left to the Sultan, and a further agreement was made at the end of 1905, under the terms of which a British Resident was appointed to advise and assist in the administration of the State. Until 1915 the Resident combined these duties with those of Resident of Labuan, while an Assistant Resident was stationed in Brunei. In 1915 a separate Resident was appointed for Brunei and the appointment of Assistant Resident discontinued. At the beginning of 1931, however, the rapid development of the Belait district owing to the discovery of oil in commercial quantities necessitated the appointment of an additional officer and the title of Assistant Resident was revived.

Constitution

The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan-in-Council. The Council at present consists of twelve members, including the British Resident, with the Sultan as President. The assent of the Council is required for the enactment of legislation and all important questions of policy are referred to it.

Administration

The general functions of administration are carried out by a British Resident under the Governor of Sarawak as High Commissioner for Brunei. By the Treaty of 1906 his advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those affecting the Mohammedan religion. The seat of Government is in Brunei Town. At Kuala Belait, the second principal town, is the Assistant Resident's Office, which has control over the districts of Belait and Tutong.

The State is divided into four administrative districts, namely Brunei and Muara, Temburong, Tutong and Belait, under the charge of Malay district officers who are responsible to the Resident. There are also state heads of the public works, medical, agriculture, forests, police, customs, posts and telegraphs and education departments. Seconded European officers from the Malayan professional and technical services are in charge of all the above departments except posts and telegraphs and education departments. The Assistant Resident is, however, responsible for the Education Department at present.

At Brunei, Tutong and Kuala Belait there are sanitary boards appointed by the Government, which are responsible for the sanitation, conservancy, street lighting, rating and municipal matters within the area appointed by the board.

Social Services

Education

The only schools maintained by the Government are Malay vernacular schools of which there are 24 in the State. Education is provided free and by

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the Education Enactment all male Malaysian children between the ages of seven and fourteen are required to attend Malay vernacular schools providing a school is available within two miles of houses. The number of boys attending vernacular schools is 1,558 and the number of girls 334.

The curriculum is based on that of the Malay vernacular schools in Malaya and includes reading and writing (in the Arabic and Romanized script), composition, arithmetic, geography, history, hygiene, drawing and physical training, as well as basketry and gardening at some schools. All instruction is in the Malay language.

In addition to vernacular education, religious instruction (Mohammedan) is given in some Malay vernacular schools. The classes are held on three afternoons a week.

There is no Government English school in the State, but there are three private English schools, one at Brunei, one at Kuala Belait and one at Seria, maintained by the Roman Catholic mission There are also five Chinese vernacular schools in the State, maintained by the Chinese communities for the benefit of their children. In addition to education in Chinese, elementary education in English is given in the classes.

Health

Medical and Health administration throughout the State is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan medical service with headquarters in Brunei town. In Brunei town there is a small hospital of 80 beds and an outpatient department. The Government also maintains four small dispensaries with accommodation for a few patients at Kuala Belait, Tutong, Muara and Temburong, each under the charge of a dresser.

At Kuala Belait there is a very well-equipped hospital, maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, in charge of a medical officer. By arrangement with the company the medical services provided are made available to the Government on payment, and the medical officer carries out certain duties as health officer.

Communications

The main road runs from Brunei town to Tutong whence communication is maintained with Kuala Belait via the beach which forms an adequate highway for motor vehicles at suitable states of the tide. Total road mileage in the State is about 122 miles, of which 12 miles are in the oilfield area at Kuala Belait and Seria.

The State is served by the ports of Brunei, Muara, Kuala Belait, Tutong and Bangar. Ships drawing up to 12 feet can navigate the Brunei River as far as Brunei town at any state of the tide. Vessels drawing 15 or 16 feet of water can go alongside the wharf at Muara where the former Brooketon colliery was located. There are bars at the mouths of the Belait and Tutong Rivers, but small ships drawing up to eight feet can enter at high water and in calm weather only owing to the strength of the surf on the bars. Vessels of the same draft can navigate the Temburong River as far as Bangar at suitable tides.

Messrs. Harrisons & Crosfield (Borneo), Limited, maintain a somewhat irregular shipping service between Labuan and Brunei. There is also a weekly mail service between these ports run by the Brunei Government.

The Government maintains a central wireless station at Brunei town and a subsidiary station at Seria and Temburong. Through the Brunei town station the State is linked up with the wireless station maintained by the Government telecommunications department at Singapore.

The Government maintains a telephone service with a 50-line switchboard in Brunei with extensions to neighbouring rubber estates and to Kuala Tutong and Kuala Belait.

There is a weekly air mail service to and from Singapore via Labuan carrying first class mail (letters and post cards). Printed matter and parcels are conveyed by surface transport between Singapore and Labuan on an average once in 14 days, operated by the Straits Steamship Company's vessels. Internal mails from one district to another are conveyed by motor launches and trucks.

Public Revenue and Expenditure

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	$	$
1938	1,179,979	1,476,725
1939	1,274,644	1,181,325
1940	1,556,354	1,462,174
1941	1,325,912	1,137,219
1942–1945	Figures not available—period under Japanese occupation.	
1946 (second half of 1946)	774,145	679,596
1947	4,389,974	1,797,597

The State has no public debt.

Currency and Banking

Malayan currency is the only legal tender. The standard coin is the Malayan silver dollar with a par of 2*s.* 4*d.*, at which value it is linked to sterling. Subsidiary silver coin are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. There are also nickel 5 cent coins and copper coins of 1 cent. Currency notes are issued in different denominations from 10 cents upwards.

Apart from the post office savings bank there are also two branches of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation established in the State.

Production and Trade

Main Products

Mineral Oils.—Light and heavy mineral oils are the chief products. Present production exceeds 7,000 tons a day. They are subject to royalties.

Rubber.—Approximately 200 tons of sheet rubber are produced and exported each month.

Sago.—Covers some 2,000 acres.

Rice.—About 8,500 acres are cultivated. The yield of un-milled rice in 1947 was 900,000 gallons.

Industries

Cottage industries.—Silverware, brassware, matmaking, straw work.

Cutch Factory.—There is a minor industry for manufacturing this tannin material extracted from local mangrove bark.

Small boat building.—A fair trade exists for the construction of native craft up to 60 feet in length.

Saw-mills.—There are three small saw-mills.

Exports

Almost the entire production of mineral oils abovementioned is exported.

Rubber.—200 tons a month.

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Imports

Rice	2,500 tons in 1947.
Sugar	600 tons in 1947.
Cigarettes, Tobacco	80 tons in 1947.
Provisions	£50,000.
Liquors	£20,000.

BRITISH RESIDENTS SINCE 1906

1906–May 1907	M. S. H. McArthur.
May 1907–Dec. 1907	H. Chevallier.
Jan. 1908–Apr. 1908	M. S. H. McArthur.
Apr. 1908–Sept. 1909	J. F. Owen.
Sept. 1909–Nov. 1909	B. O. Stoney.
Nov. 1909–Nov. 1913	H. Chevallier.
Nov. 1913–Dec. 1914	F. W. Douglas.
Jan. 1915–May 1916	E. B. Maundrell.
May 1916–Mar. 1921	G. E. Cator.
Mar. 1921–Mar. 1923	L. A. Allen.
Mar. 1923–Feb. 1926	E. E. F. Pretty.
Mar. 1926–Mar. 1927	O. E. Venables.
Mar. 1927–May 1928	E. E. F. Pretty.
May 1928–Jan. 1929	P. A. B. McKerron.
Jan. 1929–Aug. 1929	R. J. F. Curtis.
Aug. 1929–Sept. 1931	P. A. B. McKerron.
Sept. 1931–Oct. 1934	T. F. Carey.
Nov. 1934–Jan. 1937	R. E. Turnbull.
Jan. 1937–Dec. 1939	J. Graham Black.
Jan. 1940–Dec. 1941	E. E. Pengilley.
July 1946–Jan. 1948	W. J. Peel.
Jan. 1948–Aug. 1948	L. H. N. Davis.
Aug. 1948	E. E. F. Pretty.

MEMBERS OF STATE COUNCIL

His Highness the Sultan—Ahmed Tajudin, C.M.G. (*President*).
British Resident—E. E. F. Pretty.
Duli Pengiran Bendahara—Pengiran Muda Omar Ali Saifudin.
Duli Pengiran Pemancha—Pengiran Haji Mohamed Yassin.
Pengiran Shahbandar—Pengiran Anak Hashim.
Chief Kathi—Pengiran Haji Mohamed Salleh.
Pehin Orang Kaya di-Gadong—Awang Mohamed Yusoff.
Pehin Dana Laila—Awang bin Haji Hanafi.
Controller of Customs and State Treasurer—D. H. Trumble.
Ibrahim bin Mohamed Jahfar.
Wireless Engineer—Pengiran Mohamed bin Pengiran Piut.
George Newn Ah Foott.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

ADMINISTRATION

British Resident—E. E. F. Pretty. $1,350 p.m.
Assistant Resident—D. C. I. Wernham. $660 p.m.

AGRICULTURAL

State Agricultural Officer—H. Ritchings. $640 p.m.

AUDIT

Officer-in-Charge—Cheong Keong Quee. $210 p.m.

CUSTOMS AND MARINE

Controller of Customs and Marine—D. H. Trumble. $775 p.m.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—D. C. I. Wernham, M.C.S. Drawing salary as Assistant Resident.

ELECTRICAL

Officer-in-Charge—J. A. McLeod. Drawing salary as State Engineer. $50 (allowance) p.m.

FORESTRY.

State Forest Officer—E. S. Erskine. $625 p.m.

LAND AND DISTRICT OFFICES

Brunei and Muara

District Officer—Pengiran Abu Baker bin Pengiran Omar Alli. $230 p.m.

Belait

District Officer—Ahmed bin Daud. $140 p.m.

Tutong

District Officer—Pengiran Ahmed bin Pengiran Anak Luba. $160 p.m.

Temburong

District Officer—Pengiran Bakar bin Pengiran Pemancha. $120 p.m.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Medical Officer—Dr. G. A. Mott. $625 p.m.

POLICE

Chief Police Officer—T. H. Allen. $700 p.m.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Superintendent of Posts and Telegraph—Kong En Choi. $270 p.m.
Wireless Engineer—Pengiran Mohamed bin Pengiran Piut. $280 p.m.

PUBLIC WORKS

State Engineer—J. A. McLeod. $600 p.m.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

Chief Kathi—Pengiran Haji Mohamed Salleh. $90 p.m.

TREASURY

State Treasurer—D. H. Trumble. Drawing salary as Controller of Customs and Marine. $100 (allowance) p.m.

CYPRUS

SITUATION AND AREA

The island of Cyprus is situated in the eastern-most basin of the Mediterranean Sea, with Asia Minor to the north and Syria to the east, at distances of 60 and 41 miles respectively. It lies between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude, and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude. Famagusta, with a harbour able to accommodate vessels up to 23 feet draught, is 295 miles from Egypt, while the port of Larnaca on the southern coast is 258 miles from Port Said, and 1,117 miles from Valetta in Malta.

Its area is 3,572 square miles, equal to Kent, Sussex and Surrey combined. It is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, being only exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. Its

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greatest length from west-south-west to east-north-east, between Cape Drepano and Cape St. Andrea, is about 140 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south is about 60 miles.

Climate

The mean temperature, as recorded in the screen, for the last 15 years is 66·7° F.; mean maximum, 78·7° F.; mean minimum, 54·7° F.; highest shade temperature during that time, 111° F.; lowest, 26° F.; average rainfall for last 10 years, 21·41 inches. The year 1947 had a rainfall of 20·68 inches. Figures for rainfall refer to the whole island. The rainy and cool season is from October to March. The climate is varied, hot and dry in the plains in summer, and damp on the seashore; the climate on the hills inland is bracing and healthy. In winter the temperature rarely falls below freezing point on the plain and is mild on the coast whilst the inland mountains are snow-covered for several weeks.

General Description

The main topographical features of the island are the northern and southern mountain chains, and the great plain of Mesaoria extending between them across the island from the Bay of Morphou to that of Famagusta. The northern range, called the Carpas Mountains, and, towards their western extremity, the Kyrenia Mountains, forms a continuous chain near the northern shore from Cape St. Andrea to Cape Kormakiti, a distance of about 100 miles. The southern range, which is the more extensive and lofty of the two, occupies the western and south-western portions of the island, and trending thence eastwards along the south coast, terminates in the isolated peak called Stavrovouni about 12 miles west of Larnaca. The highest summit of this range is Mount Troodos, 6,406 feet above the sea level, and on its south-eastern slopes are the summer quarters of the garrison, of the Governor, and some of the principal officials.

The rivers of Cyprus are nearly all mountain torrents, dry in summer. None are navigable. The principal are the Pedias and the Yalias.

The chief towns are Nicosia, the capital (population within municipal limits, 34,500, population including suburbs, 53,300); Limassol (22,700); Famagusta (15,900); Larnaca (14,700). The last three are ports, Limassol and Larnaca having open roadsteads. At Famagusta, on the east, the harbour and quay space have been considerably enlarged. The inner harbour is dredged over an area of approximately 1,800 feet by 700 feet, to 24 feet at low water (ordinary spring tides), with a channel of approach 250 feet wide and 26 feet deep. The curtain wall, south of Othello's Tower, has been pierced with three arches, giving access from the town to the quay. The quay is faced with a concrete wall 1,770 feet long in 24 feet of water and has road and rail access. Further accommodation for sailing vessels and local craft has been provided by means of a steel jetty, 325 feet long by 20 feet wide, with a depth of 15 feet at low water. The port may be entered in safety both by night and day. The four towns mentioned are district towns of four of the six administrative districts into which the island is divided, the other two district towns being Ktima-Paphos (5,800) for Paphos District on the south-west, and Kyrenia (2,900) in the district of the same name on the north coast. An ancient harbour for local trade exists at Paphos, which has been dredged sufficiently to enable small vessels to enter and lie in safety. Kyrenia also possesses a small harbour which has some trade with the opposite coast of Karamania (Turkey).

Population

The population (including military, etc.) was returned as follows at the several censuses since the British occupation :—

April, 1881	..	..	186,173
April, 1891	..	..	209,960
April. 1901	..	..	237.152
April, 1911	..	..	274,108
April, 1921	..	..	310,715
April, 1931	..	..	347,959
November, 1946		..	462,318 (provisional)

The average density of population is thus 129·4 persons per square mile. The civilian population includes 361,373 Greek-Cypriots and 80,361 Turkish-Cypriots, the balance being composed of Armenians, Maronites, English and others.

Religion

The major section of the civilian population (80·4 per cent.) are Christians of the Independent Church of Cyprus, speaking Greek as their mother-tongue. The Moslems (17·9 per cent.) are Ottoman Turks.

The Cypriot Church is a branch of and in communion with the Orthodox Eastern Church, but is "autocephalous" (*i.e.*, the Archbishop of Cyprus is not subordinate to any Patriarch). This position of independence it has retained undisputed since the 5th century when the Emperor Zeno finally decided against the claims of the Patriarch of Antioch to exercise authority over it.

Christianity was originally introduced into the island by St. Paul and St. Barnabas, the latter of whom, a Cypriot Jew by birth, was martyred at Salamis.

History

The history of Cyprus is too long and eventful to be related here except in the briefest outline. Recent excavations have carried knowledge of prehistoric Cyprus back to the Neolithic Age, when the island was already widely populated, and have shown that its mineral wealth was exploited from the Early Bronze Age, and that in the Second Millennium B.C. it must have been an important centre of Aegean civilisation. Greek colonies were established in the twelfth century and Phoenician trading stations were flourishing in the eighth. From the fusion of foreign and indigenous elements arose a series of quasi-independent kingdoms; these were the basis of the political life of the island under its successive rulers down to about 300 B.C. In the 6th century B.C. it passed under the rule of Egypt, but in 525 B.C. it joined Cambyses in his war against the Egyptians and so was absorbed in the Persian Empire. The whole island, with the exception of the Phoenician town of Amathus, took part in the Ionian revolt in 502 B.C., but the Persians recovered possession in about a year and at the battle of Salamis the fleet of Xerxes included 150 Cypriot ships. At the end of the fifth century the famous Evagoras of Salamis, pursuing a hellenising policy, established his supremacy over the whole island and raised it for a brief period to a position of practical independence, but after his death it again came under the control of Persia. After the battle of the Issus, Cyprus hastened to join Alexander the Great and

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sent 120 ships to assist him in the siege of Tyre. At the division of Alexander's empire, the possession of Cyprus was disputed by Syria and Egypt, but it eventually passed to the latter. In 58 B.C. it became a Roman province and was for a time joined to Cilicia, during which period it was administered by Cicero. Presented by Antony to Cleopatra, it reverted to Rome on her death, and remained a Roman province until the division of the empire, when it was assigned to the Eastern Emperor. Its proximity to Syria exposed it to the assaults of the Saracens, and it changed hands more than once between the 7th and 10th centuries A.D. It was finally recovered for Byzantium by Nicephorus Phocas in 965, and remained attached to the Eastern Empire until 1184. In that year its Governor, Isaac Comnenus, revolted and declared himself Emperor of Cyprus. Isaac maintained his independence until 1191, when Cyprus was conquered by Richard I of England in revenge for the ill-treatment of the crews of some English ships which had been wrecked on the island. Richard sold the island first to the Order of the Temple and later, when the Templars found the task of government beyond their powers, to Guy de Lusignan, King of Jerusalem. Cyprus was ruled by the Lusignan dynasty from 1192 until 1489, but during that period the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over part of the kingdom, from 1373 until 1464, by holding possession of the principal port of Famagusta. From 1489 until 1571 Cyprus belonged to the Republic of Venice. In the latter year the Turks conquered the island, and retained possession of it until its cession to England in 1878 for administrative purposes.

British Occupation

On 4th June, 1878, a convention was signed at Constantinople between the representatives of Her Britannic Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey, by which England engaged to join the Sultan in defending his Asiatic possessions against Russia in certain contingencies, and the Sultan, "in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagements," consented "to assign the island of Cyprus, to be occupied and administered by England." On 1st July an annex to this convention was signed at Constantinople, in explanation of the conditions of the occupation.

On 14th August, 1878, a supplementary agreement was signed, giving to Her Britannic Majesty for the term of the occupation full powers for making laws and conventions for the government of the island in Her Majesty's name, and for the regulation of its commercial and consular relations and affairs, free from the Porte's control.

On the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914 the island was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November, 1914. By Article 20 of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, signed at Lausanne on 24th July, 1923, Turkey recognised the annexation.

On 1st May, 1925, by Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom. the island was formally made a Colony and the High Commissioner assumed the title of Governor.

Monuments and Museums

Neolithic, Bronze Age, Phoenician, Hellenic and Roman antiquities have been found in immense quantities all over Cyprus, and scientific explorations on a large scale have been conducted in recent years by Swedish, French and American expeditions. and, on a smaller scale by Government's Antiquities Department. Notable excavated sites are the Neolithic settlement at Khirokitia, the Late Bronze Age town at Engomi, the 5th century B.C. Palace of Vouni, the sanctuary of Apollo at Curium and the Roman theatre of Soli. Although a variety of remains of different periods has thus been laid bare, many ancient sites, including Paphos, Salamis, Amathus and Soli await systematic excavations. Salamis possesses the remains of probably the largest market place ever built by the Romans, foreshadowing perhaps the "Emporium of the East" as Famagusta was commonly called in the Middle Ages. A Roman temple of large size at Nea-Paphos lies in ruins which have never been explored.

The Cyprus Museum at Nicosia, built as a memorial to Queen Victoria and much added to in recent years, contains a unique collection of Cypriot pottery, sculpture, gold and metal works of art down to the Early Christian period, which was re-arranged during the years 1935–37 in accordance with the most up-to-date methods of display. Smaller collections of the medieval objects have been formed in Nicosia, and district museums have been established in Larnaca, Famagusta and Paphos. Of the Greek Orthodox churches in use to-day, some date from the Byzantine period and not a few retain their ancient paintings. Notable monuments of the Lusignan Kingdom are the castles of Kyrenia and St. Hilarion, while the superb Gothic cathedrals and churches of Nicosia and Famagusta, in their curious eastern surroundings, attract numerous visitors. These buildings, of the finest type of French mediaeval art, are singularly well preserved where they were converted into mosques; in other cases they are interesting ruins.

The Venetian republic left few traces of its rule in the island beyond the imposing fortifications of the seaports of Famagusta and Kyrenia. The conservation of this fine series of monuments is now the care of the Antiquities Department which has already done much to make them secure and more attractive to visitors.

The number of ancient monuments in Cyprus now protected by the Antiquities Law of 1935 amounts to 228, of which 87 are Government property. At several of the most important monuments there are resident custodians, and entrance fees are charged to visitors from outside Cyprus.

CONSTITUTION

Up to 12th November, 1931, the Government was regulated by Letters Patent, bearing date 10th March, 1925, providing for the administration of the Colony by a Governor aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Legislature consisted of the Governor, nine official members and 15 elected members, three chosen by the Mohammedan and 12 by the non-Mohammedan voters. After the disturbances which occurred in the autumn of 1931 in various parts of the island those clauses of the Letters Patent, dated 10th March, 1925, which dealt with the constitution of the Legislative Council, were revoked by Letters Patent dated 12th November, 1931, power to legislate being vested in the Governor. There is an Executive Council consisting, at present, of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, together with two non-official members.

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Administration

The island, for administrative purposes, is divided into six districts, namely, Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos and Kyrenia. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner. The Commissioner, Nicosia, however, usually administers the district of Kyrenia.

This division (which formed the basis of the original judicial system of the Colony under the Courts Order-in-Council of 1882, but was abandoned under the Order of 1927 in favour of three judicial divisions, each comprising two districts) was re-adopted by the new Courts Law, which came into operation on 1st January, 1936. By this law the courts were reorganised in the light of the experience afforded by the working of the system in force under the Order of 1927, and the reorganisation may be described as a blend of that system with the system obtaining under the Order of 1882.

The new law provides for :—

(1) A Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and two or more Puisne Judges, with appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over the decisions of all other courts, and original jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890 and in matrimonial causes, with powers in such causes similar to those of the High Court in England ; when hearing appeals the court is constituted by three or two judges, as the Chief Justice may determine ; but in criminal appeals leave to appeal is granted or refused absolutely by a single judge. A single judge exercises the original jurisdiction of the court. In civil matters where the amount or value in dispute is £300 or over, an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court may also in its discretion grant leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of great general or public importance.

(2) Six Assize Courts, one for each district, with unlimited criminal jurisdiction and power to order compensation up to £300. These courts are constituted by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting with a President of a District Court and a District Judge or with two district judges. This bench of three is nominated by the Chief Justice whenever a sitting is to be held.

(3) Six District Courts, one for each district, consisting of a President and such District Judges and Magistrates (previously called Assistant District Judges) as the Chief Justice may from time to time direct. There are at present three presidents (each in charge of two district courts, namely, Nicosia and Kyrenia, Famagusta and Larnaca, and Limassol and Paphos, respectively), nine district judges and six magistrates. The district courts exercise original civil and criminal jurisdiction, the extent of which depends upon the bench constituting the court.

In civil matters (other than those within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court) a president and one or two district judges sitting together have unlimited jurisdiction ; a president or a district judge sitting alone has jurisdiction up to £200 (which in the case of any President, sitting alone, the Governor may increase to £500), and a magistrate up to £25 (which the Governor may increase to £50). The jurisdiction of a member of the court sitting alone to try an action on the merits is determined by the amount or value actually in dispute between the parties as disclosed at the settlement of issues or upon the pleadings. But any member of the court can in any action, even though beyond his power to try, settle issues, or make an order not disposing of the action on the merits, or give judgment when the defendant fails to appear or admits the claim. A president has also power to hear appeals from decisions of magistrates in actions where the amount in dispute does not exceed £25 (or £50 in case of a magistrate whose jurisdiction has been increased to this amount).

In criminal matters the jurisdiction of a district court is exercised by its members sitting singly, and is of a summary character. A president has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years or with fine up to £100 or with both, and may order compensation up to £100 ; a district judge has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to one year or with fine up to £100 or with both, and may order compensation up to £50 ; and a magistrate has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with fine up to £25 or both, and may order compensation up to £25. Subject to these limits of punishment, which the members of the court cannot exceed, a president or a district judge may also try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to five years if the Attorney-General and the person accused consent ; a district judge may (in prosecutions conducted by a law officer or a police officer, with his consent) also try certain offences punishable with imprisonment up to three years ; and a magistrate may (with like consent in such prosecutions) try a few offences punishable up to three years. In addition, every member of a district court has power to hold a preliminary enquiry into an offence not summarily triable and commit the accused person for trial by an assize court.

The jurisdiction above described may be exercised over Cypriots and non-Cypriots, but the law expressly states that it does not confer any jurisdiction upon the courts it establishes to hear any matrimonial cause where either party is a member of the Greek-Orthodox Church and the marriage was celebrated in accordance with its rites, or where either party is a member of the Mussulman faith and the marriage was contracted in accordance with the Sheri Law, or to hear any other matter which, under the principles of the Ottoman Law previously in force in the colony was cognisable by an ecclesiastical tribunal, or which is within the jurisdiction of a Mussulman religion tribunal pursuant to any enactment in force for the time being.

The reconstituted courts are to appiy the local laws and certain Ottoman legislation specified in the new Courts Law, the Common Law and the rules of equity in force in England on 5th November, 1914 (the date of the colony's annexation), in the absence of provision in the local laws, and any statutes of the Imperial Parliament applicable to the colonies in general or to Cyprus in particular save in so far as they may be validly modified or other provision made by local law. The family law of the various religious communities which had received legal recognition under Turkish rule is expressly saved. They are also to apply the English law and rules of evidence in force on the date of the annexation if there is no local provision in that respect. And their practice and procedure shall, in the absence of local provision, be that observed by the courts in England.

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As above stated, the jurisdiction conferred by the 1927 Order-in-Council on the Mussulman religious tribunals it created, has been saved. There continue to be three such tribunals—one for Nicosia and Kyrenia, another for Famagusta and Larnaca and the third for Limassol and Paphos—and their jurisdiction is, as before, over persons of the Mussulman faith in matters of marriage, divorce, maintenance in relation thereto, inheritance and succession, wills and their registration, and the registration of vakfiehs. But the Sheri tribunal of appeal created by that order has been abolished by an amending law, which empowers the Supreme Court to hear appeals from those tribunals with, if it so wishes, the Fetva Emini (a Moslem religious dignitary) as assessor.

The strength of the police force is 37 officers and 981 men, while the prison service consists of five officer and 135 men and two women. Both services consist of mixed Christians and Moslems.

There are 16 municipalities in Cyprus of which six are town and ten village municipalities.

Municipalities are constituted and their affairs administered under the Municipal Corporation Laws, 1930–1948.

Since 1943 municipal councils are elected bodies. All male persons who have attained the age of 21 and have been residents within the limits of a municipality for two years are qualified electors at a municipal election.

Social Services

Education

(a) *Elementary*

A general system of grants-in-aid of elementary schools was established in 1882, and further regulated by various laws up to 1929, when Government assumed the chief responsibility for elementary education. In 1933 the Governor became the central authority for all matters connected with elementary education, including the appointment and discipline of teachers and control of books and curriculum. Teachers' salaries and gratuities on retirement are paid by the Government, but the provision and maintenance of schools is met from local rates, with assistance from education funds under Government control.

There are separate schools for each religious community, i.e. Greek-Orthodox 80·4 per cent. of the population, Moslem 17·9 per cent., and smaller communities of Armenians, Maronites and Latin Catholics. For each community there is a Board of Education with advisory functions and control over the amounts to be raised by local rates.

Government elementary schools provide a six years' course from the age of six. Education is free and voluntary.

The following are the statistics of schools, teachers and pupils for the school year, 1947–48 :—

Greek-Orthodox—schools, 481 (boys' 12, girls' 12, mixed 457) ; pupils, 48,970 ; teachers, 1,087 (masters, 756, mistresses 331).

Moslem—schools 208 (boys' 1, girls' 1, mixed 206) ; pupils 11,482 ; teachers 334 (masters 251, mistresses 83).

Maronite—schools 5 (boys' 1, girls' 1, mixed 3) ; pupils 267 ; teachers 6 (masters 5, mistress 1).

Also four Armenian and four Latin schools under independent management.

The total Government-controlled expenditure on education in 1947 was £608,986, of which £473,116 was from Colonial revenue.

There are also two English junior schools operating as preparatory schools for boys and girls of English parentage and English-speaking Cypriots.

(b) *Secondary*

Under the Secondary Education Laws, 1935 and 1936, all schools above the primary standard are required to be registered and open to inspection and all teachers in them are licensed. There are about 36 such schools. Various conditions relating to management, finance, staff, curriculum and teaching conditions, are imposed on schools in receipt of grants from Government.

Among the most important schools, are : for Moslems—a boys' Lycee and girls' High School in Nicosia, administered by a governing body constituted under the law, and supported by Government and Evcaf grants and by fees ; for Greek-Orthodox—6 Gymnasiums (classical) (1 for boys, 1 for girls, 4 mixed) and two High Schools for girls in the towns, and a Commercial Lyceum at Larnaca, all managed by local committees appointed under the law ; 9 high schools in the larger villages, managed by local elected committees ; private commercial schools in Nicosia, Famagusta, Paphos and Limassol, and a commercial school with private endowments at Lemythou ; Latin (Catholic)—a boys' school in Nicosia and convents in Nicosia, Larnaca and Limassol ; undenominational—the English School, Nicosia, administered by a Board of Management on behalf of the Governor and now reorganised with a largely English staff ; and the two American Academies (for boys and girls at Larnaca, for girls at Nicosia) managed by the Reformed Presbyterian Mission. The Armenian elementary schools have secondary classes attached to them. There are also a number of small private schools in towns and villages. Many of the boys' schools admit girls also where there are too few girls to support a separate school.

The total enrolment in secondary schools is 9,268.

The British Council operates British Institutes at Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagusta, Limassol and Paphos.

(c) *Training Colleges*

Elementary schoolmasters receive their training at the Teachers' Training College, Morphou. It is situated on the grounds of the Agricultural Department's Central Experimental Farm at Morphou, and includes a practical and theoretical training in agriculture, suitable to rural conditions in Cyprus as part of a two-year course in education.

Elementary schoolmistresses receive their training in the Mistresses' Training Centre.

(d) *Agricultural Education*

A Rural Central School for training the sons of farmers in practical agriculture was established in Morphou in 1940.

(e) *Juvenile Welfare Services*

A Reform School for juvenile delinquents (boys) was established at Lapithos in 1943.

A Welfare Service, including a probation and aftercare service, was introduced in 1945.

Information Services

During 1948 the Public Information Office put out close on one thousand press releases, most of which were printed in three or four newspapers

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The office issues two magazines : the " Cyprus Review " in English and Greek, which has lately been completely reorganised ; and " The Countryman ", which is published in English, Greek and Turkish on behalf of the Agricultural Department.

Mobile cinemas are an important branch of the P.I.O's. work. During the year they gave 255 shows to audiences totalling 40,000 people. One cinema unit operates in schools in collaboration with the Education Department. British newsreels distributed by the P.I.O. were seen in most cinemas.

Health

Cyprus is a healthy country. None of the dangerous infectious diseases exist, such as cholera, smallpox, and plague. Malaria was formerly very common, but this disease has now practically disappeared following the highly successful Anopheline Eradication Campaign which has been in process for two years, and which is now nearing completion. Cases of leishmaniasis, dengue, sandfly fever, dysentery and typhoid fever occur sporadically but they are not common. The figures of vital statistics for the year 1947 are as follows :—

Birth rate per 1,000 of population ..	33·21
Death rate per 1,000 of population..	8·49
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	65·51

The island is divided into twenty-two district and rural medical stations each under a Government medical officer. There are twenty Government and rural hospitals with 422 beds, that is 0·98 beds per 1,000 of population. The accommodation varies from three beds in the small rural hospitals to 140 beds in the Nicosia General Hospital. There are also two sanatoria, one mental hospital, one leper farm, venereal diseases clinics in all main centres, dental clinics, ophthalmic clinics and child welfare centres.

Poor persons are entitled to seek medical advice provided they present a certificate of poverty ; they are classified into three classes :—

Class 1. Those who pay nothing.
Class 2. Those who pay 3 *p.* per attendance.
Class 3. Those who pay 4½ *p.* per attendance.

Government doctors make regular visits to central villages, where patients are seen and outpatient treatment is given. There is a health insurance scheme for regular Government employees and their families.

Labour

The Labour Department was created in 1941. In addition to the Commissioner of Labour its staff includes an Assistant Commissioner and four Labour Inspectors and Labour Exchange personnel. The Department's activities comprise inspection and registration of factories and workshops, supervision of the employment of children, young persons and women, shop assistants and hotel employees, conciliation in labour disputes and the handling of matters relating to the Workmen's Compensation Laws. The Department is also responsible for the collection of labour statistics and the compilation of the official cost of living index number. There are two Labour Exchanges, one in Nicosia and another in Limassol.

Government is assisted by a Labour Advisory Board consisting of equal numbers of representatives of employers and workers associations. These comprised the following at the end of 1947 :—

112 workers' associations, including four federations with a total membership of 13,935.

10 employers' associations with a membership of 291.

The Inspector of Mines is responsible for the administration of the law relating to safety in mines and quarries.

COMMUNICATIONS

The colony's road mileage, excluding Forest Department roads, is as follows :—

	miles
Commissioners' roads, mostly gravel	1,657
P.W.D. roads, gravel	159
Total, gravel roads	1,816
P.W.D. roads, asphalt	725
Grand total	2,541

The Cyprus Government Railway of 2 feet 6 inches gauge extended originally from Famagusta harbour to the capital, Nicosia, and then to Morphou and up to the foot-hills of Troodos at Evrykhou.

Owing to uneconomic results the section from Kalokhorion to Evrykhou was taken up and the remaining section Nicosia to Kalokhorion closed to scheduled traffic.

There is no navigable waterway in the island. The main and secondary roads have recently been reconstructed and good roads exist between all important centres. Most villages are connected with these roads by cart roads passable by motor car at most times of the year. There are motor car services between the chief towns of each district. The Famagusta harbour was completed in 1906, and was enlarged in 1932-33 with assistance from the Colonial Development Fund. An extension to the pier at Larnaca with a sheltering arm at the sea end was completed in 1909. The ancient harbour at Paphos and the harbour at Kyrenia are of sufficient depth to admit of their use by the small coasting craft that trade between Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor and Cyprus. There are no Government telegraphs, other than those along the railway. Telecommunication services are conducted by Cable and Wireless, Limited, whose extensive telegraph and telephone network connects the towns and larger villages of the colony. The company's cables from Egypt and Palestine are landed at Larnaca whence the six principal towns are connected by landlines. During the summer season telegraph and telephone offices are open at Pedhoulas, Prodhromos and Troodos. The company owns and operates the coast station and aeradio station at Larnaca for communication with ships and aircraft respectively. Emergency wireless communication with neighbouring countries is available should the cables become interrupted.

A regular 10-day mail service is maintained between Egypt, Lebanon and Cyprus by a subsidised steamer of the Khedivial Mail Line, S.A.E. ; the Turkish State Lines maintain a triweekly service between Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Cyprus by two steamers, which also convey mails.

Mails are also received from and despatched to Greece by steamers of the Hellenic Mediterranean Lines Co., Ltd.

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Shipping

General cargo steamers of the " Conference Lines " comprising the Ellerman and Papayianni, Moss, Prince, Westcott and Laurance, Furness Withy, Ellerman's Wilson, General Steam Navigation, Johnston Warren, Golden Gross and John Bruce lines, called at approximately half-monthly intervals from British ports on itineraries in the Mediterranean. Most of these steamers have accommodation for a few passengers, and they are a popular means of travel for those to whom time is of little object, and who wish to avoid transhipping at an intermediate port between Cyprus and the United Kingdom. Irregular direct sailings per s.s. " Orbita " and s.s. " Empress of Australia " have afforded free passages between Famagusta and the United Kingdom.

Vessels of the " Conference Lines " chartered by the military authorities were employed in the import and export of military stores, mainly from and to Egypt.

Steamers of the following companies called at Cyprus at approximately half-monthly intervals on itineraries between Continental and Mediterranean ports, carrying cargo and having accommodation for a limited number of passengers :—

The Nordenfjeldske Steamship Services (Norwegian),

The Det Forenede Dampskibs-Selskab Aktieselskab (Danish),

The Royal Netherlands Steamship Company (Dutch),

The Aktiebolaget Transmarin (Swedish), and

The Svenska Oriente Linien (Swedish).

Steamers of the following companies called at Cyprus Ports approximately every 20 days on itineraries in the Mediterranean, carrying passengers and cargo:—

The " Adriatica " Societa Anonima di Navigazione (Italian),

The Hellenic Mediterranean lines (Greek),

The Kedem Palestine Line, Ltd. (Palestinian).

The Turkish State Lines (Turkish).

Cargo steamers of several other companies also called irregularly at Cyprus ports whenever sufficient cargo inducement was offering.

An air mail service is operated by the Cyprus Airways Limited as follows :—

Nicosia–Cairo and vice versa, twice weekly.

Nicosia–Beirut and vice versa, twice weekly.

Nicosia–Athens–London and vice versa, three times weekly—

Connecting with British European Airways at Rome, twice weekly.

Connecting with British European Airways at Athens, once weekly.

Nicosia–Athens–Istanbul and vice versa (once weekly) (connecting with British European Airways at Athens for Rome, Marseilles and London).

An air mail service is also operated by Far Eastern Air Transport Co. twice a week between Cyprus and Haifa.

Aeroplanes of the Middle East Airlines and Misr Airlines also land in Cyprus and bring mails from Beirut, Egypt and other countries.

Posts and Telegraphs

The parcels post is established between Cyprus and the United Kingdom and the principal colonies and foreign countries, as well as within the colony.

Money orders and British postal orders are also issued and paid in the colony. " Cash on Delivery " parcels for delivery within the colony are accepted and delivered at the principal post offices. A reciprocal service of " Cash on Delivery " of parcels has been established between Cyprus and the United Kingdom, Egypt and the Sudan.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The principal sources of revenue in Cyprus in 1947 were :—

1. Import Duties.
2. Income Tax.
3. Excise on Tobacco, Spirits and Salt.
4. Immovable Property Tax.
5. Export Duties.
6. Stamp Duties.

All exemptions formerly enjoyed by foreigners have been abolished.

Grants-in-Aid have been received from the British Government annually since 1897 to relieve the revenue of the Island of the charge which is applied towards meeting the interest on the Ottoman loan, 1855. From 1911–12 the grant was fixed at £50,000 a year, and since 1928 it has been increased to the fixed rate of £92,800 a year. Additional grants in aid of expenses of administration were received as follows :—1942, £200,000, 1944, £500,000, and 1945, £260,000. A contribution of £10,000 a year has been made by the colony since 1928 towards the cost of Imperial Defence.

FINANCES

Year.	(*) *Revenue.* £	(†) *Expenditure.* £
1938	1,023,230	908,024
1939	1,013,280	1,021,943
1940	951,485	1,145,882
1941	1,101,336	1,367,633
1942	1,559,031	1,751,184
1943	2,280,159	2,156,724
1944	2,989,554	3,693,688
1945	3,554,819	3,525,410
1946	4,517,132	4,001,978
1947	5,121,176	4,607,079

Public Debt on 31st December, 1947, was £3,126,088, of this £1,826,022 was re-lent to H.M. Government. The Government's net loan liability in respect of loans raised for expenditure by the Colony was £1,295,650.

Customs Revenue—		
1943	.. ..	453,051
1944	.. ..	609,376
1945	.. ..	819,154
1946	.. ..	1,759,358
1947	.. ..	2,739,524
Income Tax Revenue—		
1943	.. ..	303,988
1944	.. ..	542,415
1945	.. ..	536,156
1946	.. ..	488,722
1947	.. ..	599,954
Excise Revenue—		
1943	.. ..	384,502
1944	.. ..	460,475
1945	.. ..	541,149
1946	.. ..	494,961
1947	.. ..	412,856

* Excluding Grants-in-Aid ; including assistance under Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

† Excluding Tribute Payments and share of Cyprus of the Turkish Debt Charge ; including expenditure on schemes assisted under Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

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Currency and Banking

Under an Order-in-Council, which came into operation on 1st January, 1901, the following coins are legal tender currency:—gold, the sovereign; silver, 18, 9, 4½, 3 piastre pieces, limit of tender 540 piastres (nine equal to one shilling); bronze, 1 piastre, half-piastre, quarter-piastre, limit of tender 27 piastres (40 paras = 1 piastre). By proclamation of 28th April, 1928, a silver 45-piastre is current and legal tender in the colony from that date. By proclamation dated 7th January, 1935, bronze coins, with the exception of the quarter-piastre piece, are in course of withdrawal from circulation and are being replaced by cupro-nickel coins of the same denominations. By an Order-in-Council of 1st November, 1928, the Treasurer, as Commissioner of Currency, was authorised to issue currency notes of the Government, such notes being legal tender, and provision was made for the conversion of the notes into sterling and vice versa, and for the establishment of a Note Security Fund. Notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—£5, £1, 10*s.*, 5*s.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*, and 3 piastres.

The main banking facilities of the island are provided by the following institutions:—

The Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia, Paphos, Lefka and Morphou, also at Troodos during the summer season.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), with branches at Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta, Larnaca and an agency at Kyrenia.

The Bank of Athens, with branches at Nicosia and Limassol.

The Ionian Bank, Ltd., with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, and a sub-office at Kyrenia.

The Bank of Cyprus, Ltd., with head office at Nicosia, and branches at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos, and Limassol.

The Turkish Bank of Nicosia, Ltd.; the Banque Populaire de Limassol, Ltd.; and the Banque Populaire de Paphos, Ltd.

The Agricultural Bank of Cyprus, Ltd., and the Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., specialise in agricultural advances through the medium of co-operative credit societies or direct to individuals.

Some Turkish weights and measures are in use. The oke = 2·8 lb. avoirdupois; the pic = 2 feet; and the donum = about one-third acre. A law relating to weights and measures was passed in 1890.

Production and Trade

Cyprus was in ancient times famous for its copper mines, and to-day the principal mineral product is cupreous pyrites, which is mined on a large scale by the Cyprus Mines Corporation in the Evrykhou Valley and near Lefka, with a crushing and concentrating plant at Morphou Bay where steamers call and load the ore. Cupreous pyrites is also produced at other localities, notably at Kalavasso in the south of the Island. Asbestos occurs on Mount Troodos where the Tunnel Asbestos Cement Company, Ltd., has established quarries and mills for the production of fibre which is transported by aerial ropeway to the port of Limassol for shipment. Chrome iron ore is mined at Troodos by the Cyprus Chrome Co., Ltd., it is transported by aerial ropeway to a crushing and concentrating plant near Kakopetria, the product being sent by road and rail to the port of Famagusta for shipment. Terra umbra (Turkey umber) is mined chiefly in the Larnaca district, and is carried by road to factories situated at Larnaca where burnt umber is prepared and exported. Gypsum, of which there are extensive beds in Cyprus, is quarried for local requirements, and there is a small export trade in both crude gypsum and plaster of paris. A factory has been established at Kalavasso for the manufacture of plaster board and is finding a market for its product both locally and in several Middle East Countries.

The main industry of the island is agriculture, the principal products consisting of cereals, legumes, carobs, olives, wine, spirits, raisins, cotton, tobacco, cheese, potatoes, onions, citrus fruits, deciduous fruits, almonds, hazel and other nuts, flax, sumach, silk cocoons, cattle, pigs, mules, donkeys, sheep, poultry and eggs. Although agriculture on the island taken as a whole is very diversified, it is not especially so as regards individual areas. The type of farming practised in a given area depends on the climatic conditions which range from temperate to semi-tropical and from a low rainfall of less than 12 inches in certain areas of the plains to over 40 inches in some hill districts. The summer months April to October are more or less rainless and the choice and intensification of cropping on the main plains area are greatly restricted by the deficient rainfall and consequent shortage of irrigation water. The formation of a separate Water Supply and Irrigation Department in 1938 has greatly aided the development and use of free flow perennial and spring flowing waters, and has stimulated interest in pumped supplies.

Cyprus wines, which have been famous from early times, together with spirits and raisins, found a ready market during the war years. The wine industry was formerly largely of a domestic nature but the installation of modern wineries and technique has led to more uniform products. Cyprus wines are now taking a competitive place in foreign markets where efforts are being made to establish a permanent market. Prior to the war there was a steady expansion in the export of citrus fruits which, owing to their good quality, found a ready sale in the United Kingdom and continental markets, especially in Scandinavian countries. During the war citrus exports came practically to a standstill and many owners had to be assisted by loans to maintain their groves. During the years 1946–48, Cyprus Citrus Fruit were bought in large quantities by the Ministry of Food for the United Kingdom market and to a lesser extent by Switzerland, Belgium and Scandinavian countries. Comparatively few, however, were completely neglected and, with the resumption of fairly large-scale exports in recent seasons, the groves have been brought back into good condition. Sericulture, which became of considerable importance under war conditions, when all silk was reeled for the Ministry of Supply and there was a demand overseas for Cyprus silkworm eggs, has since reverted to its prewar condition of a cottage industry, supplying local requirements only. A scheme for the improvement of cotton growing is making good progress; the Cotton Law of 1937 gives the Department of Agriculture wide powers for controlling the industry. During the war years a Government cotton spinning mill was erected and its operation is continuing. Although the production of Turkish leaf tobacco flourished during the war the industry is not yet on a sound footing and considerable improvement in the selection, grading, and processing of tobacco

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is necessary if a good export trade is to be maintained. An experienced Tobacco Officer is now included in the Department of Agriculture and is engaged in trying to establish the local tobacco industry on a sound basis.

The improvement of agriculture is fostered by the Department of Agriculture and technical assistance and advice are rendered by competent crop and livestock personnel and a field staff. The Department of Agriculture maintains a Stock Farm at Athalassa, a Crop Experimental Farm at Morphou, an Experimental Vineyard at Saitta, an Experimental Citrus Grove at Famagusta, Deciduous Fruit Stations at Trikoukkia, Galata and Saitta, as well as a number of nursery gardens and stud stables at selected centres. Six new nurseries for raising grafted olive trees are being established as part of a campaign for increased production of olives and olive oil. In recent years, a vegetable and flower seed export industry has been started under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture and has made substantial progress. The seed is grown by farmers under contract for United Kingdom firms and owing to the specially favourable climatic conditions and careful cultural methods, high yields of good quality seed have been obtained, especially of cauliflower and broccoli. There seems to be a promising future for the production of other vegetable and flower seeds.

Considerable attention has been given to animal husbandry, and Cyprus is famous for its donkeys and mules for which there is a good export demand. The island is well stocked with sheep and goats and, due to restrictions on the slaughter of cattle, the number of plough oxen, which was reduced during the war years, is rising again to normal levels. Stud animals of imported and selected local breeds are raised at the Government Stock Farm and made available to stock breeders at the farm and its branch establishments, while the breeding of better quality stock receives considerable attention and encouragement. Special steps are being taken to effect improvement in poultry management. The Veterinary Service has successfully eradicated some major animal diseases. Other diseases and parasitic infestations are kept in check by prophylactic measures, free of charge to the public. A Produce Inspection Service has been developed under an Agricultural Produce Export Law and, by means of special regulations, exercises control over the quality of a considerable number of agricultural exports, ranging from fresh and dried fruit to potatoes and onions.

A specially appointed research officer has just concluded a detailed ecological study of the rat which damages carob trees and has made recommendations for its better control.

Damage to crops from the Moroccan locust is kept to a minimum by an annual campaign for its destruction.

The natural forests of Cyprus are typical Mediterranean type of mixed conifer and hardwood species. In former times the forests were very extensive and productive but the needs and habits of an increasing population have placed such pressure on the forests that they have been considerably denuded. The forests have been destroyed in the past by heavy demands for fuel and timber, by excessive goat grazing, disastrous forest fires and consequent soil erosion. The total area of the forests is about 622 square miles or just over 17 per cent. of the total land area of Cyprus. Of this total only about 20 per cent. is well stocked productive forest, the remainder is forest land from which the forest crop has been mostly cleared. In recent years much progress has been made in protecting and improving the forest areas. Goat grazing has to a large extent been removed from the most productive forests and very extensive reafforestation works have been applied to many of the wasted areas. A complete programme is now being applied for the gradual reclamation of all the deforested forest lands. This includes the eradication of all goat grazing, the conversion of all industry and commerce from wood fuel to oil fuel, and the reclamation of hill sides by anti-erosion and reafforestation works. Good progress has already been made over extensive areas and large areas of forest that have been cleared of goat grazing are now making good recovery by natural regeneration. In pre-war times the forests supplied about 40 per cent. of the timber and nearly all the fuel consumed in Cyprus. But owing to the heavy war fellings of timber and the excessive use of wood fuel during the war years Cyprus must be largely dependent upon imported timber for some years to come and upon oil for its fuel. Considerable progress has been made in the programme of conversion from wood fuel to oil fuel. Under a Colonial Development Scheme, village fuel plantations are established for every village, which will set aside land for the purpose ; this can sometimes be combined with minor reclamation works.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Dodecanese Islands. Each sponge-boat fishing with the harpoon or by naked diving pays a licence fee of 10*s.* and gives up to the Government, as duty in kind, 20 per cent. of the catch. Machine boats pay a licence fee of £1 and 25 per cent. of the catch. One machine-boat licence was issued in 1947 and six licences to fish with the harpoon or by naked divers. Nine hundred and forty okes of sponges were taken, of which 208 okes were the Government share, most of which is sold by tender.

There is a fair amount of fish in Cyprus waters and fishing has recently attracted private individuals and commercial concerns. Three hundred and twenty rowing boats and 22 trawlers (12 Cypriot and 10 foreign), providing occupation for about 1,000 persons, caught 286,670 okes of fish, estimated at £73,368 in value, during the year 1947.

The chief imports are wheat, barley, beans and peas, rice, flour, butter substitutes, edible oils, condensed milk, beer, coffee, jams and jellies, confectionery, fish, sugar, leaf tobacco, cigarettes, timber, hides and skins, mother-of-pearl blanks, pottery, glassware, cement, iron, electrical goods, machinery, cotton yarns and threads, textiles, chemical manures, benzine, petroleum, lubricating oils, soap, leather, paper, motor cars and chassis ; the exports are chiefly animals, cheese, carobs, citrus fruit, grape juice, onions, potatoes, wines, spirits, leaf tobacco, hides and skins, aniseed, cuminseed, cauliflower seed, wool, artificial teeth, buttons and mining and quarry products, viz., asbestos, cupreous concentrates, pyrites, and terra umbra.

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The customs import duties are mostly on a specific basis. The *ad valorem* duties vary from 3 to 100 per cent.

A preference is granted to most classes of imports from Empire sources.

The following is the percentage of trade with the United Kingdom, other parts of the British Empire and the principal foreign countries :—

	1947
United Kingdom	31·36
Other parts of the British Empire	29·29
Italy	5·77
United States of America	5·29
Belgium	4·51
Egypt	4·03
Holland	2·98
Turkey	2·09
Iraq	1·98
France	1·75
Denmark	1·73
Greece	1·63
Yugoslavia	1·10
Czechoslovakia	1·06
Syria, including Lebanon	1·03
Portugal	0·76
Norway	0·70
All other countries	2·94
Total	100·00

Administrators

1878 Maj.-Gen. Sir Garnet (later Field Marshal Visct.) Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1879 Colonel (later General Sir) Robert Biddulph G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1886 Sir H. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.
1892 Sir W. J. Sendall, G.C.M.G.
1898 Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G.

High Commissioners

1900 Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G.
1911 Major Sir H. J. Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.
1915 Major Sir J. E. Clauson, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., R.E.
1920 Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G.

Governors

1925 Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G.
1926 Colonel Sir Ronald Storrs, K.C.M.G. C.B.E.
1932 Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G.
1933 Sir Herbert Richmond Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1939 Sir William Denis Battershill, K.C.M.G.
1941 Sir Charles Campbell Woolley, O.B.E., M.C.
1947 Rt. Hon. Lord Winster, P.C., K.C.M.G.

Executive Council

The Governor, *President*.
R. E. Turnbull, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.
S. Pavlides, K.C., Attorney-General.
C. J. Thomas, Financial Secretary.
Additional Members—G. N. Chryssafinis, O.B.E. P. G. Pavlides., M. Halid.
Clerk—M. N. Davidson.

Foreign Consular Representatives

Austria—G. N. Marangos (Hon. Consul).
Belgium—P. Lanitis (Consul).
Denmark—D. N. Demetriou, O.B.E. (Hon. Consul).
Finland—C. C. Lyssiotis (Hon. Vice-Consul).
France—J. Lapierre, F. Murat, A. Teniere (Consular Agents).
Greece—A. Coundouriotis (Consul).
Netherlands—N. P. Lanitis (Hon. Consul), S. Kanaan, S. N. Stephanou (Hon. Vice-Consuls).
Norway—G. G. Pierides (Hon. Consul).
Portugal—D. K. Vondiziano (Consular Agent).
Sweden—Z. D. Pierides (Consul).
Switzerland—J. J. Shukuroglou (Hon. Vice-Consul).
Turkey—M. A. Balin (Consul-General), N. H. Terken (Vice-Consul).
United States of America—W. J. Porter (Consul), C. E. Bartch (Vice-Consul).

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CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Notes

In addition to the salaries stated, expatriate Officers receive an expatriation allowance at the rate of 15 per cent. of their salary.

* Denotes free quarters, the value of which is taken at 6 per cent. of salary for pension purposes.

Governor

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Vacant.. £4,500 of which £1,200 is duty allowance.

Accountant-General

Accountant-General—S. M. Rich. £1,120.
Chief Accountant—H. Heys. £720–960.
Accountant—R. Stott. £480–840.

Administration

Secretariat

Colonial Secretary—R. E. Turnbull, C.M.G. £1,650.
Financial Secretary—C. J. Thomas. £1,450.
Under-Secretary—H. G. Richards, O.B.E. £1,350
Chief Commissioner—O. R. Arthur. £1,350
Senior Assistant Secretaries—A. H. Dutton, J. F. Symons. £1,020.
Assistant Secretaries (Administrative Officers)—A. F. J. Reddaway ; W. F. M. Clemens, M.C. ; P. H. F. Dodd ; M. N. Davidson. £480–960.

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District Administration

Commissioners—B. J. Weston (Limassol District), M. V. Spurway, O.B.E. (Mil.). £1,120. (Mr. Spurway seconded for duty as Commissioner for Reorganisation with a salary of £1,200.)

Administrative Officers—D. A. Percival; T. S. Bell (Controller of Supplies); C. R. C. Donald (Commissioner of Famagusta), S. W. C. Dunlop (Commissioner of Nicosia and Kyrenia), D. A. Shepherd; A. S. Aldridge, M.C. (Commissioner of Larnaca). £480–960.

AGRICULTURE

Director of Agriculture—J. McDonald, C.B.E., D.F.C. £1,320.

Assistant Director of Agriculture—H. Hirst. £870–£1,020.

Chief Grader and Inspector of Produce—L. R. Swindells. £480–720.

Agricultural Officers—G. Corbett, C. C. Parisinos. £480–960.

Entomologist—H. M. Morris. £480–960.

Soil Conservation Officer—L. J. S. Littlejohn. £720–960.

Chief Veterinary Officer—R. J. Roe, O.B.E. £1,020 and £30 personal allowance.

Veterinary Research Officer—Vacant. £720–960.

Veterinary Officer—R. W. Crowther. £720–960.

Livestock Officer—Vacant. £480–960.

ANTIQUITIES

Director of Antiquities—A. H. S. Megaw. £1,020.

AUDIT

Principal Auditor—A. J. R. Lucas. £1,120.

CO-OPERATION

Registrar of Co-operative Societies—R. N. Henry, O.B.E. £1,120.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Comptroller of Customs and Excise—W. G. Smithers, M.B.E. £1,120.

Assistant Comptroller of Customs and Excise—A. B. Cavaghan, M.B.E. £720–840.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—Dr. G. F. Sleight. £1,320.

Assistant Director of Education—G. Sims. £870–1,020.

Chief Inspector of Schools—M. H. V. Fleming. £720–960.

English School, Nicosia—

Principal—E. G. Jackson. £720–960.

Masters—J. Winders, A. King, T. E. Dorman, A. P. Bowran. £480–720.

Master (Physical Training)—R. E. Brown. £480.

Teachers' Training College, Morphou—

Principal—Dr. S. H. Jackson (temporary). £720.

Lecturers—C. E. Germanacos, J. C. Hayes, I. M. Williams. £480–720.

FORESTRY

Conservator of Forests—R. R. Waterer, C.B.E. £1,120.

Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests—G. W. Chapman (seconded to Iraq). £870–1,020.

Assistant Conservators of Forests—E. H. Probyn, W. A. Gordon, D. F. Davidson, I. Sidki, Th. Couppris. £480–960.

GOVERNMENT OF CYPRUS INFORMATION AND LIAISON OFFICE, LONDON

Commissioner—S.Ch.Terezopoulos, M.B.E. £1,000.

INLAND REVENUE

Comptroller of Inland Revenue—A. F. Bates. £1,120.

JUDICIAL

Supreme Court

Chief Justice—Sir Edward St. J. Jackson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., K.C. £1,750.

Puisne Judges—G. C. Griffith Williams, M. C. Melissas. £1,320.

District Courts

Presidents—C. E. L. Cox, W. H. E. Dupré, M. Zekia. £1,000.

LABOUR

Commissioner of Labour—H. E. Chudleigh. £1,120.

LAND REGISTRATION AND SURVEYS

Director—C. Mace, M.B.E. £1,120.

Assistant Director—J. R. G. Harrop. £720–960.

Mines Branch

Inspector of Mines—W. P. James. £720–960.

LEGAL

Attorney-General—Stelios Pavlides, K.C. £1,450.

Solicitor-General—C. G. Tornaritis. £970–1,120.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Administration

Director of Medical and Health Services—H. M. Shelley. £1,320.

Assistant Director of Medical and Health Services—P. W. Dill-Russell. £970–1,120.

Hospitals

Medical Officer Specialist (Surgeon)—C. H. Howat. £870–1,020.

Medical Officer Specialist (Tuberculosis)—Vacant. £870–1,020.

Medical Officer Specialist (Physician)—J. E. O'N. Gillespie. £870–1,020.

District Medical Officers—C. E. Bevan, H. Rassim, A. C. Howard. £720–960.

Senior Health Visitor—Miss M. E. Gregory. £400–500.*

Senior Matron, Nicosia Hospital—Miss B. M. Griffin. £480.*

Matrons—Miss T. Aziz, Miss L. Muff. £252–360.*

Nursing Sisters—Miss J. Trevillion, Miss L. Hirst, Miss D. Vorga, Miss E. H. P. Paterson, Miss J. P. Collinson, Miss S. Niazi, Miss J. Shellish, Miss C. Shellish, Mrs. Levene, Miss E. M. Hainsworth, Miss D. L. Fox, Miss J. C. Capewell. £192–288.*

Research

Analyst—D. Bradwell. £480–960.

Medical Officer Specialist (Pathologist)—Vacant. £870–1,020.

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—J. H. Ashmore. £1,200.

Assistant Commissioner of Police—E. B. Humfrey. £920.

Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police—R. C. Ross-Clunis (seconded to the British Police Mission in Greece), G. B. Viveash, M. A. W. Hook, G. Meikle, J. L. Otway, L. W. Whymark, D. M. Morgan, A. V. Munir. £480–840.

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POSTS

Postmaster-General—A. M. H. Kevorkian, M.B.E. £920.

PRISONS

Superintendent of Prisons—J. Irons, O.B.E. £920.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Public Information Officer—H. White, M.B.E. £920.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director of Public Works—Vacant. £1,320.
Assistant Director of Public Works—L. F. Weldon. £1,020.
Executive Engineers—L. Stratton, W. Day (temporary), J. Lakerides, W. D. Scott, M.B.E. £720–960.
Architect—H. Mackay, M.B.E. (temporary). £920.
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer—H. Bradshaw. £720–960.
Accountant—D. H. Mahony. £480–840.

RAILWAY

Superintendent of Railway—T. H. Baggaley. £920.

SUPPLIES, TRANSPORT AND MARKETING

Controller of Supplies—T. S. Bell (seconded from Administration). £480–960 and £100 duty allowance.

WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION

Water Engineer—I. L. Ward. £1,200.
Assistant Water Engineer—Vacant. £720–960.

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION

CONSTITUTION, SCOPE AND LEGISLATIVE POWERS

The establishment of an East Africa High Commission, with effect from 1st January, 1948, to replace the East African Governors' Conference, was announced in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on 28th July, 1947.

The High Commission, consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, was constituted by the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council, 1947, and administers the following inter-Territorial services, which were in existence at the date of its establishment :—

(1) The Secretariat of the High Commission.
(2) The East African Anti-Locust Directorate.
(3) The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation.
(4) The East African Directorate of Training.
(5) The East African Income Tax Department.
(6) The East African Industrial Council.
(7) The East African Inter-Territorial Languages Committee.
(8) The East African Office in London.
(9) The East African Posts and Telegraphs Department.
(10) The East African Production and Supply Council, and all matters within the sphere of such Council.
(11) The East African Publicity Committee.
(12) The East African Refugee Administration.
(13) The East African Research Services.
(14) The East African Statistical Department.
(15) The East African Tsetse Reclamation Department.
(16) The Lake Victoria Fisheries Board.
(17) The East African Meteorological Department.
(18) Services connected with the maintenance of contact between the Territories and the Defence Services.
(19) Services arising out of the functions of the High Commission as East African Air Transport Authority.
(20) Services of Inter-Territorial import arising from the operation in the Territories of the East African Currency Board.

In the course of 1948 the following additional services fell, upon their formation, within the administrative sphere of the High Commission :—

(1) The East African Railways and Harbours Administration.
(2) The East African Literature Bureau.

The East African Customs and Excise Department is to be formed as a High Commission service, with effect from 1st January, 1949.

Under the Order in Council the following services will also be administered by the High Commission upon their formation :—

(1) The East African Information Office.
(2) The East African Radio-communications Service.
(3) The East African Regional Geological Survey.
(4) The East African Regional Topographical Survey.
(5) Inter-Territorial Services financed, in whole or part, by means of grants made to the High Commission from the East African Regional Allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.
(6) Such further Research Services as may be set up on an East African basis.

The East African Central Legislative Assembly, established by the Order in Council, is presided over by a Speaker and consists of seven ex-officio members who are officers in the High Commission's Service, three nominated official members (one from each Territory) and 13 unofficial members, one elected by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of each Territory, one European, one Indian and one African member appointed by the Governor of each Territory (in Kenya the European and Indian members are elected by the European and Indian members respectively of the Legislative Council) and one Arab member appointed by the High Commission. The Assembly held its first meeting on the 6th April, 1948.

The High Commission, whose headquarters is at Nairobi, in Kenya, has power to legislate, with the advice and consent of the assembly, in respect of the inter-Territorial services. It also has power to legislate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils of the three Territories on any matter concerned with the peace, order and good government of the Territories.

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Apart from the fact that the High Commission has assumed responsibility for the administration of the services specified, the establishment of the High Commission has involved no change in the constitution or administrative responsibilities of the Governments of the three Territories, which remain responsible for the basic services such as administration, police, health, education, agriculture, animal health, forestry, labour, housing and public works.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration is a self-contained and self-financing service and it is proposed that the East African Posts and Telegraphs Departments should be converted into a self-contained Department with its own capital account in due course. The revenue of the High Commission, from which the other services administered by it are financed, is derived from contributions made by the three East African Governments, the Government of Zanzibar and certain other Governments for which services are performed, in agreed proportions, and by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom which makes substantial contributions to the Research and other Services from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The whole of the expenditure is controlled by the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly which considers the annual estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of both the self-contained and the non-self-contained services.

Research and Scientific Services

Research Services

The Research Services are arranged in five principal research organisations, to which others may be added in due course. The Director of each, while responsible to the High Commission, maintains close contact on the one hand with the respective specialist council or committee at the Colonial Office, and on the other with the Departments of Territorial Governments concerned in the subject. In each case headquarters of the organisation are being established at some convenient place and work is carried out wherever in East Africa it can be arranged with the greatest efficiency.

The following are the five organisations :—

East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation including *inter alia*, the former East African Agricultural Research Institute at Amani in Tanganyika ; Fertiliser investigations in all Territories ; Clove research in Zanzibar. New headquarters shared with the Veterinary Research Organisation are to be established within easy reach of Nairobi.

The East African Veterinary Research Organisation. This organisation is responsible for most of the manufacture and supply of biological products for veterinary use in East Africa and elsewhere, as well as for research on animal diseases, animal husbandry and other aspects of the animal industry. At present its headquarters are at Kabete in Kenya.

The East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation has three branches ; Tsetse Research based on Shinyanga in Tanganyika, Trypanosomiasis Research at Tinde in Tanganyika, and Experimental Reclamation against tsetse fly with headquarters at Nairobi and sub-stations in the territories.

The East African Fisheries Research Organisation, which is limited at present to work on the fisheries of inland waters, and has headquarters at Jinja in Uganda.

The East African Industrial Research Board has headquarters in Nairobi and is at present concerned with research on secondary industries ; but plans exist for establishing an East African Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation which will incorporate the Industrial Research Board and will have wider functions.

An East African Bureau of Medical Research will shortly be established.

Scientific Services

The Scientific Services include some research among their functions and are as follows :—

The East African Statistical Department has headquarters in Nairobi and branches are being established at the seats of Territorial Governments.

The East African Meteorological Department also has headquarters at Nairobi. The Department maintains and studies climatological records in all parts of East Africa, and is responsible for weather forecasting for aeronautical and other purposes.

The Lake Victoria Fisheries Service has headquarters at Mwanza in Tanganyika and is responsible for the development and control of the fisheries of Lake Victoria, which are shared by the three High Commission Territories.

The Desert Locust Survey has headquarters in Nairobi, but maintains field units in Territories to the north of East Africa, keeping close watch and conducting investigations on the areas from which locust outbreaks may emanate.

Communications

Railways and Harbours

By an Order made by the East Africa High Commission, established under the provisions of the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council, 1947, with the approval of the Legislative Councils of the Colony of Kenya, the Protectorate of Uganda and the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, the two railway systems, formerly known as the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services, were, with effect from the 1st May, 1948, amalgamated into one unified system under the name of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

By a Proclamation issued by the Chairman of the High Commission, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration were, with effect from the same date, placed under the administration of the East Africa High Commission.

The powers, duties and functions of the High Commission in relation to the East Africa Railways and Harbours Administration are *de facto* exercised by the Commissioner for Transport with the advice of a Transport Advisory Council. The Commissioner for Transport is a Member of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly and is Chairman of the Transport Advisory Council, which was created to advise him on questions of major policy. This Council consists of three Members appointed by the East Africa High Commission, and two Members appointed by each of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda

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and Tanganyika. There are separate Railway and Port Committees of the Transport Advisory Council.

Railways

The railways are metre gauge, with a total mileage of open line of 2,980.

Kenya and Uganda Section

Main Line.—Mombasa–Kampala (879 miles).

Principal Lines.—Nakuru–Kisumu (134 miles), Tororo–Soroti (100 miles), Voi–Kahe Junction (92 miles).

Minor and Branch Lines.—Rongai–Lake Solai (27 miles), Kisumu–Butere (43 miles), Leseru–Kitale (41 miles), Mbulamuti–Namasagali (19 miles), Kampala–Port Bell (6 miles), Gilgil–Thompson's Falls (48 miles), Nairobi–Nanyuki (145 miles). The Konza–Lake Magadi Line (91 miles) is operated, but not owned, by the East Africa Railways and Harbours.

Tanganyika Section

Main Line.—Dar-es-Salaam–Kigoma (782 miles).

Principal Lines.—Tabora–Mwanza (237 miles) Tanga–Moshi and Arusha (275 miles). A line is being constructed from Mikindani to Noli to serve the groundnut area (about 165 miles).

Branch Lines.—Msagali–Hogoro (40 miles). Under construction Kaliua–Mpanda (135 miles).

Road Services

There are 1,630 miles of road services, 75 miles are in Uganda connecting Lakes Kioga and Albert, and 1,555 in Tanganyika connecting the Central and Tanga Lines, and providing regular transport to the Southern Highlands.

Marine Services

Marine Services are operated on Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika, Kioga, Albert and the River Nile. Their respective strengths are—

Lake Victoria ..	3 steamers, with a total displacement tonnage of 3,646. 6 tugs and two launches. 8 motor vessels. 42 lighters with a total capacity of 4,465 tons.
Lake Kioga ..	3 sternwheel steamers, with a total displacement tonnage of 468. 22 lighters, with a total capacity of 2,179 tons.
Lake Albert and River Nile.	4 steamers, with a total displacement tonnage of 1,486. 1 motor vessel. 1 launch. 9 lighters, with a total capacity of 620 tons.
Lake Tanganyika	1 steamer with a displacement tonnage of 1,575. 1 tug, 1 motor boat. 4 lighters, with a total capacity of 140 tons.

Ports

The ports operated are Mombasa. Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi and Mikindani (Mtwara). The largest is Mombasa, which has an old harbour, now entirely used by dhows, and a new up-to-date harbour at Kilindini, capable of handling the largest modern vessels at deep water quays.

General Information

The following figures include all services of the two sections of the East African Railways and Harbours :

	Kenya and Uganda £	*Tanganyika* £
Expenditure on Capital Account to end of 1947	25,792,579	10,427,096
Earnings—Revenue Account—		
Railways	4,678,601	1,537,282
Harbours	1,039,588	328,587
Ordinary Working Expenditure—		
Railways	3,208,996	839,503
Harbours	468,693	227,149
No. of Passenger Journeys	2,998,603	1,397,071
	tons	tons
Goods—Revenue earning	1,966,424	396,227
Steamer mileage	236,974	20,860

(All figures are in respect of the year 1947).

Air Services

The East African Territories are served by a number of scheduled services, both on the main trunk routes and otherwise. The Springbok services and the B.O.A.C. York service to Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam, which may shortly give way to twice weekly Solent services to Lake Naivasha and Dar-es-Salaam, provide the bulk of the former, while Skyways and Air France services to Mauritius and Madagascar, Ethiopian Air Lines Dokata service to Addis Ababa, B.O.A.C. Dakota service from Aden to Nairobi, and Air Congo Dove service from Costermansville to Dar-es-Salaam, form the bulk of the remainder.

Regional scheduled services linking the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias and East Africa, are operated by S.A.A. and C.A.A. with Vikings. A new service from Nairobi down the east coast through Portuguese East Africa to Durban is planned by East African Airways.

Several further scheduled services linking East Africa with India, Scandinavia and Italy are under consideration.

An internal network of scheduled services is operated by the East African Airways Corporation which employs Lodestar, Dove and Rapide aircraft.

The charter field is adequately covered by a comparatively large number of operators who are licensed, in some cases, for operation out of and into the Territories only, and in other cases for operation within the Territories in addition. The aircraft types available in this field range from the Lancastrians and Dakotas of Skyways (E.A.), Ltd., and the Freighter and Vikings of Airwork (E.A.), Ltd., to the smaller types such as Ansons, Rapides, Geminis, Austers and Pipers of the local companies.

Flying instruction, mostly on Piper Cubs and Cruisers, and, in the case of the Aero Club of East Africa on Tiger Moths, is available at several places, but is principally centred in Nairobi. The Kenya Government's flying subsidy scheme, administered by the Aero Club of East Africa, has been re-started this year. It is open to would-be pilots of all races and in addition provides for flying practice for qualified pilots who would be available for R.A.F. duties in time of war.

Several operators of both medium and small aircraft are equipped for aerial survey work.

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Maintenance facilities, particularly for the larger repairs and overhauls, have been scarce, but Airwork (E.A.), Ltd., have recently established a repair organisation at Nairobi which has largely overcome this shortage. A well equipped instrument repair shop has also been opened by Skyways (E.A.), Ltd.

Posts and Telegraphs

East Africa, comprising Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, is a member of the Universal Postal Union and contains 359 centres at which postal facilities are available, 158 of these being in Kenya, 143 in Tanganyika and 58 in Uganda.

Postal

The East African Posts and Telegraphs Department received and despatched during 1947, 48,269,000 letters, packets, etc., the number handled in each Territory was—Kenya, 30,907,500; Tanganyika, 10,300,000; Uganda, 7,061,500. Parcels dealt with numbered 816,446, and of this number 551,574 were dealt with in Kenya, 173,208 in Tanganyika, and 91,664 in Uganda.

An inland and foreign money order and telegraph money order service is available and British postal orders are issued and paid. There are regular air mail services between East Africa and Great Britain and between East Africa and South Africa and intermediate countries, with connections to all parts of the world.

Full information concerning postal and telegraph facilities is given in the East Africa Post Office Guide.

Telegraphs

The telegraph and telephone system has 48,997 miles of wire and all the important centres in the three Territories are connected by telegraph. The telegraph system is also linked via the Nyasaland and Rhodesia systems with the South African service. Communication with the Belgian Congo is maintained through Uganda with which the Belgian Congo system is linked.

Radio telegraph stations are operated by the Posts and Telegraphs Department as follows:—

In Kenya—at Embu, Garissa, Isiolo, Kabarnet, Kitui, Lamu, Lodwar, Mandera, Maralal, Marsabit, Mombasa, Moyale, Nairobi and Wajir.

In Tanganyika—at Dar-es-Salaam, Geita, Kondoa, Irangi, Kongwa, Loliondo, Mafia, Mbeya, Mbuli, Mpanda, Musoma, Oldeani, Tanga and Tarime.

In Uganda—at Arua, Gulu, Kampala, Kitgum and Moroto.

Aeradio Stations with direction finding facilities are maintained by International Aeradio, Ltd., at Nairobi, and by the Posts and Telegraphs Department at Entebbe, Kisumu, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi, Tanga, Dodoma, Mbeya, Moshi, Mwanza, Kongwa and Tabora. The East African Airways operate a station at Nduli.

Communications between Mombasa and ships at sea is maintained by means of radio-telegraphy operated by Cable and Wireless, Ltd. This Company's cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar whence communication is maintained through this system with all parts of the world. Dar-es-Salaam is also connected by cable with Zanzibar.

Broadcasting

Cable and Wireless, Ltd., owns and operates, under Licence, the Broadcasting Station VQ 7 LO at Nairobi, which transmits on wavelengths of 49·5, 61·79, 350 and 440 metres.

Telephones

Telephone Exchanges or Call Offices are established at:

Kenya—Athi River, Elburgon, Eldama Ravine, Eldoret, Elgon, Endebess, Gazi, Gilgil, Hoey's Bridge, Isiolo, Kabete, Kajiado, Kakamega, Kericho, Kiambu, Kijabe, Kikuyu, Kilifi, Kiminini, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitale, Koru, Kwale, Lamu, Limuru, Litein, Londiani, Lumbwa, Machakos, Maji Mzuri, Makuyu, Malindi, Mau Summit, Meru, Mitubiri, Moiben, Molo, Mombasa, Muhoroni, Nairobi, Naivasha, Nakuru, Nanyuki, Narok, Ngong, Njoro, Nyeri Station, Ol Kalou, Rongai, Ruiri, Sabatia, Songhor, Sotik, Soy, Subukia, Thika, Thomson's Falls, Timau, Turbo Kipkarren, Turi, Ukunda.

Tanganyika—Amani, Arusha, Bagamoyo, Bukene, Dodoma, Dar-es-Salaam, Fela, Gulwe, Handeni, Kigombe, Kiluhwi, Kilosa, Kilwa, Kimamba, Korogwe, Lindi, Lushoto, Makuyuni, Manyoni, Mikindani, Mingoya, Mnysi, Mohoro, Mombo, Monduli, Morogoro, Moshi, Mpwapwa, Muhesa, Mwanza, Ngare Nairobi, Ngomeni, Pangani, Pongwe, Sanya Juu, Shinyanga, Tabora, Tanga, Use River, Utete.

Uganda—Bombo, Busembatia, Bukakata, Butiaba, Entebbe, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kampala, Kamuli, Lugazi, Masaka, Masindi, Masindi Port, Mbale, Npigi, Soroti, Tororo.

Trunk lines also connect the main exchanges of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. In addition a radio telephone service exists between the main telephone exchanges and the United Kingdom and Channel Islands, Eire, United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, India and Pakistan, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Mexico, Cuba, Denmark, Germany (U.S.A. and British Zones), Norway, Sweden, Finland, Czechoslavakia, s.s. *Queen Mary*, s.s. *Queen Elizabeth*, s.s. *Acquitania*.

A total of 13,580 telephones were in use in East Africa at the end of 1947.

THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION

His Excellency Sir Philip Euen Mitchell, G.C.M.G., M.C. *Chairman.*

His Excellency Sir William Denis Battershill, K.C.M.G.

His Excellency Sir John Hathorn Hall, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

THE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE HIGH COMMISSION

Administrator—Sir George R. Sandford, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Commissioner for Transport—Sir Reginald E. Robins, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Finance Member—J. C. Mundy, C.M.G.

Postmaster General—H. C. Willbourn, M.C.

THE EAST AFRICA CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker

Sir H. Guy Pilling, K.C.M.G.

Ex Officio Members

Administrator—Sir George R. Sandford, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Commissioner for Transport—Sir Reginald E. Robins, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Finance Member—J. C. Mundy, C.M.G.

Postmaster General—H. C. Willbourn, M.C.

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Commissioner of Customs—W. Johnston.
Economic Secretary—R. de S. Stapledon, O.B.E.
Legal Secretary—C. D. Newbold, K.C.

Nominated Official Members

J. F. G. Troughton, C.M.G., M.B.E.—Kenya.
S. A. S. Leslie—Tanganyika.
C. C. Spencer—Uganda.

Unofficial Members

Sir Alfred Vincent—Kenya.
Brigadier W. E. H. Scupham, C.M.G., M.C.—Tanganyika.
H. K. Jaffer, C.B.E.—Uganda.
W. A. C. Bouwer—Kenya.
H. R. Fraser, O.B.E.—Uganda.
M. E. Kawalya-Kagwa—Uganda.
A. N. Maini, O.B.E.—Uganda.
P. Mboya—Kenya.
V. M. Nazerali—Tanganyika.
A. B. Patel, C.M.G.—Kenya.
E. C. Phillips, C.B.E.—Tanganyika.
Chief Abdiel Shangali—Tanganyika.
Sheikh Mbarak Ali Hinawy, O.B.E.—Arab Member.

Clerk of the Assembly

D. W. B. Baron.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Note.—Revised salary scales have been applied throughout except in those posts indicated by * which are not affected by the East Africa Salaries Revision, 1948.

Administrators Office

Administrator—Sir George R. Sandford, K.B.E., C.M.G. £3,150.
Economic Secretary—R. de S. Stapledon, O.B.E. £1,800.
Legal Secretary—C. D. Newbold, K.C. £1,650.
Assistant Chief Secretary—C. B. A. Darling. £1,800.
Second Assistant Chief Secretary—G. W. I. Shipp. £1,005.
Establishment Officer—D. W. B. Baron. £1,095.
Assistant Secretary—Miss M. E. Nasmith. £830.

East African Agriculture and Forestry Research

Director—Dr. B. A. Keen. £1,900.*
Deputy Director—Dr. H. H. Storey, C.M.G. £1,767*.

Fertiliser Experiments

Principal Scientific Officer—L. R. Doughty. £1,100.*
Soil Chemist—Dr. I. W. M. A. Black ; Dr. H. F. Birch, £585–1,320.

Clove Research

Director—Dr. F. J. Nutman. £1,080*.

Agricultural Research Institute

Soil Chemist and Acting Director—Dr. D. W. Duthie. £585–1,320.
Plant Physiologist—Dr. J. Glover. £585–1,320.

East African Anti-Locust Directorate

Director—P. R. Stephenson. £880.

East African Directorate of Civil Aviation

Director—Comdr. S. W. D. Colls. £1,685.

East African Customs and Excise

Commissioner—W. Johnston. £1,750.
Deputy Commissioner—D. E. A. Tucker. £1,435.
Assistant Comptroller (Tanganyika)—A. W. S. Hooper. £1,300.
Senior Collectors—F. Bishop, D. W. Miller, T. J. Hudson. £1,095–1,230.
Collectors—R. W. R. Barnett, P. Vaughan, V. de Courcy, G. A. Bennett, A. F. Wake, H. Forrester, P. B. Dodd, F. J. Griffin, W. E. E. Frederick, D. A. Tyrrell, E. R. Woolcock, J. Burgess. £550–1,050.

Office of the Finance Member

Finance Member—J. C. Mundy, C.M.G. £2,150.

East African Fishery Research

Director—R. S. A. Beauchamp. £1,335–£1,535.

East African Income Tax Department

Commissioner—J. C. Mundy, C.M.G. £1,900.
Deputy Commissioner—V. H. Merttens. £1,585.
Regional Commissioner H.O.—L. R. Fisher. £1,485.
Regional Commissioners—C. W. Deadman. E. B. Bowles ; A. J. R. MacEwan. £1,435
Investigating Accountant—C. O. Coton. £1,535.

East African Industrial Research Board

Chairman (Acting)—H. B. Stent. £1,040*.
Ceramic Specialist—A. J. Campbell. £1,100*.

East African Inter-Territorial Language (Swahili) Committee

Organising Secretary—B. J. Ratcliffe, O.B.E. £720*.

East African Literature Bureau

Director—C. G. Richards. £1,500.
Textbooks Editor—J. Williamson. £1,000*.

East African Meteorological Department

Acting Director—W. A. Grinsted. £585–1,320.

East African Office in London

Commissioner—R. E. Norton, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,850.
Senior Assistant—J. Riley, O.B.E. £1,000.

East African Posts and Telegraphs Department

Postmaster General—H. C. Willbourn, M.C. £2,150.
Director of Traffic—M. Warrender Richardson. £1,585.
Regional Directors—J. D. Gray ; F. S. Mackrel, D.C.M., M.M. ; W. S. Walter, D.C.M. £1,435.
Traffic Superintendent—F. G. E. Levers. £840–960.
Senior Postmasters—J. Thomas ; B. O. Musson ; P. G. Carmichael ; H. L. Sunshine ; C. H. Uys. £840–960.
Chief Accountant—W. T. Newing. £1,435.
Deputy Chief Accountant—F. C. Oxford. £1,000–1,135.
Finance Officer—C. C. McNally. £1,005–1,230.
Staff Officer—J. S. Nelson. £840–900.
Engineer-in-Chief—G. P. Willoughby, C.B.E. £1,585.
Divisional Engineers—A. O'Meara ; F. L. Stevens, M.B.E. ; W. E. Smith, £655–1,320.

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Assistant Engineers—A. E. Faithfull, D.C.M.; J. W. M. Williams; E. A. Paterson-Jones; J. E. Ellis; C. G. Napper; R. Woolfall; A. W. Weaver; A. W. Dennier; R. E. H. Pickwell; V. G. Bennett; S. D. Heeson; L. F. Taylor; W. A. Andrews. £600–720 and £450, £450, £655–1,320.
Assistant Electrical Engineer—J. C. V. Buckhurst; W. H. Austin. £655–1,320.

Development and Reconstruction Staff

Assistant Engineer-in-Chief—Lt.-Col. R. S. Orchard. £1,435.
Assistant Electrical Engineer—I. Procter. £655–1,320.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

General Manager—A. Dalton, C.B.E. £3,100.
Deputy General Manager and Chief Engineer—J. R. Farquharson, C.B.E. £2,200 plus £300 (allowance as Deputy General Manager).
Chief Assistant to General Manager—J. H. Baldwin. £1,700.
Staff and Welfare Assistant—R. W. Osgathorp. £1,200.
Superintendent of the Line—A. F. Kirby, C.M.G. £2,000.
Assistant Superintendent of the Line—C. T. Hutson. £1,300–1,700.
Traffic Manager—L. E. Steventon. £1,550.
Assistant Superintendents—J. W. Terrington, M.B.E.; J. W. Collier-Wright; D. D. Bartlett. £1,300.
Senior Marine Officer—Comdr. J. S. Sharp, O.B.E., R.D., R.N. (retd.). £1,300.
Marine Superintendent—R. G. Hudson. £1,200.
Assistant Chief Engineers—W. Urquhart, O.B.E., £1,700; L. J. Martin, £1,600†.
Senior District Engineers—A. Johnston; F. A. Railton. £1,200.
Chief Mechanical Engineer—G. Gibson. £2,000.
Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineers—H. Wood, £1,600 plus £100 (allowance as Locomotive Superintendent); W. E. Bulman, £1,600†.
Works Superintendent—J. Hudson. £1,500.
Chief Accountant—R. P. Walker. £2,000.
Assistant Chief Accountant—C. C. Kirk. £1,500†.
Stores Superintendent—H. Bowles. £1,650.
Assistant Stores Superintendents—C. S. Sayce, £1,250†; F. W. Tovee, £1,000–1,120.
Port Manager—Capt. C. W. Hamley, O.B.E., R.N. (retd.). £1,850†.

†Personal to present holder.

EAST AFRICAN REFUGEE ADMINISTRATION

Commissioner—E. B. Belcher. £1,200*.

RESEARCH

Scientific Secretary—Dr. E. B. Worthington. £1,700.*

EAST AFRICAN STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

Director—C. J. Martin, M.B.E. £1,535.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR TRANSPORT

Commissioner for Transport Sir Reginald E. Robins, C.M.G., O.B.E. £3,500.

EAST AFRICAN TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS RESEARCH AND RECLAMATION ORGANISATION

Director—H. M. O. Lester, O.B.E. £1,900.*

(A) *Tsetse Research*

Chief Entomologist—W. H. Potts. £1,535.
Research Officers—C. H. N. Jackson; J. Ford; E. Burtt; P. E. Glover, M.B.E.; E. F. Whiteside; D. L. Johns; K. C. Willett. £585–1,320.

(B) *Trypanosomiasis Research*

Medical Officer-in-Charge—H. Fairbairn, O.B.E. £1,685.
Chemist—A. T. Culwick, M.B.E. £1,320.

(C) *Tsetse Reclamation*

Director—vacant. £1,685.
Entomologists—A. G. Robertson; J. P. Glasgow. £585–1,320.

EAST AFRICAN VETERINARY RESEARCH ORGANISATION

Director—E. G. White. £1,900.*
Assistant Director—W. B. C. Danks. £1,535.
Senior Veterinary Research Officer—R. N. T. W. Fiennes. £865–1,320.
Veterinary Research Officer—S. F. Barnett. £585–£1,320.
Senior Scientific Officer—J. G. Brotherston. £650*.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SITUATION AND AREA

The Falkland Islands ("Les Iles Malouines" of the French, "Islas Malvinas" of the Spaniards) are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, between 51° and 53° S. lat., and between 57° and 62° W. long., about 480 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,000 miles south of Monte Video. They consist of East Falkland Island and West Falkland Island, which, with the adjacent islands, have an estimated area of 2,580 square miles and 2,038 square miles respectively.

There are two groups of Dependencies: (i) South Georgia with South Orkney and South Sandwich, the boundaries being the 50th parallel of south latitude and the 20th and 50th meridians of west longitude; (ii) South Shetland and Graham Land, bounded by the parallel of latitude 58° S., and the meridians of longitude 50° and 80° W.

The island of South Georgia lies about 800 miles to the east of the Falkland Islands, South Orkney and South Sandwich being about 450 miles to the south-west and south-east respectively of South Georgia. The northern point of South Shetland is about 500 miles south of the Falklands.

CLIMATE

In the Falklands the temperature is uniformly low, ranging from 40° to 65° in summer and from 30° to 50° in winter, with an annual mean of 42°.

The annual rainfall seldom exceeds 30 inches, and although snow falls frequently it does not as a rule lie long. In summer the atmosphere is at times very dry and evaporation rapid.

The climate is healthy, though somewhat trying to people from the United Kingdom owing to the constant high winds in summer. The conditions of living generally are of a reasonably good standard though limited resources and horizons render the country unsuitable for persons of a neurasthenic tendency. An adequate variety of diet is obtainable and the quality of the food is very fair. Good vegetables can be grown and fruit is procured from Monte Video.

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General Description

The Falkland Islands have a very deeply indented coast line and many good natural harbours. The surface is hilly, attaining its maximum elevation of 2,315 feet in Mount Adam, West Falkland.

The entire country is covered with wild moorland interrupted by outcrops of rock and the peculiar collections of angular boulders named "stone runs."

There is no cultivation, except in the immediate vicinity of the settlements and shepherds' houses where vegetables and in a few places hay is grown. The soil is chiefly peat but areas of sand also occur. There are no indigenous trees.

The only town is Stanley in East Falkland, with a population of about 1,250. The houses are mostly iron and wood, built as required for occupation. It is difficult to rent a house but there are several boarding houses affording fair accommodation. Stanley is a port of register and had, on 31st December, 1945, 15 vessels, aggregating 17,829 tons.

The cost of mutton is 3*d.* per lb., of beef 4*d.*, fowls' eggs, when procurable, cost 2½*d.* to 3*d.* each, and penguin eggs in spring are sold at a price varying from 4*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per hundred. Milk is 8*d.* per quart. Most other foodstuffs have to be imported.

Dependencies

The Dependencies—South Georgia, the South Shetlands, the Sandwich Islands and all islands and territories between the 20th degree of west longitude and the 50th degree of west longitude which are situated south of the 50th parallel of south latitude, with all islands and territories between the 50th degree of west longitude and the 80th degree of west longitude, which are situated south of the 58th parallel of south latitude—are defined in the Letters Patent of the 21st July, 1908, as amended by the Letters Patent of the 28th March, 1917.

The island of South Georgia is a mass of high mountains which are covered with deep snow where they are not too precipitous, and the valleys between are filled with glaciers which in many cases descend to the sea. There is a coastal fringe free from snow in summer and more or less clothed with vegetation, including tussac grass, on the N.E. side of the island. Land whaling stations are established in four of the numerous bays.

The remaining Dependencies are even more inhospitable, being nearly completely covered with snow and ice and almost entirely destitute of plant life. All the Dependencies have a rigorous climate of Antarctic character. A chain of stations at which work on surveying, geology, meteorology, etc., is done is maintained in them.

Population in the Falkland Islands

The population is white and almost exclusively of British descent or birth.

Population, 31st December, 1947—males, 1,239; females, 1034. Total 2,273.

Birth rate, 1947—15·33 per 1,000.
Death rate, 1947—13·57 per 1,000.

Religion

The population is predominantly Protestant, but there is a strong Roman Catholic section. In Stanley there are the Church of England Cathedral, a Non-conformist Tabernacle and a Roman Catholic Chapel.

History

The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. In 1764 Bougainville planted a small colony of Acadians at Port Louis in East Falkland. The French settlement was taken over by Spain, ever jealous of interference by other nations in the southern seas, in 1766.

In 1765 Captain Byron took possession of West Falkland, and left a small garrison at Port Egmont on Saunders Island, whence it was driven out by the Spaniards in 1770; this action on the part of Spain brought that country and Britain to the verge of war. The Spaniards restored the British garrison in 1771, but it was abandoned in 1774. In 1820, the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in the East Falkland which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831.

In 1833 occupation of the islands was resumed by the British Government. Until 1843, they were under the charge of the Naval officers engaged in making Admiralty surveys. In 1843, a Civil Administration was formed, the headquarters being at Port Louis until the following year when they were removed to Stanley, then known as Port William.

The colony received regular grants in aid from 1841 until 1880 and for a mail service until 1884-5, since which year the colony has been self supporting.

South Georgia and the South Sandwich group were discovered in 1775 by Captain James Cook, who took possession of them for Britain. South Shetland was discovered and taken possession of by Captain William Smith in 1819, and South Orkney by Captain G. Powell in 1821.

The Dependencies were visited only by exploring expeditions, sealers and whalers until the rise of the modern whaling industry in those regions.

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited

This company was formed in 1851 to take over from Mr. Lafone, of Monte Video, the district in the East Falkland now called Lafonia; this district abounded with wild cattle, said to be the descendants of the stock introduced by the Acadian and other settlers, the capture of which was the company's original object. This, however, was not found profitable, and the company have for many years been engaged in sheep farming on an extensive scale, in shipping, and in general trade.

Constitution and Administration

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council composed of three *ex officio* members and three nominated members, and a Legislative Council composed of three *ex officio* members and three nominated members. The nominated members of the Legislative Council are appointed by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet for a term not exceeding five years.

There is a Town Council for Stanley.

Social Services

Education

In Stanley, a Government school is maintained from public funds, which, whilst being elementary in character, makes provision for attendance at a continuation class for a two years' course of further education.

The Government contributes two-thirds of the cost of the board and lodging of children from the country districts attending school in Stanley.

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One supervisor of camp education and thirteen camp teachers are provided by the Government. Some of these teachers travel from house to house but several settlements have resident teachers. The number of children receiving education in the colony in 1947 was 376.

Two scholarships, for a period of three years, are awarded annually to successful candidates between the ages of 13 and 14½ years at the British school in Monte Video. The first scholarships commenced in February, 1943.

(Note.—"Camp" is the term applied locally to the country districts outside Stanley.)

Information

An information officer has been recently appointed.

Health

For medical purposes the Colony is divided into four areas each of which is supervised by a medical officer. The hospital is in Stanley in charge of the Senior Medical Officer. It is too small and out of date but extensions are being built. A motor fishing vessel specially equipped for the purpose is used to carry urgent cases from outlying places to hospital and it is hoped that an ambulance plane will shortly be in use for emergencies.

The general health of the Colony is good but in the past two years epidemics of mumps, measles, rubella and streptococcal throat have lowered the standard since the people have little natural resistance.

Ante-natal and child-welfare clinics held weekly in the hospital are well attended. Routine examination of the school children is made twice a year.

Maternity cases are encouraged to come into hospital as many of the outlying farms are very far from medical help.

The chief causes of minor ill-health is the common cold and a mild, endemic gastro-enteritis which reaches epidemic form in late spring and early autumn.

The dental officer is attached to the medical department.

Labour

There is a general workers' union entitled the Labour Federation which includes practically the whole labour force of the Colony.

Welfare

Although there is no special Welfare Department its purposes are served by the Medical Department and the Labour Federation.

COMMUNICATION

Internal communication is maintained by sea and horses, but there are no roads beyond the immediate vicinity of Stanley, the traveller being guided by natural landmarks.

Communication between Stanley and the outside world is effected principally through Monte Video, to which port a service is maintained by the s.s. *Fitzroy* and *Lafonia*, belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, and running on a mail contract renewed annually from 1941.

The distance from Stanley to Monte Video is rather more than 1,000 miles and the time taken on the voyage by the s.s. *Fitzroy* is about five days. Opportunities for the receipt and despatch of mails are available every few weeks.

The inter-insular service for mails and passengers is maintained by s.s. *Fitzroy*.

When ice conditions allow communication with the ports in the Dependencies is kept up by the m/v *John Biscoe*.

There are two wireless stations for external traffic, one at Stanley and one at Cumberland Bay, in South Georgia. A smaller station at Fox Bay on the West Falkland is maintained for inter-insular communication. The principal farm stations on East Falkland Island are connected by telephone with the Stanley exchange and those on West Falkland Island with the Government headquarters at Fox Bay.

The usual postal services are available and include use of air letter forms for correspondence within the Commonwealth

All mail travels by sea as far as Monte Video—about 5 days voyage.

The radio-telegraphic station communicates with England direct. The tariff includes the usual reduced variants for greetings, etc.

PUBLIC FINANCE (FALKLAND ISLANDS)

The principal sources of revenue are—

	£
Customs Duties	22,830
Income and Companies Tax	17,000
Interest on Land Sales Fund	9,000
Electrical and Telegraph Dept.	8,873
Post Office	6,560

The largest heads of expenditure are—

Public Works	39,186
Medical	10,943
Education	10,072
Administration	9,409
Agriculture	7,821

Year.	Colony.		Dependencies.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1938	72,565	77,635	11,457	11,457
1939	61,906	74,568	13,738	13,738
1940	66,435	83,646	13,877	13,877
1941	71,539	74,114	8,255	14,865
1942	92,128	99,409	8,803	15,341
1943	91,454	96,855	10,503	14,355
1944	172,643	158,770	14,272	15,133
1945	110,677	102,470	13,283	14,447
1946	198,879	222,164	119,084	83,660
1947	84,813	118,083	36,975	30,433

Assets, December, 1947—Colony, £242,405; Dependencies (including Research Fund), £259,688
There is no Public Debt.

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Currency and Banking

The currency is British coinage and local £5, £1 and 10*s.* notes. There are no private banks in the Colony. On 1st April, 1888, a Government Savings Bank was established, in which, on 31st December, 1947, the deposits were £491,889, belonging to 1,821 depositors.

Production and Trade

The inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are occupied in sheep farming, the whole acreage of the Colony being divided into large sheep runs. Wool is the principal product but tallow and hides are also exported. There were on 30th June, 1947, 604,136 sheep, 10,950 cattle and 3,192 horses in the islands.

The whaling field of the Dependencies, in which whaling by modern methods was first carried on in 1904, became more productive than all those in the rest of the world combined, but declined greatly with the development of pelagic whaling. Seal oil is also produced.

In the case of the Colony, exports in 1947 amounted to £265,096; 95·9 per cent. went to the United Kingdom and 51·5 per cent. of the imports came from the British Empire; in the case of the Dependencies 23·25 per cent. (excluding importations from the high seas for re-exportation) came from the British Empire, mainly from the United Kingdom.

Dependencies exports during 1947 amounted to £1,949,492. Of this total £1,219,924 or 64·64 per cent. was consigned to the United Kingdom.

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED

Year.	Falkland Islands.		Dependencies.	
	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1938	71,188	72,938	207,198	313,015
1939	117,143	118,754	220,183	351,290
1940	47,529	82,359	154,530	213,703
1941	22,154	24,868	34,345	62,416
1942	25,048	25,048	—	50,700
1943	25,772	77,473	—	34,079
1944	8,491	8,571	—	72,414
1945	35,438	35,438	57,054	170,783
1946	12,922	13,527	218,307	278,493
1947	19,724	50,850	177,761	242,945

IMPORTS

Falkland Islands

Year.	From United Kingdom.	From Other British Countries.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1938	78,989	4,072	30,940	114,001
1939	67,853	408	26,159	94,420
1940	103,047	5,188	41,050	149,285
1941	82,302	15,860	43,837	141,999
1942	73,685	8,726	59,031	141,442
1943	56,912	25,451	116,228	198,591
1944	55,880	11,943	107,318	175,141
1945	61,247	23,365	79,874	164,486
1946	108,602	10,022	102,935	221,559
1947	122,324	3,637	118,406	244,367

Dependencies

Year.	From United Kingdom.	From Other British Countries.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1938	38,972	24	233,433	272,429
1939	33,626	—	259,968	293,594
1940	31,577	—	764,868	796,445
1941	2,140	2,405	397,550	402,095
1942	331	—	109,742	110,073
1943	—	—	162,217	162,217
1944	—	—	274,239	274.239
1945	85,554	—	462,672	548,226
1946	130,633	174	593,271	724,078
1947	182,301	—	603,596	785,897

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EXPORTS

Falkland Islands

Year.	To United Kingdom	To Other British Countries.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1938	184,286	—	16,420	200,706
1939	187,318	—	12,680	199,998
1940	193,666	—	6,726	200,392
1941	207,325	—	3,072	210,397
1942	199,548	—	1,985	201,533
1943	244,955	—	3,658	248,613
1944	218,700	—	3,894	222,594
1945	199,531	—	4,047	203,578
1946	259,425	—	34,488	293,913
1947	259,321	—	5,775	265,096

Dependencies

Year.	To United Kingdom.	To Other British Countries.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1938	205,726	—	257,186	462,912
1939	147,825	—	324,064	471,889
1940	1,031,843	—	2,766	1,034,609
1941	560	—	546,704	547,264
1942	54,468	—	124,551	179,019
1943	—	—	576,753	576,753
1944	24,538	—	327,255	351,793
1945	318,922	—	273,284	592,206
1946	576,685	—	417,284	993,969
1947	1,219,924	—	729,568	1,949,492

GOVERNORS

From 1833 to 1842 the settlement was in charge of a naval officer.

1842 Lieut. R. C. Moody, R.S. B.M.
1848 W. H. Rennie.
1855 Captain T. E. L. Moore, R.N.
1962 Captain J. G. McKenzie, R.N.
1866 W. F. C. Robinson.
1870 Colonel G. A. K. D'Arcy.
1876 T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G.
1880 Thomas Kerr.
1887 Thomas Kerr, C.M.G.
1891 Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.
1897 Sir W. Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir W. L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G.
1915 Sir W. Douglas Young, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1920 Sir John Middleton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1927 Sir Arnold Hodson, K.C.M.G.
1931 Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G.
1935 Sir Herbert Henniker-Heaton, K.C.M.G.
1941 Sir Allan Cardinall, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1946 G. Miles Clifford, C.M.G., O.B.E., E.D.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Ex-officio—Governor, Colonial Secretary, Senior Medical Officer.
Nominated—D. W. Roberts, O.B.E., A. G. Barton, R. W. S. Winter.
Clerk—L. W. Aldridge.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex officio—Governor, Colonial Secretary, Senior Medical Officer.
Nominated—V. A. H. Biggs, A. G. Barton, D. W. Roberts, O.B.E., K. W. Luxton and R. W. S. Winter.
Clerk—L. W. Aldridge.

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Norway and Uruguay—D. W. Roberts, O.B.E. (*Vice-Consul*).
Chile—E. G. Rowe (*Vice-Consul*).
France—A. Newing (*Consular Agent*).

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The Falkland Islands, by V. F. Boyson. O.U.P., 1924, 15*s.*
The Struggle for the Falkland Islands: a Study in Legal and Diplomatic History, by Julius Goebel. Yale University Press, 1927, 23*s.*
South Georgia: The British Empire's Subantarctic Outpost, by L. Harrison-Matthews. Simpkin Marshall, 1931, 15*s.*
South Latitude, by F. D. Omnaney. Longmans Green, 1938, 9*s.* 6*d.*
Whaling in the Antarctic, by A. G. Bennett. Blackwood, 1931, 7*s.* 6*d.*

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—G. Miles Clifford, C.M.G., O.B.E., E.D. £1,500 and duty allowance £350.

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COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Colonial Secretary—A. B. Mathews, O.B.E. £1,000 and quarters.
Legal Secretary—R. W. S. Winter. £800 and quarters.
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils—L. W. Aldridge, M.B.E., J.P. £400–10–500.
Head Printer—H. H. Sedgwick. £250–10–350.

AGRICULTURAL

Director of Agriculture—J. P. Oliver, £750–50–850 and quarters.

AUDIT

Auditor-in-Charge—R. S. Boumphrey, £650–50–700 plus £50 duty allowance and quarters.

CUSTOMS

Collector—B. N. Biggs. £280–20–360.

EDUCATIONAL

Superintendent of Education and Headmaster, Government School, Stanley—H. L. Baker, M.A. £500–25–600–30–630 and quarters.

LEGAL

Registrar-General, Registrar of Supreme Court—H. Bennet. £280–20–360.

MEDICAL

Senior Medical Officer—R. S. Slessor. £1,000 and quarters.
Medical Officers—G. D. Arthur, J. I. Stafford, T. J. Gilmore. £600–20–700 and quarters.
Dental Surgeon—G. Roberts. £600–20–700 and quarters.

MILITARY

Hon. Commandant—Lt.-Col. A. B. Mathews, O.B.E.
Commanding Officer, Falkland Islands Defence Force—Vacant.

POLICE AND PRISONS

Chief Constable and Keeper of Prisons—A. H. Jenkins. £250–10–350 and quarters.

PORT AND MARINE

Harbour Master—Duties performed by Executive Engineer, Public Works Department. Allowance £50 p.a. (non-pensionable).

POST OFFICE

Stanley

Postmaster—E. W. Enestrom. £280–20–360.

Electrical and Telegraphs

Supervisor—A. Mercer. £400–10–500.

PUBLIC WORKS

Executive Engineer—E. F. Bunting. £600–30–720 and quarters.

SCIENTIFIC

Government Naturalist—J. E. Hamilton, I.S.O. £650 and quarters.

TREASURY

Stanley

Financial Secretary—*See* Colonial Secretary.
Officer-in-Charge, Treasury—E. F. Lellman. £400–25–500.

DEPENDENCIES

South Georgia

Administrative Officer—A. I. Fleuret, M.B.E., E.D. £600, £100 duty allowance and quarters.

FIJI

SITUATION AND AREA.

The colony of Fiji comprises all islands, rocks and reefs lying between latitude 15° and 21° S., and between longitude 178° W. and 176° E. It is distant from Sydney 1,743 miles, and from Auckland 1,148 miles. The Tonga or Friendly Islands lie 420 miles to the south-east of Suva, and Samoa 645 miles to the north-east. The French colony of New Caledonia lies to the westward about 700 miles. There are about 250 islands in the group; but this includes mere uninhabited rocks and islets.

The dependency of Rotuma consists of all islands, rocks and reefs between 12° and 15° S., and between 175° and 180° E.

The principal inhabited islands are Viti Levu, 4,011 square miles, Vanua Levu, 2,137 square miles, Taveuni, 168 square miles, Kandavu, 158 square miles, Koro, 40 square miles, Ngau, 54 square miles, and Ovalau, 40 square miles. The total area of the colony (including Rotuma, 18 square miles) is approximately 7,040 square miles (nearly equal to Wales).

CLIMATE

The climate of Fiji is oceanic. The south-east trade-wind blows from May to November and during the remaining months the direction of the wind is variable. Between December and April when hot northerly winds blow from the equator the temperature may rise to 92° and the humidity may reach saturation point. The total average annual rainfall varies in the well-defined "wet" and "dry" zones from 60 to 140 inches and the temperature varies from a minimum of 59° to a maximum of 96°, though for some years now it has not exceeded 92°.

There is a great variety of temperature and climate to be found in the group. The highest temperature at Suva in 1947 was 91·5° on 14th January, and the lowest 60·4° on 18th October. The total rainfall was 128·27 inches. and the average annual rainfall 120·60 inches. The rainfall extends over the whole year, but May to October is usually the driest period. Between November and April, the wet season, hurricanes and cyclonic storms occasionally occur, December to March being the months of greatest frequency.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The more important islands are hilly and mountainous, rising, in many places, more or less abruptly from the shore. The highest point in the Colony is Mount Victoria (4,341 feet) in Viti Levu. The hills are generally of a grand and

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picturesque outline, being composed for the most part of old volcanic lavas. Upon the south-eastern or windward sides the islands are covered with dense forests. The lower lands are more lightly timbered, and were probably mostly under cultivation at a not distant period when the native population was much larger. On these flats the soil is almost everywhere deep, easily worked and especially rich in humic acid. The northern and north-western sides of the larger islands, *i.e.*, the leeward sides, are characterised by a comparative absence of forest lands; and here hills or plains are covered with long reeds or grass, and dotted with clumps of Casuarina and Pandanus.

Gold is produced from the Tavua and Vunda districts in the north and north-western sections of Viti Levu Island; prospecting activities are in progress in these and other localities. The gold is generally associated with flow-rocks of Tertiary age or their tuffaceous equivalents. It occurs in the free condition, associated with sulphides, and as telluride. Base metal ores, carrying low precious-metal values, are known to occur in various parts of the colony, but production has not yet resulted therefrom. The mining industry occupies second place in the industries of the colony. In 1947, 134,922 fine ounces of gold valued at £F1,288,780 and 34,933 fine ounces of silver valued at £F7,291 were exported.

The country is well watered. Frequent rains keep alive the sources of the thousands of small affluents feeding the main rivers. Of these rivers the Rewa stands first. It is navigable for boats, punts, or flat-bottomed launches, for 40 or 50 miles from its mouth. Several large streams fall into it, the sources of which lie in the high mountains of the interior 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Besides these, the Singatoka, the Nandi, and Mba rivers, with many others, drain the principal watersheds of Viti Levu. In Vanua Levu the rivers are not so large, though they are nearly as numerous. The largest river, the Ndreketi, is navigable for craft of considerable size for a distance of 15 miles from its mouth. Almost every valley in the group has its stream or brook, from which the native occupants irrigate their plantations of "ndalo" or taro (*Colocasia antiquorum*).

Fiji is as rich in harbours and roadsteads as it is in rivers. Each island is surrounded by a barrier reef, and, with few exceptions, is accessible through passages usually found opposite to the most considerable valley or river. Between this river and the shore ships lie safely at anchor, protected by an indestructible natural breakwater.

The principal island of the Rotuma group is approximately nine miles long by three miles broad and contains about 9,000 acres. The staple export is copra. Lying to the north-west from two to four miles from the shore are three islets, Hatana, Hofliua and Uea. None of these is now inhabited, although people visit them occasionally to cut copra or to collect seabirds' eggs.

Population

The aboriginal population of Fiji belongs to the darker of the two great Polynesian families, but, living on the confines of the fairer race, its blood has received considerable admixture. It was estimated in 1859 at 200,000; and in 1871 at 140,000. By the epidemic of measles which occurred in 1875 it was reduced by more than one-fourth. A census was taken on 3rd October, 1946, and the population of the colony was:—

Europeans	4,594
Part Europeans	6,129
Fijians	118,083
Rotumans	3,313
Indians	120,414
Polynesians	1,025
Melanesians	1,483
Micronesians	1,209
Chinese	2,874
Others	514
Total	259,638

The European population of Suva and its suburbs at the October, 1946 census was 2,266.

The births among the Fijian population in 1947 totalled 4,621, and the deaths 1,828. The birth rate was 38·11 and the death rate 15·08 per mil.

The estimated total population as at 31st December, 1947 was 269,294.

Religion

The European and Fijian population is predominantly Christian. Most of the Indians in the colony are Hindus, but there are Muslim and Christian minorities.

The numerically strongest Christian denomination is the Methodist. The Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist missions have established stations throughout the colony. The Roman Catholic Mission was made a bishopric in 1887. Suva is the centre of the Anglican diocese of Polynesia, and the site of a pro-cathedral. There are Anglican churches at Levuka, Lautoka and Lambassa. A station for Solomon islanders living in Fiji has been established at Wailoku.

There is a Presbyterian church in Suva.

The 1946 census revealed the following figures of adherents to the undermentioned Christian denominations:—

Church of England	3,832
Methodist	109,944
Presbyterian	736
Roman Catholic	18,920
Seventh Day Adventists ..	2,339

Of the Indian population 99,404 are Hindus and 16,932 are Mohammedan.

History

The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643, and visited by Captain Cook in 1774. Captain Bligh, on his memorable voyage in the launch of the *Bounty*, sighted part of the group in 1789, and was chased by a canoe from the island of Waya, in the Yasawa group. Missionaries settled in Fiji in 1835, and, after a time, met with great success.

In 1858, Thakombau, the most powerful chief of Fiji, offered the sovereignty of the islands to Great Britain. The offer was declined by the Duke of Newcastle in 1862. About that time the demand for cotton, owing to the American civil war, led to an influx of Europeans into Fiji for the purpose of cotton cultivation. In June, 1871, certain Europeans set up a Fijian Government, with the principal chief, Thakombau, as king. A constitution was agreed upon, and a parliament elected. The parliament and the government before long drifted into mutual hostility, and the ministry latterly governed without the aid of the parliament.

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The question of annexing Fiji had been agitated both in Australia and England since 1869 on many grounds, and in 1873 the Earl of Kimberley commissioned Commodore Goodenough, commanding the squadron on the station, and Mr. E. L. Layard, Her Majesty's consul in Fiji, to investigate and report on the matter. These commissioners, in 1874, reported an offer of the cession of the sovereignty of the islands from the chiefs, with the assent of the Europeans, but on certain terms which were not acceptable, and Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South Wales, was despatched to Fiji in 1874 to negotiate. This mission was completely successful, and the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Her Majesty by Thakombau, the chief of Mbau, Maafu, who was chief of the so-called Lau Confederacy, which included not only the Lau Islands, but Taveuni and the greater part of Vanua Levu, and the other principal chiefs, in a deed of cession dated 10th October, 1874. A charter was shortly afterwards issued by Her Majesty, erecting the islands into a separate colony, and providing for their government.

Levuka, in the island of Ovalau, was at first selected as the European capital, but during the year 1882 the seat of government was transferred to Suva, on the south coast of the island of Viti Levu, which has a fine harbour.

Rotuma was discovered by the *Pandora* in 1793, and named Granville Island. In 1879 the three principal Rotuman chiefs offered the islands to Great Britain and they were annexed 13th May, 1881.

Constitution

The constitution is regulated by Letters Patent of 2nd April, 1937. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary, together with two other officials and four unofficial members nominated by the Governor.

Under the Letters Patent, the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, three *ex officio* members (official), not more than 13 nominated official members, five European members (three elected and two nominated), five native nominated members and five Indian members (three elected and two nominated).

Administration

Fiji is divided into four administrative districts, under the control of district commissioners, who have one or more district officers to assist them. Headquarters are at Suva in the Southern and Eastern District, Lautoka in the Western District, Lambasa in the Northern District.

Each administrative district contains a number of native provinces, of which there are 14 altogether in the colony. A district commissioner represents the Secretary for Fijian Affairs in matters connected with native administration within his district.

Suva, the capital of Fiji, is controlled by a Town Council, constituted under the Local Government (Towns) Ordinance, 1947, having three European councillors elected by the European electors, three Indian councillors elected by the Indian electors and three councillors appointed by the Governor.

Lautoka, the main centre of the Western District is controlled by a Town Board constituted under the Towns Ordinance, 1935, and has two official and six unofficial members nominated by the Governor.

Levuka, the old capital of Fiji, is controlled by a Township Board, which, together with the Boards for the townships of Nausori, Mba, Lambasa and Nandi, is constituted under the Townships Ordinance which provides for the nomination by the Governor of both official and unofficial members.

The Fijians retain a large share of self-government. Their system of village and district councils has been recognised and improved, and supplemented by annual meetings of the high chiefs and other representatives of each province. The Council of Chiefs makes recommendations on Fijian affairs, and bills affecting Fijians may be referred to this council for consideration before being submitted to the Legislative Council. There is a Fijian Affairs Board, consisting of the Secretary for Fijian Affairs (*chairman*), the five Fijian members of Legislative Council, and a legal adviser. The Board submits to the Governor recommendations and proposals for the benefit of the Fijian people and considers questions relating to their good government and well-being referred to it by the Governor. It has the power to make regulations providing for the peace, order and good government of Fijians, for communal services, the provision of public services and the imposition of rates, for sanitation and fishing and regarding the jurisdiction, powers and procedure of Fijian Courts and magistrates civil and criminal cases. All such regulations have to receive the sanction of the Legislative Council, but provisional approval may be granted by the Secretary for Fijian Affairs. The Board is the controlling financial authority in Fijian administration and has power to regulate the conditions of employment of persons in its service. The Secretary for Fijian Affairs is the executive officer of Fijian local government. He is directly responsible to the Governor and, in appropriate matters, to the Legislative Council for the good government of the Fijians as a whole.

In Rotuma, where the natives differ entirely from Fijians in language and in polity, a district officer is the chief executive authority. He also presides over the Rotuma Court of Justice, styled "The District Officer's Court". The District Officer is *ex officio* a magistrate with powers to hold magistrates courts of the second class, and may take evidence in indictable cases for transmission to the Supreme Court.

The main island is divided into seven districts, over each of which is a chief appointed by the Governor, and is administered by the district officer with the assistance of a council of chiefs, held monthly. The council, an advisory body, consists of the district officer (chairman), the seven district chiefs, the native medical practitioner, one teacher, and one representative from each district.

A Rotuma Regulation Board, consisting of the district officer and between five and ten Rotumans, makes regulations relating to the good government and well-being of the natives. All such regulations are subject to approval by the Legislative Council of Fiji.

Social Services

Education

The Education Ordinance (Cap. 103), passed in 1929, constituted the Department of Education, and established the Board of Education, consisting of the Director of Education and not more than eight other members nominated by the Governor. The ordinance gives very wide powers to the Board to control all phases of education. The

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most important are the registering of schools and teachers, the allocation of grants-in-aid and the determination of the instruction to be given.

The Education Rating Ordinance (Cap. 104) authorises the levying of a special rate in the education districts of Suva and Levuka to meet one-half of the net cost incurred by the Government in maintaining European schools within the limits of the districts.

There are two grammar schools for Europeans in Suva, one for boys and one for girls, and a public school in Levuka for boys and girls, all under Government control and with hostels attached. The roll number during 1948 at the two grammar schools was 616, and at the Levuka public school 213 (boys and girls).

The Queen Victoria Memorial School provides for the higher education of Fijians, and is maintained from public revenue: the school is at present in temporary quarters, its buildings having been requisitioned during the war for a military hospital; but a most attractive new coastal site has been selected, and building will commence in 1949.

A secondary school for Indians (mainly boys) is maintained from public funds near Lautoka.

Schools for primary education may be conducted by any properly constituted and approved authority or by Government. Six provincial schools established by the Government over 20 years ago serve as boarding schools for Fijians. These schools are consolidated in a large intermediate boarding school at Lodoni on the western coast of Viti Levu. An intermediate school for Fijian girls is also being established.

A technical school for all races is maintained at Suva and a similar school is being constructed at Levuka.

In 1947 there were 454 schools in the colony, including 303 Fijian registered and recognised schools, with an average enrolment of 25,800, and 117 registered and recognised schools for Indians, with an average enrolment of 17,792.

In 1948 teacher training in the colony was consolidated by the establishment of a Government Teachers' Training College with a roll of 280 students, Fijians and Indians of both sexes.

Information Services

The Public Relations Office performs the triple task of telling the people of Fiji about Government proposals and achievements, providing news about Fiji for use overseas, and passing on to the people of the colony information about British Commonwealth affairs. It is the channel through which all official statements pass to the press and the local broadcasting station.

The Public Relations Office provides local broadcast and telegraphed news services and prepares and presents programmes of entertainment, news, and general information, to Fijian and Indian listeners in Fijian and Hindustani respectively.

A weekly cyclostyled bulletin, "News from Fiji", is sent to overseas information departments; newspapers and news agencies. A printed pamphlet, "Fiji Information", is published quarterly.

A photographic section supplies photographs for use in local and overseas publicity and prints are available for sale in Fiji.

Close liaison is maintained with the unofficial Fiji Publicity Board and Tourist Bureau, which gives advice and help to tourists and visitors to the Colony.

Health

The Central Medical School in Suva, which has a teaching staff of one whole-time medical officer, who is the principal, an assistant principal and 14 honorary lecturers, was founded in 1884 for the training of Fijian youths; but since 1928 its benefits have been available to other Western Pacific territories, and its graduates, now numbering 296, include Fijians, Fiji Indians, Western Samoans, Eastern Samoans, Tongans, Gilbertese, Ellice Islanders, Solomon Islanders, New Hebrideans, Rotumans, Nauruans, Cook Islanders and Nieue Islanders.

From this school are sent out native assistant medical practitioners who work among their own people, not only treating the sick and attending to native health conditions in the villages, but also forming a bridge for the conveyance of European medical thought to the native mind: a system which has been responsible more than any other single factor for winning the confidence of the Fijians in modern medicine and surgery.

In several of the provinces, hospitals and dispensaries for the use of Fijians and others have been opened and in each of these is an assistant medical practitioner either in sole charge or acting as house surgeon under the European medical officer. In addition there are well-equipped general hospitals for all races at Suva, Lautoka, Levuka and Lambasa. The military hospital at Tamavua was converted into a tuberculosis hospital in 1946 with 150 beds with room for expansion. There is a public mental hospital in Suva, and on the island of Makongai a colony for the segregation and treatment of those afflicted with leprosy.

All these institutions are owned and maintained by the Government. The hospital at Makongai deserves special mention, as it has achieved world fame because of its success in the treatment of leprosy. The nursing system there, the personnel of which is drawn from the Roman Catholic Order of Mary, is of outstanding merit.

In 1923, with the assistance of £20,500 subscribed by the public, the Colonial War Memorial Hospital was erected on a commanding site within the town boundaries of Suva. It is controlled by Government and staffed with four resident medical officers and an adequate number of trained and pupil nurses. It now accommodates 274 patients of all races, and may soon be enlarged by the addition of new obstetric, isolation and mental observation sections. Its equipment and general facilities conform with the standards of modern general hospitals in other countries.

A teaching branch of the Colonial War Memorial Hospital which is of ever-growing importance is its school for training of non-European nurses in general nursing, obstetrics and public health nursing. The number of pupil nurses has been increased to 100 and a principal and one tutor-sister undertake a large portion of the teaching, working directly under the supervision of the matron and nursing superintendent. A further step of far-reaching importance is the possibility of the Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Tamavua Hospital and the Suva Health Office being used as a post-graduate centre not only for nurses trained in Fiji but for non-European nurses trained in other Western Pacific territories. Such an accomplishment would make this nursing school a fitting complement to the Central Medical School.

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Lautoka Hospital is another school for non-European nurses and here 45 pupil nurses are in training. A tutor-sister has been appointed to take charge, and the curriculum is identical to that at the Colonial War Memorial Central Nursing School, Suva.

Owing to the high death-rate among Fijian infants and young children, the Government instituted in 1927 a special infant welfare organisation. It is based on putting as much responsibility as possible into the hands of the natives, and has proved most successful. Since its inception there has been a steady decline in the infant mortality rate of the Fijian people. The work of the trained staff, which is both European and native, is greatly helped by a system under which, in almost every village, women volunteer workers are appointed to take care of the children of that village.

In recent years a special mosquito control branch of the Medical Department has been established. Its first task was to undertake clearing and drainage work in the vicinity of ports and airfields so as to lessen the danger of the introduction of the *anopheles* mosquito from the malarial areas to the north of Fiji, with which there was a great increase of air and sea traffic during the war. A campaign to eradicate the local filaria-carrying mosquito is in operation.

Labour

The Labour Department is in charge of labour welfare and derives its status and authority from the Labour Ordinance, 1947. The executive staff consists of the Commissioner of Labour, one labour officer and five labour inspectors. The department carries out the usual functions of labour departments in the colonies, including the promotion of harmony in industrial relations and the safeguarding and promotion of the general welfare of workmen. The question of old age pensions is under consideration, and meantime destitution is dealt with by assistance from public funds. The Industrial Associations Ordinance (Cap. 79) and the Industrial Disputes (Conciliation and Arbitration) Ordinance (Cap. 80), provide machinery for collective bargaining, which has begun to make some headway. The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 81) compensates for accidents throughout industry, including workers in agricultural employment. Compensation for occupational diseases is also provided. Factory legislation is in course of preparation.

Numerous Labour Conventions have been adopted and are enforced by departmental officials; existing legislative enactments fully implementing same. These conventions cover :— Minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment. Night work of young persons. Minimum age for children employed at sea. Rights of association of workers. Workmens compensation in agriculture. Minimum age young persons employed as trimmers and stokers. Compulsory medical examination of young persons employed at sea. Equality of terms for national and foreign workers. Workmens compensation. Protection of workers loading and unloading ships. Employment of women during the night. Workmens compensation for occupational diseases. Employment of women in underground work in mines. Regulations for recruiting workers. Regulations of written contracts f employment of indigenous workers.

The colony has agreed to be bound by the recommendations of the 1944 and 1945 International Labour Conferences regarding minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories, and the Labour Ordinance, 1947, takes the necessary powers. Regulations to give fuller effect to these recommendations are in course of preparation.

Further information may be found in the annual report of the Commissioner of Labour.

COMMUNICATIONS

Roads and Tramways

There is no railway in the colony. The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. owns various tramlines connecting with estates, and these tramlines are in certain cases open to public use. On Viti Levu a circular all-weather motor road 323 miles long connects Suva with Tailevu, Tavua, Mba, Lautoka, Nandi, Singatoka and Navua. Branch roads afford access to other centres of settlement, including the mining area of Vatukoula and the hill station at Nandarivatu.

There are 19 miles of road on Ovalau and 40 miles on Taveuni.

On the island of Vanua Levu there are two disconnected road systems, one following the coast for 30 miles from Savusavu and the other connecting Lambasa with settlements in the vicinity.

Shipping

There is a direct cargo service from the United Kingdom.

There is a regular steamship communication with Australia, New Zealand, Canada and U.S.A. Inter-island communication is maintained by regular steamer or cutter services.

Suva and Levuka are ports of registry under the Merchant Shipping Act.

The number of local vessels trading within the colony and holding sea-going certificates from the Marine Board during 1948 was :—

Owned by :	*No.*	*Tons.*
Europeans	45	1,565
Natives	10	145
Others	13	298
	68	2,008

The number of merchant vessels entered from overseas at the three ports of entry in the colony during the year 1947 was 176, the total registered tonnage being 523,169.

Air

There are two airfields on Viti Levu, one near Nandi on the west coast and the other at Nausori, 13 miles from Suva. There is a seaplane base at Lauthala Bay, close to Suva. There are air services between Fiji and New Zealand, Australia, Tonga, Western Samoa, Cook Islands and the New Hebrides, but time-tables are subject to variation. Trans-Pacific air services make regular calls at Fiji.

The numbers of aircraft entered in from overseas during the year were :—

	British	*Foreign*	*Total*
Laucala Bay ..	116	—	116
Nadi	172	277	449
Nausori	89	1	90
Total ..	377	278	655

Postal and Telegraphs

The only regular outlet for overseas surface mails at present is via New Zealand every twenty-eight days, but mails are also despatched at

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irregular intervals as opportunities offer via Australia and Canada. The position will improve with the resumption of normal shipping services.

There is a weekly air mail service with New Zealand and a bi-weekly air service with Australia and Canada. Air mails for the United Kingdom and Europe, India and British Empire countries en route are forwarded via Australia.

Agreements for the exchange of money orders and parcels are in force with Great Britain, India, Australia, New Zealand, Tonga and Canada, and with the United States of America for parcels only.

Imperial postal orders are issued and paid at the five principal post offices.

Telephone Exchanges are in operation at Suva, Nausori, Navua, Nadroga, Nadi, Lautoka, Ba, Vatukoula, Tavua and Raki Raki on the island of Viti Levu, which are linked by trunks with Suva. Exchanges have been established at Levuka on Ovalau and Labasa on Vanualevu.

Overseas telegraph communications by cable are maintained by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., and by wireless by Amalgamated Wireless (Aust.), Ltd.

The internal telegraph service is maintained by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. Communication is by wireless between Suva and Levuka, Labasa, Waiyevo, Savu Savu, Nabouwalu, Makogai, Lakeba, Loma Loma, Kadavu, Rabi and Rotuma, and by land line with Navua, Nadroga, Nadi, Lautoka, Ba, Vatukoula, Tavua, Raki Raki, Nausori, Vunidawa and Korovou.

Public Finance

The Public Debt of the Colony comprises the following loans of which the last two were raised locally.

Loan		*Amount* £F.
5% Public Purposes Loan	1955	190,263
4% Public Works Loan	1959	172,046
3% Public Works Loan	1960–70	363,233
2½% Fiji War Loan	1951–53	552,135
3½% Redemption Loan	1966–71	530,000

The whole of the proceeds of the 2½ per cent. War Loan were re-lent to his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for expenditure on Imperial defence.

A comparison of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony for the year 1945, 1946 and 1947 is as follows :—

	Assets £F.	*Liabilities* £F.	*Balance being excess of Assets over Liabilities at 31st December* £F.
1945	2,950,823	1,153,268	797,555
1946	3,150,480	2,163,005	987,475
1947	3,643,412	2,270,359	1,373,053

The main heads of Taxation and the yield from each during the year 1947 were as follows : Customs Duties including Import Duties, Port and Customs Service Tax, Wharfage Light and Tonnage Duties, £F.1,476,881 ; Income Tax, £F.641,467 ; Licences, £F.63,657 ; Residential Tax, £45,566 ; Entertainment Tax, £F.7,879 ; Stamp Duties, £9,252 ; Death and Gift Duties, £31,026.

Customs duties account for just over half of the Revenue of the Colony and practically all imports are taxed.

The Customs tariff is, in general, on an *ad-valorem* basis, and, until the end of 1947 duty was assessed on the value of goods at the port of shipment ; practically all products of the British Empire receive preferential treatment, provided that British Empire material and labour represent not less than 25 per cent. of the value of the goods and that the final processes of manufacture are performed within the British Empire. A few special items require 50 per cent. or 75 per cent. Empire content. At the end of 1947 the Port and Customs Service Tax at the rate of 6 per cent. on all imports was abolished and the basis of assessment of customs duty on imported goods at the port of origin altered to c.i.f. values at the port of landing. The Port and Customs Service Tax on exports at the rate of 1 per cent. remains and an additional export tax of 10*s.* a ton on sugar is also collected. In November, 1948, the duties on certain imported foodstuffs of Empire origin were removed, also most of those on machinery of Empire origin required for developing primary industries. The duties on similar foodstuffs and machinery of foreign origin have been reduced proportionately.

The main heads of expenditure in 1947 were as follows : Charges on account of Public Debt, £F.89,197 ; Pensions, Gratuities and Compassionate allowances, 86,815 ; Departmental annually recurrent expenditure, 1,444,617 ; Works annually recurrent, £258,842 ; Works Extraordinary, £56,307 ; expenditure from Surplus Balances, £27,156. In addition to expenditure under Works Extraordinary and from Surplus Balances, £F.169,448, was spent on works which form part of the Colony's Development plan. This amount has been provisionally met from an advance account opened in 1946 pending a decision as to which items may eventually be charged to a loan or other sources of finance. Expenditure from this advance account in 1946 amounted to £F.196,850.

Public Revenue and Expenditure

Year.	*Revenue.* £	*Expenditure.* £
1938 ..	889,514	966,957
1939 ..	930,866	1,095,928
1940 ..	942,614	947,721
1941 ..	1,125,478	1,069,046
1942 ..	1,273,690	1,152,545
1943 ..	1,820,898	1,510,338
1944 ..	1,739,383	1,614,224
1945 ..	1,692,518	1,796,667
1946 ..	2,157,195	1,981,629
1947 ..	2,556,593	2,096,034

Fuller particulars are to be found in the Annual Trade Reports.

Currency and Banking

Legislation in 1933 and 1934 provided for the issue of Government currency notes and coin which follow the United Kingdom currency denominations.

The Fiji pound is linked to sterling by law at the fixed rate of £F.111 = £100 sterling.

The circulation at 31st December, 1947, was :—

Notes	£F.2,162,638
Coin	248,227

The Bank of New South Wales has branches at Suva and Lautoka, and four agencies ; the Bank of New Zealand has a branch at Suva.

A Government Savings Bank was opened in 1908.

The Head Office of the Bank is in Suva and there are 23 branches. Depositors total, 37,480, and the balance to their credit on 31st December, 1947, was £1,255,185.

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Industries, Trade and Customs

The trade and commerce of the colony depend on three staple industries, viz., (1) the cultivation, manufacture and export of sugar; (2) the mining of gold; and (3) the cultivation, manufacture and export of copra (the dried kernel of the coconut).

The principal exports at the date of the annexation of the colony were copra, cotton (Sea Island), and maize, but the export of maize was soon displaced by that of sugar. Cotton continued to be the third export in point of value until the year 1882, after which it gradually subsided until the year 1888, when only 3½ tons were exported.

Exports of the produce of the Colony in 1947 totalled £5,816,331. The principal exports were sugar, gold and copra. The quantities and value exported in 1947 were: sugar, 112,433 tons, value £2,840,307; gold, 134,922 ozs., value £1,288,780 and copra, 27,490 tons, value £966,246.

The other principal exports in 1947 consisted of coconut oil, 6,570 tons, value £440,189; bananas, 242,206 bunches, value £72,867; biscuits, 955,756 lb., value £29,345; molasses, 21,982 tons, value £21,982; canned pineapple, 551,488 lb., value £15,896; hides, 12,411 in number, value £12,645; beche-de-mer, 112,703 lb., value £9,168; silver, 34,933 oz., value £7,291; trocas shell, 105 tons, value £6,525 and green ginger, 242,559 lb., value £5,437.

Dairying is an established industry and there are factories for the manufacture of soap and biscuits. The latter supply a considerable proportion of local requirements and also an increasing proportion of the requirements of neighbouring Pacific Islands.

There are also two mills for the production of coconut oil and other by-products of copra such as coconut meal and one mill for the production of candlenut oil. The quantity of candlenut oil produced so far has not been much more than sufficient to meet local demands but the owners of the mill expect to be in a position to export in the near future. Candlenut oil is used as a substitute for linseed oil in the mixing of paints.

The customs tariff is, in general, on an *ad valorem* basis, duty being assessed on the value of goods at the port of shipment. Practically all products of the British Empire receive preferential treatment, provided that British Empire material and labour represent not less than 25 per cent. of the value of the goods, and that the final processes of manufacture are performed within the British Empire. A few special items require 50 per cent. or 75 per cent. Empire content.

The total trade of the Colony in 1947 was £11,259,188, an amount which exceeded by £4,083,966 the figure for 1946, the previous best year on record.

Imports and Exports

Year	Imports £	Exports £
1938	1,675,437 (f.o.b.)	2,535,029
1939	1,625,054 (f.o.b.)	2,746,207
1940	1,826,212 (c.i.f.	2,678,653
1941	2,162,995 (c.i.f.)	2,544,949
1942	2,235,270 (c.i.f.)	3,107,848
1943	2,714,339 (c.i.f.)	2,413,974
1944	2,586,190 (c.i.f.)	2,008,304
1945	2,621,403 (c.i.f.)	2,174,237
1946	3,571,050 (c.i.f.)	3,604,172
1947	5,116,386 (c.i.f.)	6,142,802

Fuller particulars are to be found in the Annual Trade Reports.

Governors

1874	Sir Hercules Robinson, K.C.M.G.
1875	The Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.
1880	Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.
1885	Lieut.-Governor Thurston, C.M.G.
1887	Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.
1888	Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.
1897	Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.
1900	Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.
1902	Sir Henry M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
1904	Sir Everard im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1911	Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.
1912	Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet Escott, K.C.M.G.
1918	Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G.
1925	Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.
1929	Sir A. G. Murchison Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1936	Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, K.C.M.G.
1938	Sir Harry Charles Luke, K.C.M.G.
1942	Sir Philip Euen Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C.
1945	Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham, K.C.M.G.
1948	Sir Leslie Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Executive Council

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.
Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, K.B.E., Med. Mil.
R. N. Caldwell, M.C.
Sir Hugh Ragg.
A. D. Patel.
Ratu E. T. Cakobau, M.C.
P. Costello.
J. N. Falvey (*Clerk*).

Legislative Council

The Governor.

Ex Officio Members

Colonial Secretary—J. F. Nicoll, C.M.G.
Acting Attorney-General—B. A. Doyle.
Financial Secretary—R. M. Taylor.

Official Members

Secretary for Fijian Affairs—Ratu Sir J. L. V. Sukuna, K.B.E., Med. Mil.
Director of Medical Services—J. M. Cruikshank, O.B.E.
Postmaster-General—W. F. Hayward.
Director of Public Works—J. L. Brown.
Commissioner of Labour—C. S. de C. Reay,
Accountant General—W. V. Banting.
Director of Lands, Mines and Surveys—W. H. B. Buckhurst.
Director of Agriculture—C. Harvey.
District Commissioner (Southern)—J. Judd.
Comptroller of Customs—A. R. Smith, M.B.E.
Director of Education—H. Hayden.
Commissioner of Police—I. E. Lucchinelli.
Deputy Secretary for Fijian Affairs—R. N. Caldwell, C.M.G., M.C.

European Elected Members

A. A. Ragg, I.S.O.
F. G. Archibald.
H. M. Scott, D.F.C.

European Nominated Members

Sir Hugh Ragg.
S. H. Wilson.

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Native Nominated Members

Ratu G. C. Tuisawau.
Ratu T. W. T. Vuiyasawa.
Ratu G. Toganivalu.
Joeli K. Ravai.
Ratu E. T. Cakobau, M.C.

Indian Elected Members

Vishnu Deo.
A. D. Patel.
J. Madhavan.

Indian Nominated Members

M. S. Buksh.
Ami Chandra.
J. N. Falvey (*Clerk*).

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Belgium—Sir Howard Ellis, M.B.E. (*Consul*).
China—Lai Shih-Chen (*Vice-Consul*).
Denmark—B. H. Marks (*Honorary Consul*).
Sweden—Sir Maynard Hedstrom (*Consul*).
United States of America—Wymberley de R. Coerr (*Vice-Consul*).

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CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Notes

* Free quarters are provided in addition to the officer's emoluments.
† Officer did not accept new terms of service in 1938.
‡ Temporary officer.
Italics = Retired officer temporarily re-employed.
All figures are expressed in Fiji currency.

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,500 and £750 duty allowance.* Receives £1,100 plus £300 duty allowance as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific and £150 office allowance as Consul-General for the Western Pacific.

Aide-de-Camp—Major B. M. Sellars. £450.*

ADMINISTRATION

Secretariat

Colonial Secretary—J. F. Nicoll, C.M.G. £1,900.
Financial Secretary—R. M. Taylor. £1,600.
Secretary for Fijian Affairs—Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, K.B.E., Med. Mil. £1,500.
Assistant Colonial Secretary (*seconded from District Administration*)—P. D. Macdonald. £1,100–50–1,200.
Assistant Secretaries (*seconded from District Administration*)—P. H. Nightingale, H. J. Hinchey, E. R. Bevington, W. V. C. Baker, J. N. Falvey.
Office Superintendent—J. M. Jardine. £600–30–720.

District Administration

Administrative Officers (Grade I)—C. W. T. Johnson (*seconded to Tonga*), J. Judd, *R. N. Caldwell*, C.M.G., M.C., G. K. Roth, J. E. Windrum, C. R. H. Nott, C. S. de C. Reay, P. H. Nightingale, P. D. Macdonald, J. W. Gittins. £1,100–50–1,200.

Administrative Officers (Grade II)—C. C. Legge, H. J. Hinchey, E. R. Bevington, Ratu E. T. Cakobau, M.C., H. G. R. McAlpine, D. Collins, S. G. Marshall, J. W. Sykes, A. C. Reid, P. A. Snow, W. V. C. Baker, J. N. Falvey, Q. V. L. Weston, E. J. Coode, J. S. Thomson, M.B.E. (Mil), C. A. Seller, L. A. H. de B. Secchi, M.C., Ratu P. Ganilan. £500 (3), 575–25–600–30–(720)–30–(840)–40–(1,000)–50–1,100.

Native Lands Commission

Assistants to Commissioner for Native Reserves—Setareki Koto, B. Raghvanand. £600–30–720.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL

Accountant-General and Commissioner of Inland Revenue—W. V. Banting. £1,200.
Assistant Accountant-General—W. E. J. Donovan. £840–40–1,000.
Accountants—W. J. S. Brabant, Mrs. A. E. R. Bannatyne, W. P. Ragg. £600–30–(720)–30–840.
Assistant Commissioners of Inland Revenue—R. B. Ackland. £840–40–1,000.
Surveyor of Taxes—H. Wheatley. £600–30–(720)–30–840.
Inspector of Taxes—‡T. D. Ayo, B. Basvanand, R. Chittra. £500–25–600.

AGRICULTURE

Director of Agriculture—C. Harvey. £1,450.
Deputy Director of Agriculture—W. J. Blackie. £1,200.
Senior Chemist—Vacant. £960–40–1,000–50–1,100.
Senior Veterinary Officer—C. R. Turbet. £960–40–1,000–50–1,100.
Entomologist—B. A. O'Connor. £500 (3), £575–25–600–30–(720)–30–(840)–40–960.
Economic Botanist—Vacant. £500 (3), 575–25–600–30–(720)–30–(840)–40–960.
Chemist—P. L. R. Charlton, L. E. Smythe. £500 (3), £575–25–600–30–(720)–30–(840)–40–960.
Senior Agricultural Officer—B. E. V. Parham. £960–40–1,000–50–1,100.
Agricultural Officers—D. A. Donald, L. W. Harwood, M. D. ffrench-Mullen, R. R. Mason. £500 (3), £575–25–600–30–(720)–30–(840)–40–960.
Veterinary Officers—H. T. B. Hall, K. J. Garnett. £500 (3), £575–25–600–30–(720)–30–(840)–40–960.

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Animal Husbandry Officer—Vacant. £500 (3), £575–25–600–30–(720)–30–(840)–40–960.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies—J. W. Gittins (*seconded from District Administration*). £500 (3), £575–25–600–30–(720)–30–(840)–40–960.
Marketing Officer—F. E. M. Warner. £500–25–(600)–30–720.
Produce Inspector—A. B. Ackland, E.D. (*seconded to Native Land Trust Board*), R. A. D. Kable, M.B.E. (Mil.). £500–25–600–30–660.
Farm Manager—C. E. Whitehead. £500–25–600–30–660.
Senior Agricultural Assistant—S. E. H. Coster, C. R. Vasey. £500–25–600–30–660.
Weed Control Officer—A. D. Mercer. £500–25–600–30–660.
Senior Meat and Dairy Inspector—C. H. Koster. £500–25–600–30–660.
Senior Livestock Officer—T. P. Gardiner. £500–25–600–30–660.
Office Superintendent—H. J. Hulek. £600–30–720.

AUDIT

Principal Auditor—G. E. L. Lord. £1,200.
Assistant Auditors—O. H. Stanley, A. E. Beddows. £500 (3), £575–25–600–30–(720)–30–(840)–40–960.

CUSTOMS AND PORT AND MARINE

Comptroller of Customs—A. R. Smith, M.B.E. £1,300.
Assistant Comptroller of Customs—C. S. St. Julian. £840–40–1,000.
Collector of Customs—M. Gray. £600–30–720.
Customs Officers (Grade I)—T. W. Davis, B. P. Nicholson, A. F. Ward, T. Marchington. £500–25–600.
Harbour Master—Capt. E. W. Harness. £720–30–(840)–40–960.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—H. Hayden. £1,450.
Deputy Director of Education—Vacant. £1,200.
Chief Inspector of Schools—Vacant. £840–40–1,000–50–1,100.
Inspector of Schools—Vacant. £720–30–(840)–40–960.
Education Officers—G. Arthur, M. McGrath, M. J. Bay, H. F. S. Hammond. £720–30–(840)–40–960.
Agricultural Education Officer—R. L. Hartley. £500 (3), £575–25–600–30–(720)–30–(840)–40–960.
Principal, Teachers' Training College—J. W. Ackroyd. £960–40–1,000–50–1,100.
Supervisor of Technical Services—R. A. Derrick, M.B.E. £720–30–(840)–40–960.
Office Superintendent—W. England. £600–30–720.

FORESTRY

Conservator of Forests—J. C. K. Marshall (*seconded from Malaya*). £1,100.
Assistant Conservator of Forests—G. G. K. Setten (*seconded to Malaya*), Vacant. £500 (3), £575–25–600–30–(720)–30–(840)–40–960.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—Sir C. R. W. Seton, M.C. £2,100.
Puisne Judge—W. D. Carew. £1,500.
Chief Magistrate—G. J. Horsfall. £1,100–50–1,200.
District Magistrate—J. L. McDuff. £720 (3), £810–30–840–40–(1,000)–50–1,100.

LABOUR

Commissioner of Labour—C. S. de C. Reay (*seconded from District Administration*).
Labour Officer—M. E. Hollister-Short. £600–30–(720)–30–(840)–40–1,000.

LANDS, MINES AND SURVEY

Director of Lands, Mines and Survey—W. H. B. Buckhurst. £1,300.
Superintendent of Survey—R. V. Cole. £960–40–1,000–50–1,100.
Inspector of Mines—Vacant. £720–30–(840)–40–960.
Surveyors (Grade I)—C. Harlen, W. Bygrave, C. M. Chapman, S. A. Tetzner, R. T. Smith. £600–30–(720)–30–840–40–960.
Deputy Registrar of Titles—E. C. Woodward. £600–30–(720)–30–840.
Chief Draughtsman—†E. W. Simm. £720–30–840.
Examining Draughtsman—F. M. Gray. £600–30–720.

LEGAL

Attorney-General—J. H. Vaughan, M.C.—£1,650.
Solicitor-General—B. A. Doyle. £1,200.
Crown Counsel—Vacant. £720 (3), 810–30–(840)–40–(1,000)–50–1,100.

MEDICAL

Director of Medical Services—J. M. Cruikshank, O.B.E. (*Post held conjointly with that of Inspector-General, South Pacific Health Service*). £1,890.*
Deputy Director of Medical Services—K. R. Steenson. £1,300.
Senior Medical Officers—T. A. U. Clunie; R. W. D. Maxwell. £1,100–50–1,200.
Senior Health Officer—Vacant. £1,100–50–1,200.
Physician Specialist—P. E. C. Manson-Bahr. £1,100–50–1,200.
Surgeon Specialist—K. J. Gilchrist. £1,100–50–1,200.
Medical Officers—M. L. McCauley, *†W. Worger, J. Taylor, W. L. I. Verrier, L. G. Poole, K. H. Black, J. R. Reid, P. W. J. Searle, F. R. T. Hollins, B. H. B. Upton, P. G. Griffiths, R. M. Irwin, R. A. Wesson, T. A. Doran, T. Jezierski, S. G. Ross. £720 (3), £810–30–840–40–(1,000)–50–1,100.
Ophthalmologist—Vacant. £720 (3), £810–30–(840)–40–(1,000)–50–1,100.
Dental Surgeon—Ratu I. L. Vosailagi. £450 (3), £525–25–(600)–30–840–40–960.
Pathologist—G. T. Barnes. £720 (3), £810–30–(840)–40–(1,000)–50–1,100.
Medical Officer of Health—Vacant. £720 (3), £810–30–(840)–40–(1,000)–50–1,100.
Laboratory Superintendent—J. E. Pery-Johnston. £400 (3), £475–25–(600)–30–720.
Chief Health Inspector—Vacant. £600–30–(720)–30–840.
Health Instructor—W. C. Cockell. £600–30–720.
Government Pharmacist and Medical Storekeeper—F. T. Stackpool. £400 (3), £475–25–(600)–30–720.
Principal, Central Medical School—A. S. Frater, M.B.E. £720 (3), £810–30–840–40–(1,000)–50–1,100.
Medical Officer, Central Leper Hospital, Makogai—C. J. Austin, O.B.E. £720 (3), £810–30–840–40–(1,000)–50–1,100.
Secretary—A. L. Baker. £600–30–720.
Nursing Superintendent—Miss D. T. Pedersen. £475–25–525.

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—I. E. Lucchinelli. £1,300.
Deputy Commissioners of Police—Colonel J. P. Magrane, C.B.E. (*seconded to Allied Control Commission, Europe*), W. J. G. Holland. £1,100.

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Superintendents—B. F. Hooper, A. L. Abraham, H. Halstead. £840–40–960.

Assistant Superintendents—Lieut.-Comdr. G. A. Peck, E. A. Meredith, J. H. Spencer, J. A. Moore, H. S. Sell. £500 (3), £575–25–600–30–(720)–30–840.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Postmaster-General—W. F. Hayward. £1,300.

Assistant Postmaster-General—‡R. G. Looker (*seconded from New Zealand Posts and Telegraphs Department*). £840–40–1,000.

Accountant—H. E. Edmunds. £600–30–(720)–30–840.

Assistant Accountant—C. E. Mansell. £400–25–600.

Postmaster (Special Grade)—M. H. Benjamin. W. E. Morrison. £500–25–600–30–720.

Postmaster—Vacant. £400–25–600.

Chief Engineer—Vacant. £840–40–960.

Engineer—*R. C. Farquhar, I.S.O.* £450 (3), £525–25–600–30–(720)–30–840.

Telephone Inspector—S. A. Lee. £400–25–600.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Government Printer—F. Stansfield. £960.

Assistant Government Printer—A. J. Elphick. £400–25–600–30–660.

PRISONS

Superintendent of Prisons—D. F. McCaig, E.D. £900.

Gaoler—F. W. Storck. £400–25–550.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Public Relations Officer—L. G. Usher. £720 (3), £810–30–(840)–40–960.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director of Public Works—J. L. Brown. £1,450.

Deputy Director of Public Works—H. S. Roe. £1,200.

Executive Engineers—H. A. Ragg, J. H. Common, J. P. Barron. £960–40–1,000–50–1,100.

Mechanical Engineer—J. E. Bish. £960–40–1,000–50–1,100.

Assistant Engineers (Civil)—O. G. Chapman, one vacancy. £500 (3), £575–25–600–30–(720)–30–(840)–40–960.

Assistant Engineers (Mechanical)—B. L. Cronin, L. S. Whysall. £500 (3), £575–25–600–30–(720)–30–(840)–40–960.

Architect—C. N. Nettleton. £720 (3), £810–30–(840)–40–1,000–50–1,100.

Office Superintendent—H. E. Canard. £600–30–720.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

Registrar-General and Registrar, Supreme Court—H. Y. Anderson, M.B.E. (Mil.). £960–40–1,000–50–1,200.

Deputy Registrar-General—B. L. Gregg. £720 (3), £810–30–(840)–40–960.

STORES

Government Storekeeper (Accountant-General)—W. V. Banting.

Assistant Government Storekeeper—F. W. J. Plucknett. £600–30–720.

STATISTICAL RECORDS

Statistician—R. W. Parkinson. £720 (3), £810–30–(840)–40–1,000. (*Post held conjointly with that of Controller of Prices, Imports and Exports.*)

CLERKS

Clerks (Grade I)—K. W. A. Black, A. W. Small, J. S. Rennie, R. H. Lester, K. M. Almao, L. V. M. Osborn, J. C. Davis, A. M. L. Benjamin, R. R. C. Caten, S. M. Waddingham, S. W. Meeks, R. J. Christoffersen, D. J. Barnes, E. L. P. Bradnam, A. S. Martin, J. R. Stevenson, M. Whysall, A. J. Carew. £500–25–600.

Administrative Assistants—B. J. Smith, A. G. Sahu Khan, W. V. Caldwell, M. L. Verma, G. Singh. £300 (3), £360–20–400–25–600.

THE GAMBIA

SITUATION AND AREA

The Gambia is a great river of Western Africa falling into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary measuring in some parts nearly 27 miles across, but narrowing to 10 miles between Bird Island and Cape St. Mary, and to little more than two between Barra Point and the town of Bathurst on St. Mary's Island. There are 26 feet of water at the entrance of the river at low tide, and ocean-going steamers drawing not more than 13 feet can at present proceed without trouble to MacCarthy Island. There is no bar to the Gambia River.

The seat of government is Bathurst, 13° 27′ N., 16° 34′ W. long., situated on St. Mary's Island, a sandbank about three and a half miles long and a mile and a quarter broad, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel called Oyster Creek. A large portion of the island is a swamp, the level of which is in many parts below that of the river.

The Colony consists of the island of St. Mary and British Kombo. It also comprised Albreda, the Ceded Mile, the territories of Brefet and Bajana, and MacCarthy Island, situated between the falls of Barraconda and Bathurst, and 158 miles distant from the latter until 1946 when these lands were vested by order under the Protectorate Lands Ordinance, 1945, in the Native Authorities. MacCarthy Island forms a line of demarcation between those portions of the river known as the Upper River and Lower River. The total area of the Colony is about 69 square miles (equal to Jersey and Guernsey).

The Protectorate extends on both banks of the river for 250 miles from its mouth, and its area, including that of the parts of the Colony administered as Protectorate, is 3,964 square miles. The island of St. Mary has an area of about 2,500 acres. A survey of the boundaries dividing the Gambia from the Senegal was completed by the Anglo-French Boundary Commission in 1905.

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Climate

The climate of the Gambia during the dry season from the middle of November to the middle of May is pleasant and generally healthy. During the wet season from June to October the conditions are much the same as elsewhere on the West Coast of Africa. The wettest month is August, and the most unpleasant month, owing to the humidity, is October. In the interior, the temperature varies between 60° and 110° and in Bathurst between 60° and 100°.

The rainfall is extremely variable from year to year, ranging between 30 and 50 inches.

Population

Figures for Bathurst are:—

1911	7,700
1921	9,227
1931	14,370
1944	21,152

The large increase in 1944 may be attributed to the works undertaken by the services during the war years and the consequent influx of labour.

The figures for the Protectorate, from the assessment for tax purposes taken by Commissioners in 1947, were 225,358.

These figures are made up mainly from the following races:—

Mandingo	93,400
Wollof	29,600
Fula	43,000
Jola	20,600
Serahuli	11,000
Tukulor (branch of Fula tribe)	16,000

The Mandingoes derive their names from Manding, a town some 700 miles inland and towards the north-east boundary of Sierra Leone. They are almost entirely Mohammedans.

The Wollofs form the largest part of the population of Bathurst. Outside Bathurst they are found mainly on the north bank of the river.

The Fulbe, more commonly known as Fula, are the main breeders of cattle and are found chiefly in the Upper River Division. Their features are somewhat of the Arabic type and their skins are of a lighter colour than negroes. The Fulbe are sub-divided into nine sub-tribes, Fulbe Firdu, Jombo, Lorobo, Habobo, Hamanabi, Torodo, Jawando, Labo, Fulbe Futo, which fall into three linguistic divisions.

The Jolas came from Foni between the southern limit of Kombo and the north bank of the Casamance River. Their country runs in a north-easterly direction towards the south bank of the Gambia River as far as the mouth of the Bintang Creek. They were originally pagans but an increasing number are becoming Mohammedans.

The Serahulis are the most recent arrivals in the Gambia, having migrated from the interior of Senegal in the 19th century. They are found mainly in the extreme east of the Protectorate and are all Mohammedans.

The social organisation of the above-mentioned tribes is in the main based on the patrilineal Kin group, segments of which are commonly scattered among a number of sometimes quite distant villages.

Religion

The people of the Colony and Protectorate are predominantly Mohammedan though in the Protectorate there are several pagan enclaves consisting mostly of Jolas and Fulas. The Christians are almost entirely confined to Bathurst where, according to the 1944 census of Bathurst, there are approximately 5,000 Christians out of a population of 21,000. These Christians are composed of Anglicans, Roman Catholics and Methodists, and a mission for each of these denominations has its headquarters in the town.

History

The Gambia was discovered by the early Portuguese navigators but they made no settlement.

In 1588 a patent was granted by Queen Elizabeth to some merchants in London and Exeter to trade with the Gambia. This company did not prosper. Its voyages were not slave trading ventures but were made for legitimate commerce. In 1618, King James I of England granted a charter to Sir Robert Rich and other London merchants. Their enterprise was entitled "The Company of Adventurers of London trading in Africa," and Fort James was built by them on a small island 17 miles above the island of Banjola (now St. Mary's).

About the year 1631 another British chartered company was formed, King Charles I having granted a charter to Sir B. Young, Sir R. Digby and others. This venture was responsible for supplying British settlements in the West Indies with slaves for working on the estates.

In 1662 King Charles II granted a charter to a third company known as "The Royal Adventurers of England trading in Africa." A few years later this company exhausted its capital and surrendered its charter. In 1672 a fourth company was incorporated under the name of "The Royal African Company," and it was not until 1752, after having in its early days reached the highest point of commercial prosperity which had been touched by England in Africa, that it was superseded by "The Company of Merchants." The right of trade was abandoned to England by France under the Treaty of Versailles, 1783, which guaranteed to the English their possession of Fort James and of the River Gambia, with the exception of a French factory established at Albreda on the north bank of the river. The same treaty gave the Senegal river to the French, with the exception of an exclusive right to trade with the Arabs at Portendic for gum, which was retained by England. The year 1807 saw the abolition of the slave trade, and though "The Company of Merchants" lingered on with an annual subsidy, the general commerce between Great Britain and the Gambia fell off till 1816, in which year a new settlement was formed on the island of Banjola by the English merchants who resided at Goree and in Senegal until those places were given up to the French by the Treaty of Paris (1814). The island was renamed St. Mary's and the town, which was laid out, took its name from Lord Bathurst, Secretary of State at that time. The streets to be inhabited first were named after Lord Wellington and his generals at Waterloo.

The settlement was subject to the government of Sierra Leone, and was annexed to it by Act of Parliament in 1821. From 1816 to 1822 a military commandant, aided by a board of merchants called "The Settlement Court," administered the government. From 1822 to 1829 the commandant governed alone.

In December, 1829, the Secretary of State appointed Lieutenant Colonel Alex. Findlay, R.A.C. Corps, as Lieutenant Governor (the first) "of the settlement of Bathurst and its dependencies in the Gambia." The laws of Sierra

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Leone remained in force, but the Lieutenant Governor was not accountable to the Officer Administering the Government there.

The Gambia, in the year 1843, was created an independent Colony with a Governor and Executive and Legislative Councils for the administration of its affairs. Captain H. P. Seagram, R.N., was the first Governor of the colony.

By the charter of 19th February, 1866, it became a portion of the Government of the West African Settlements, and continued to be so under the charter of 19th December, 1874, until it was made a separate government in 1888.

MacCarthy Island was purchased in 1823 and named after Major-General Sir Charles MacCarthy, K.C.B., Governor-in-Chief of the British West African possessions; the Ceded Mile was granted by the King of Barra in 1826; and British Kombo was granted by the King of Kombo in the various cessions of 1840, 1850 and 1855.

In 1897 the countries of Foni and Jarra, on the south bank of the river, came under British protection.

Foreign Kombo was also annexed by the British Government and is now divided into North, South and Central Kombo.

The Protectorate system of administration has been established since 1894, and extended from time to time by agreement with the different chiefs concerned, until Ordinance No. 7 of 1902 was passed, providing fully for the government of the whole Protectorate, which is now divided into four Divisions and again into Districts. There is a Commissioner in charge of each Division and each District is under a Head Chief.

Constitution

Under the Royal Instructions dated 29th November, 1946, and 26th November, 1947, the Executive Council of the colony consists of the Colonial Secretary as an *ex officio* member and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed; at the present time the appointed members include four officials and three African unofficials. The Governor is the President of the Council, and he may on any special occasion when he desires the opinion of any person within the Colony summon such person as an Extraordinary Member. This provision precludes the possibility of a person resident within the Protectorate being summoned as an Extraordinary Member.

Under the Gambia (Legislative Council) Order in Council dated 29th November, 1946, as amended by a further Order in Council dated 26th November, 1947, the Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, three *ex officio* members (the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, such number of nominated official and unofficial members as may from time to time be appointed and one elected member representing the town of Bathurst and the Kombo St. Mary Division. At least one of the nominated unofficial members must be appointed to represent the Protectorate. The present composition of the Legislative Council includes six nominated unofficial members and three nominated official members. There is, thus, an unofficial majority on the Council.

Under the Gambia Protectorate Order in Council dated 29th November, 1946, made under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890, it is provided that the Executive Council for the Colony shall also be the Executive Council of the Protectorate.

The Supreme Court of the Colony normally sits at Bathurst, but may sit in any part of the Colony. The High Court of the Protectorate exercises in the Protectorate the same jurisdiction as the Supreme Court exercises in the Colony. There is provision for trial by jury in the Colony, but provision is also made whereby the judge may sit with assessors in lieu of a jury. There is no provision for trial by jury in the Protectorate. The Colonial Magistrate exercises a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction in the Colony, and ranks as a first-class magistrate throughout the Protectorate. In the Protectorate, there is a Protectorate Court in every Division, the Commissioner in charge of the Division being a magistrate with first-class powers: provision is made whereby other suitable persons may be appointed magistrates with either first or second-class powers in the Protectorate. In Bathurst there is also the Mohammedan court presided over by the Cadi, which has jurisdiction to try cases, contentious or uncontentious, between or exclusively affecting Mohammedan natives, relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship.

In addition to these Courts there are throughout the Protectorate Native Tribunals established by warrant under the Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1933. These tribunals are of two grades, one having a greater jurisdiction than the other, but they correspond generally to the native courts or tribunals found in other Colonies and Protectorates. The Commissioner exercises a general power of revision, amounting in effect to appeal, over proceedings in Native Tribunals.

In all cases before all classes of Courts, local ideas and customs are taken into consideration whenever they are relevant to the issues.

Land

The law relating to the tenure and management of lands in the Colony and Protectorate is contained in two ordinances enacted in 1945, the Colony Lands Ordinance and the Protectorate Lands Ordinance. The first is in effect a consolidating ordinance, and codifies the law as it has been for a long time.

There is a considerable amount of freehold land in the Colony: in addition there are a number of Crown leases, and the remainder of the land is occupied by the Crown. Generally, Crown leases are not granted for a greater period than 21 years in the first instance, and there is provision for revision of rent.

Prior to the enactment of the Protectorate Lands Ordinance, the Governor exercised over land in the Protectorate the same powers of disposition and management as he exercises over land in the Colony. The Protectorate Lands Ordinance, however, vests all Protectorate lands in the Native Authorities, to be held and administered for the common benefit, direct or indirect, of the communities concerned. The Ordinance makes strict provisions for the occupation of land by non-indigenes: no non-indigenes may acquire a greater interest than a lease for 21 years in the first instance, and provision is made for rent revision. No Protectorate land may in any circumstances whatsoever be permanently alienated, not even to the Gambia Government. All revenues derived from lands in the Protectorate

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form part of the revenue of the Native Authorities concerned; all leases held from the Crown at the time of the coming into operation of the ordinance were automatically transferred to the appropriate Native Authorities as lessors.

Administration

(a) *Colony*

Certain portions of Colony land are administered under the Protectorate Ordinance, the only portion with a separate Colony administration being the island of St. Mary, on which Bathurst is situated, and Kombo St. Mary, the adjoining district on the mainland. The town of Bathurst is administered by a town council and the district of Kombo St. Mary by the Kombo Rural Authority. The Commissioner of the Colony is chairman of both bodies. The Town Council, which has a revenue of some £12,000 a year, consists of four nominated members, other than the Chairman, and 15 members elected on a wide franchise. Members of the Rural Authority are at present all nominated and number 24, of whom four are government officers, in addition to the Chairman.

(b) *Protectorate*

Since the delimitation of the boundary of the protectorate by the Anglo-French Commission in 1891, steps have been taken to bring the inhabitants of the Protectorate into closer relationship with the Government of the Gambia.

The Protectorate Ordinance, 1935, empowers the Governor to divide the Protectorate into administrative Divisions, Districts and Sub-Districts, and to alter or vary the boundaries of such areas and to approve the appointment of a head chief, deputy head chief or sub-chief and to remove or suspend them from office. A head chief or sub-chief may appoint or remove headmen. There are at present four Divisions each in charge of a Commissioner. These are Western (area, 1,093 square miles, 12 Districts with a population of 55,266); Central (area, 1,122 square miles, 11 Districts with a population of 64,570); MacCarthy Island (area, 959 square miles; eight Districts with population of 47,866); Upper River (area 790 square miles; four Districts with population of 48,331). In addition to a total population estimated at 219,983, approximately 20,000 farmers from the adjoining French territory immigrate for the ground-nut farming season.

The Native Authority Ordinance, 1933, provides for the appointment of a chief or native council or group of natives as a Native Authority. The membership of the 36 Native Authorities consists in all cases of district heads as presidents, together with their village heads and advisers in council. Since 1944 there has been an annual conference of the Protectorate chiefs which may be the forerunner of an eventual Protectorate Council. At these conferences matters relating to the Protectorate are explained to the chiefs, and there is free discussion of any topic of interest.

The Protectorate Treasuries Ordinance, 1945, permits the formation of group or district treasuries managed by finance committees appointed by the Native Authorities.

The Senior Commissioner exercises a general supervision of the work of the Commissioners and performs the functions exercised elsewhere by a Secretary of Native Affairs.

Social Services

Education

There is an Education Department under the Senior Education Officer who has the assistance of a Lady Education Officer and an Education Officer for the Protectorate.

Government is now responsible for Primary Education in Bathurst, though the schools have a religious grouping and are administered through Management Committees on each of which the appropriate Religious Authority is represented. These Government schools are grouped as follows:—

One each—Anglican/Methodist Boys' Primary, Girls' Primary and Infant School.

One each—Roman Catholic Boys' Primary, Girls' Primary and Infant School.

One each—Mohammedan Boys' Primary and Infant School.

Education in the Primary Schools goes up to Standard VII and these eight Primary and Infant Schools have a total of 2,028 children on the registers. In connection with them Government maintains a Domestic Science Centre for girls, and also an Arts and Crafts Centre which is attended by boys in Standards V, VI and VII. At Bakau a Government School was opened in September, 1947—the only Government School established at present in the Colony outside Bathurst. There are four secondary Mission Schools in Bathurst—a Methodist Boys' High School and a Methodist Girls' High School and one Roman Catholic Secondary School for boys and one for girls. The total number of secondary school pupils on the rolls of these schools, which are controlled by the Missions concerned but receive substantial grants from Government, is 187 boys and 151 girls. The Methodist Girls' High School runs private kindergarten and preparatory classes attended by 146 children. The curriculum goes as far as School Certificate in the secondary schools.

A School of Science, serving all four secondary schools, was opened in January, 1947, and is already beginning to fill a long-felt need in secondary school education in Bathurst. It is run by a Board of Management on which the Anglican, Methodist and Roman Catholic Missions and Government have equal representation. Government is responsible for recurrent expenditure on staff up to a fixed limit, other expenses being met by the Missions.

Government also maintains in Bathurst classes for adult illiterates, with an average roll of 45. For children who are over-age for admission to Primary schools there are classes attended by 158 boys and 12 girls.

In the Protectorate there is a Government boarding school at Georgetown, which gives an elementary education and also has two middle classes and a vocational class. Four village schools have been opened by Native Authorities, one at Kaur in the Central Division, one at Brikama and one at Sukuta in the Western Division, and one at Bansang in the MacCarthy Island Division.

The Roman Catholic Mission runs an elementary school at Fula Bantang in the MacCarthy Island Division and another at Basse in Upper River Division. Both schools have a curriculum with a practical bias adapted to Protectorate life and occupations. The Anglican Mission has a "station" at Kristi Kunda in the extreme east of the Protectorate, which runs three schools.

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Two of these are small elementary village schools and the other is a combined Primary and Secondary School, chiefly for Bathurst boys whose parents have sent them to the station to develop a rural outlook. Several of these Mission Schools are in receipt of government grants.

There is no post-Secondary Education in the Gambia. Teachers are sent for training either to Sierra Leone or Achimota under Government scholarships. Other students to to West Africa or to the United Kingdom for higher education, either in a private capacity or under Government scholarships.

Health

Medical facilities in the Gambia are based on two general hospitals, one at Bathurst and one at Bansang. Supplementing these are health centres at Basse and Bakau, a mobile unit which undertakes a regular weekly circuit in part of the Western Division, and 31 dispensaries and subdispensaries situated throughout the Protectorate. Maternity and infant welfare work remains chiefly centred in Bathurst, but ante-natal and infant welfare clinics are in operation at Bakau, Sukuta and Brikama in Kombo North and South Bank divisions, at Basse and to a lesser extent at Georgetown in conjunction with Bansang hospital. All such centres are now supervised by a Welfare Sister, those at Basse and Georgetown being visited by a Sister from Bansang.

The health service also is chiefly centred in Bathurst, with African inspectors posted to various important points in the Protectorate.

The staffs of both services have been considerably augmented and are now in training as part of the major development schemes projected.

Labour

The Labour Department was created in 1939 and provision is made in its establishment for the appointment of a substantive Labour Officer. One was appointed during 1946.

The employment offered in the Gambia is largely of a casual nature, particularly during the groundnut trade season when Protectorate farmers migrate to Bathurst in search of work. This type of labour does not lend itself to trade unionism and the main function of the Labour Department in its present stage is in hearing and dealing with individual complaints. Improvements are, however, being made and the amalgamation of existing trade unions has increased their membership. Claims under the Workmen's Compensation legislation are usually taken up by the Labour Officer on behalf of illiterates, and he also advises on and implements the various labour ordinances in force. In addition, the Department acts as a Labour Exchange.

COMMUNICATIONS

Services between the United Kingdom and the Gambia are maintained by Messrs. Elder-Dempster Lines, Ltd., the United Africa Company, Ltd., and John Holt & Company, Ltd.

The West African Airways Corporation provides a service which connects at Dakar with the trunk route between the United Kingdom and South America. Aircraft landing at Bathurst use the airfield at Yundum.

Bathurst has a first-class flying-boat base which was for long used by the British Overseas Airways Corporation transatlantic Boeing services but which is now out of use.

Internal communication is conducted chiefly by water-borne craft, the Gambia River forming an unrivalled highway for 300 miles. The Government maintains a service of river steamers which normally run weekly during the trading season and fortnightly or monthly at other times of the year.

Cable and Wireless, Limited, own and operate the cable station at Bathurst, whence submarine cables connect the Colony with West Africa and countries all over the world.

Bathurst wireless station, which has a range of approximately 1,000 miles, communicates with ships at sea and the important town of Dakar in the French Senegal. Wireless stations are also established at Kunta-ur, Georgetown and Basse, and a regular service is maintained between these inland towns and Bathurst.

A central battery telephone system is employed in the town of Bathurst, and in direct connection with Cape St. Mary. A telephone line between Kunta-ur, Georgetown and Bansang is under construction.

There are no railways. A laterite metalled road connects Bathurst with Cape St. Mary and Fajara on the coast about 10 miles from Bathurst, crossing Oyster Creek at Denton Bridge. At Mile Six a similar road leads by Kanifin to Brikama, 16½ miles. Another road goes from Kanifin to Sukuta, 3½ miles. The remainder of the road system consists of a secondary road on each bank of the river to Basse, with feeder roads to various wharf towns on the river. These secondary roads are usable in the dry season only.

Motor cars are used in Bathurst and its vicinity throughout the year and in parts of the Protectorate during the dry season.

There is no direct parcel post scheme at present with foreign countries. All parcels are forwarded through the medium of the General Post Office, London, a small additional charge being made for onward transmission.

PUBLIC FINANCE

	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1938	166,794	263,199	38,760
1939	152,000	206,000	38,760
1940	204,000	199,000	38,760
1941	247,197	208,453	38,760
1942	407,753	295,311	38,760
1943	475,910	425,940	38,760
1944	523,908	526,023	38,760
1945	587,004	430,729	38,760
1946	616,328	545,854	38,760*
1947	693,774	633,273	38,760

* Sinking fund, £14,000.

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Currency and Banking

The currency is British West African silver, alloy and nickel-bronze coins and British West African currency notes for 20*s.* and 10*s.* Coins that are legal tender in the United Kingdom under the Coinage Acts of 1870 and 1891 are also legal tender in the Gambia. There is one bank in Bathurst, the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.

A Government Savings Bank was established in 1886, and had on 31st December, 1947, £124,000 deposited by 6,004 persons.

Figures of Import and Export Trade

(Fuller particulars are to be found in Annual Customs Reports)

Imports

	From United Kingdom.	From Other British Countries.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1938	126,990	53,794	96,656	277,440
1939	92,559	50,045	54,462	197,075
1940	123,283	103,382	51,704	278,369
1941	248,830	96,272	83,201	428,303
1942	369,335	302,479	223,425	895,239
1943	700,223	308,873	232,743	1,241,839
1944	519,381	275,893	257,444	1,052,718
1945	586,560	232,073	323,002	1,041,635
1946	481,180	242,889	224,024	948,092
1947	593,000	332,000	728,000	1,653,000

Exports

	To United Kingdom.	To Other British Countries.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1938	70,309	6,583	212,059	288,951
1939	98,137	5,645	216,722	320,504
1940	300,119	5,372	1,807	307,298
1941	282,148	7,555	384	290,087
1942	122,032	11,081	151	133,264
1943	166,014	36,560	3,040	205,614
1944	335,857	27,052	15,084	377,993
1945	713,675	39,161	24,119	776,955
1946	634,150	16,473	45,569	696,192
1947	1,094,000	225	20	1,094,245

Administrators

1843 H. P. Seagram.
1843 E. Norcott.
1844 C. FitzGerald.
1847 R. G. McDonnell.
1852 A. E. Kennedy.
1852 Colonel L. S. O'Connor.
1859 Colonel G. A. K. d'Arcy.
1866 Admiral C. G. E. Patey, C.M.G.
1871 T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G.
1873 C. H. Kortright, C.M.G.
1875 Samuel Rowe, C.M.G.
1877 V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G.
1884 C. A. Moloney, C.M.G.
1886 J. S. Hay, C.M.G.
1888 Gilbert T. Carter, C.M.G.
1891 R. B. Llewelyn, C.M.G. (later Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.).
1900 Sir G. C. Denton, K.C.M.G.

Governors

1901 Sir G. C. Denton, K.C.M.G.
1911 Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. L. Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1914 Sir Edward J. Cameron, K.C.M.G.
1920 Captain Sir C. H. Armitage, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
1927 Sir John Middleton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1928 Sir Edward Denham, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1930 Sir H. R. Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1933 Sir A. F. Richards, K.C.M.G.
1936 Sir W. T. Southorn, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1942 Sir H. Blood, K.C.M.G.
1947 Sir Andrew Barkworth Wright, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.

Executive Council

(as at 1st January, 1948)

The Governor (*President*).
The Colonial Secretary.
J P. Murphy.
K. C. Jacobs, O.B.E.
Dr. C. W. F. Mackay, O.B.E.

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N. A. C. Weir, O.B.E., E.D.
E. F. Small.
Rev. J. C. Faye, M.B.E.
Seyfu Tamba Jameh.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
(as at 1st January, 1948)

Ex officio

The Governor (*President*).
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Financial Secretary.

Officia

Dr. C. W. F. Mackay, O.B.E.
N. A. C. Weir, O.B.E., E.D.
A. R. Clark, O.B.E.

Unofficial

E. F. Small.
Rev. J. C. Faye, M.B.E.
Seyfu Tamba Jameh.
C. L. Page, J.P.
Seyfu Karamo Kabbah Saneh.
Seyfu Matarr Sise.
Abdou Wally M'Bye, J.P.

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Belgium—Abel Rives (*Vice-Consul*).
Denmark and Switzerland—Edouard Louis Ardin (*Consular Agent*).
France—A. Chataigner (*Consular Agent*).
Norway—Ivan Charles Raphael Baumé (*Consul*).
Portugal—Louis Orcel (*Acting Consul*).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A History of the Gambia, by J. M. Gray.—O.U.P., 1940. 30*s*.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Notes.

In the following particulars of the civil establishment.

Scale A is as follows :—
£450 for 3 years, then £510–30–660 ; promotion bar ; £720–30–960, £1,000.

Scale B is as follows :—
£450 for 3 years then £510–20–610 ; promotion bar ; £660–30–900.

Scale C is as follows :—
(1) £450 for 3 years then £510–15–600 ; (1A) £650 ; (2) £660–20–720 ; (3) £735–30–825.

Scale N is as follows :—
(1) £350 for 3 years, £390–15–435–10–445 ; (2) £500–15–590–10–600.

To the above quoted basic salaries, expatriation pay is added in the case of expatriate officers according to the following table :—

Basic Salary.	*Expatriation Allowance.* £
Less than £450	125
£450–599	150
£600–700	200
£701–829	250
£830–1,050..	300
£1,051–1,175	350
£1,176–1,350	400
£1,351–1,600	450
£1,601–1,850	500
Over £1,850	600

Officers provided by Government with furnished quarters are charged rents assessed in accordance with salary. Salaries quoted below are in every case basic, that is excluding expatriation pay.

Recruitment to the Administrative service and the Agricultural, Education and Veterinary departments is to a joint establishment with Sierra Leone.

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—**Sir A. B. Wright, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. £2,500 and £750 duty allowance.**
Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary—Vacant. £415 and £125 expatriation allowance.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
(*including Secretariat*)

Colonial Secretary—E. R. Ward, C.M.G. Basic salary, £1,350 ; expatriation allowance, £400 and £100 duty allowance.
Financial Secretary—K. C. Jacobs, O.B.E. Basic salary, £1,175 ; expatriation allowance, £350.
Senior Commissioner—N. A. C. Weir, O.B.E., E.D. Basic salary, £1,200 ; expatriation allowance, £400.
Commissioners, Senior Assistant Secretary, Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Secretaries—N. M. Assheton ; A. R. Clark, O.B.E. ; P. C. Hodgson ; G. H. Smith ; J. W. Stewart, D.F.C. ; G. S. Kennedy ; D. A. Murphy ; J. V. Lister ; G. G. Davies ; A. Sinclair ; K. J. Frazer, J. E. Roberts, J. R. Chow. Scale A. J. Sealy (on contract).
Office Assistants—Miss M. Cooke ; W. C. Cates.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL

Accountant General—E. B. W. Carrol, O.B.E. Scale B.
Assistant Accountants—D. T. D. Taylor ; H. R. Monday. Scale C.

AGRICULTURAL

Senior Agricultural Officer—J. H. Palmer. Scale A.
Agricultural Officers—R. A. Kitching ; P. A. Donovan ; W. A. Wright. Scale A.

AUDIT

Principal Auditor—K. S. Collins. £810 ; expatriation allowance, £250 ; rent, £90.

CUSTOMS

Collector of Customs—S. H. Jones. Scale B.
Supervisor of Customs—E. B. Gibson. Scale C.

EDUCATION

Senior Education Officer—D. Lang. Scale A.
Education Officer (Principal, Armitage School)—D. W. Grieve. Scale A.
Lady Education Officer—Miss E. K. V. Knight. Scale C.

JUDICIAL

Judge of the Supreme Court—L. D. Smith. £1,200 ; expatriation pay, £400.
Colonial Magistrate—S. J. Forster. £600. Scale A.
Sheriff—Vacant (salary included in that of Superintendent of Police).

LABOUR

Labour Officer—D. Barrett. Scale A.

LAND AND SURVEY

Lands Officer—M. Messer-Bennetts. Scale A.
Surveyor—B. A. McArthur-Davis. Scale A.

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LEGAL

Attorney General—J. P. Murphy. £1,100 ; expatriation allowance, £350.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Director of Medical Services—C. W. F. Mackay, O.B.E. £1,350 ; expatriation allowance, £400.
Medical Officer of Health—T. P. Eddy. Scale A and £100 Staff Pay.
Medical Officers—W. E. Hadden ; S. G. Gordon ; D. W. Horn ; G. E. J. Porter ; S. H. O. Jones ; E. F. B. Forster. Scale A.
Entomologist—R. W. Campbell (on agreement).
Senior Nursing Sister—Vacant.
Nursing Sisters—Misses M. M. Wordley ; M. M. Shepherd ; P. M. Hill ; C. N. Michie ; A. M. Rankin. Scale N.
Senior Sanitary Superintendent—C. W. Cottier. Scale C.

POLICE AND PRISONS

Superintendent of Police and Inspector of Prisons —N. P. Hadow. Scale B.
Assistant Superintendents of Police—J. N. Ferguson ; P. A. Williams. Scale B.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster General—E. C. Sowe. Scale B.
Assistant Postmaster General—O. B. Johnson. Scale F5.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Public Relations Officer—Duties performed by Senior Assistant Secretary.
Assistant Public Relations Officer—G. Peters. Scale B.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Director—L. G. Culshaw. £1,100 ; expatriation allowance, £350.
Deputy Director—K. Wilson. £1,000 ; expatriation allowance, £300.
Harbourmaster and Chief Engineer—J. Reid. Scale A.
Executive Engineer—A. N. Robinson. Scale A.
Drainage Engineer—D. Evans. Scale A.
Electrical Engineer—H. Brough. Scale A.
Accountant—F. Cliffe. Scale B.
Storekeeper—W. A. Dyke-Poynter. Scale C.

SUPPLIES AND MINOR INDUSTRIES

Controller of Supplies—J. Hill. Scale C.
Assistant Controller of Supplies—R. J. Midwinter. Scale C.
Master Fisherman—W. Brown. £500.

VETERINARY

Director—A. Fulton. £1,150 ; expatriation allowance, £350.
Laboratory Superintendent—A. A. Wilson. Scale C.
Veterinary Officer—Vacant. Scale A.

GIBRALTAR

SITUATION AND AREA

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula running southwards from the south-west coast of Spain, in N. lat. 36° 6′ 30″, and W. long. 5° 21′ 12″. It consists of a long, high mountain called "The Rock." and a flat sandy plain to the north of it, raised only a few feet above the level of the sea, called the "North Front." Its greatest elevation is 1,396 feet, its length 2¾ miles, and its greatest breadth ¾ of a mile. Its area is 1⅞ square miles.

CLIMATE

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The rainy season lasts from September to May ; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The promontory forms one side of a bay, called "The Bay of Gibraltar," which is about 4 or 5 miles across and affords good anchorage for shipping. The eastern and northern faces of the Rock form an inaccessible precipice rising abruptly from the sea. At the northern end, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of La Linea, lies the North Front, on which a landing ground was completed during the course of the war. From the northern end, the Rock runs southward to the ancient site of O'Hara's Tower, from which it slopes gradually till it terminates in a perpendicular cliff about 100 feet high at the water's edge at Europa ; these cliffs are continued along the western face to the New Mole, beyond which the Fortress is protected by artificial ramparts. Behind these latter lines lies the larger portion of the town, covering an area of only ¾ by ¼ mile. Between this part of the town and the southern portion is a picturesque public garden called "The Alameda." The civil population of the southern part of the town is confined to the east and south sides of the South mole, the remainder of the southern portion of the Rock being taken up with barracks, hospitals, etc., for the Military and the Navy. The Naval harbour is part of the west side of the Rock. It is formed by three separate moles known as the "North." "Detached," and "South" moles. The North Mole runs westward from Devil's Tongue for about 2,900 feet and then southwards, giving a total length of over a mile. The South Mole projects into the sea for a distance of 3,660 feet in a north-west direction. The Detached Mole, 2,717 feet long, is so situated between these two moles as to form a breakwater and leave two means of exit and entrance. The harbour contains a water area of 440 acres. There are three large graving docks for Naval purposes and a small dock which is available for merchant vessels of light draught.

POPULATION (CIVILIAN)

Census, 1921	..	18,540
Census, 1931	..	17,613
Estimated, 1947	..	22,532

RELIGION

The large majority of the civilian population are Roman Catholics.

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History

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462 and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704, during the war of the Spanish succession, it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, The cession was renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to take Gibraltar, especially during the great siege in 1779–83, when General Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

Constitution

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of 12th September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor who is also the General Officer Commanding the Garrison. It was announced on 24th November, 1948, that a Legislative Council would be established, as soon as the necessary instruments could be prepared, to consist of the Governor and three *ex-officio* members, two nominated members, and five elected members.

Administration

The revenue of the colony is derived from port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, licence duties and fees and import duties.

The present Customs Tariff includes import duties on wines, liquors, spirits, including perfumed spirits, and tobacco with Empire preferential rates, and on motor spirit.

The management of the drainage, water supply, etc., is in the hands of the City Council, a body which, by legislation enacted in 1945, now contains for the first time in its history a popularly elected majority. The Council's receipts for 1947 were £294,501, its expenditure £285,829 and its debt on 31st December, 1947, £141,794.

Social Services

Education

Education has been compulsory since 1917. Government assumed full responsibility for education in the Colony in 1944 on the repatriation of the civil population. A Director of Education has been appointed and fully qualified teachers, both religious and lay, have been recruited from the United Kingdom on Government contracts. There are at present four secondary and ten primary and infants schools in operation with a total number of pupils at 31st December, 1947, of 2,504. Government expenditure on education in 1947 amounted to £43,778 whilst estimated expenditure in 1948 is £50,510.

Information and Public Relations

The duties of Public Relations Officer are discharged by the Chief Assistant Secretary.

Health

The medical and health services of the Colony include :—

(*a*) The Colonial Hospital, containing 153 beds, for the reception of British and other residents, merchant seamen and all civil emergencies.

(*b*) The King George V Hospital for diseases of the chest, containing 50 beds.

(*c*) The Infectious Diseases Hospital for the treatment of small-pox, cholera, plague, and yellow fever, with accommodation for 40 beds.

(*d*) The Mental Hospital. This hospital is only partially renovated and has accommodation for only 12 patients.

Other services provided by the Colonial Government are :—

Child welfare service.
Port health service.
School medical service.
School dental service.
Medical service to the Police and Prison Department.
A General out-patients department at the Colonial Hospital.
Free domiciliary treatment of the poor, by two part-time district medical officers.
Domiciliary treatment of Government servants.
Public vaccination.
Physiotherapy and radiography.

The following special clinics are held at the Colonial Hospital :—

Antenatal clinic.
Clinic for diseases of the eye.
Clinic for diseases of the ear, nose and throat.
Orthopaedic and fractures clinic.
Dental clinic.
Gynaecological and post natal clinic.
Diabetic clinic.

Labour and Welfare

The staffs dealing with the repatriation and resettlement of Gibraltarians evacuated to the United Kingdom during the War and of the Social Welfare Office have been amalgamated with the Labour Department under a Director of Labour and Welfare.

Following enactment of the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance in July, 1947, eleven trades unions have been registered with an approximate aggregate membership of 4,500. A Shop Hours Amendment Ordinance, enacted in October, 1947, reduced the maximum permissible weekly hours of employment of shop assistants from 66 to 48.

An Ordinance to amend the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance was enacted in March, 1948, to give the force of law to the following conventions of the International Labour Organisation : Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921 ; Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921 ; Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935.

A draft Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, based substantially on the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, has been prepared, but completion depends upon the acquisition of statistics.

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Conditions of employment of workers employed by the three Service Departments, the Colonial Government and the City Council are co-ordinated by the Standing Wages Committee presided over by the Head of the Labour and Welfare Department. Consultations are proceeding with a view to the establishment of a Labour Advisory Board consisting of representatives of official and commercial employers and trade unions.

The policy of full employment for British subjects initiated in 1946 has been maintained and developed by giving preference in the filling of notified vacancies to British subjects. By this means the percentage of unemployment amongst male British subjects has been maintained at a level of less than ½ per cent.

During 1947, the continued increase in demand for labour and shortage of skilled labour in building trades made it necessary to import carpenters and masons from Tangier and Italy. The total registered labour force rose to 18,700 in December, 1947—an increase of 7 per cent. during the year.

Trade unions were active but there were no strikes during 1947 and industrial relations were generally good.

Several collective agreements covering dock labour were made during the year between trade unions and private employers. The determination of fair wages, where this has been the matter under dispute, has been facilitated by the adoption by Government of model rules relating to Fair Wages Clauses.

A 44-hour, five-day week is in force in the Service Departments, Colonial Government and City Council, and there has been little systematic working of overtime recorded.

Monthly computations of the cost of living index are made, and the average working class index for 1947 was 177 compared with 100 in July, 1939. During the latter half of 1947 the index rose due to increases in the controlled price of imported food stuffs, but during the first half of 1948 remained stable at approximately 187.

The Public Assistance Scheme introduced in 1946 providing for the grant of financial aid to indigent persons has been expanded to provide assistance to unemployed persons; and the scales of payment have been increased. The maximum assistance payable to any one family is now equal to six-sevenths of the minimum industrial worker's wage.

Unemployment and Old Age Pensions legislation is contemplated.

Communications

Roads

The Colony's roads are vested by law in the City Council, which is responsible for their upkeep.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality. The voyage between Gibraltar and the United Kingdom takes about four and a half days.

There is a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay as well as a weekly service with Tangier.

Air

British European Airways operate a twice-weekly service between Gibraltar and the United Kingdom via Madrid and Bordeaux.

Postal

Air mail correspondence is received from and despatched to the United Kingdom twice a week. Transmission time is two days.

Ordinary correspondence is received from and despatched to the United Kingdom by sea. Time in transit averages 14 days.

Air mail services exist to most countries and facilities are being extended as world conditions improve.

A daily service is maintained with the continent of Europe and North Africa.

Telegraphs

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with Spain are worked by Cable & Wireless, Ltd., who have a station at Gibraltar. Telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Telephones

The telephone system is under the control of the City Council. Telephone communication is at present restricted to the United Kingdom, Spain, Portugal, Spanish Morocco and Tangier.

The local Naval and Military departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council scheme.

Public Revenue and Expenditure

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1938	207,628	199,725
1939	203,973	275,055
1940	328,486	274,730
1941	376,481	167,614
1942	610,767	792,543
1943	505,603	313,316
1944	532,067	433,348
1945	510,009	469,191
1946	545,325	751,630
1947	1,389,375*	912,856

* Includes £850,000 interest-free loan to H.M. Government repaid in 1947.

The customs revenue in 1947 was £225,971.

The colony has a public debt of £836,375.

Currency and Banking

Local Government notes and United Kingdom silver and copper coinage are legal tender in the Colony.

Colonial Government currency notes were in circulation to the value of £816,515 at 31st December, 1947.

The issue is governed by the Currency Note Ordinance and is of the following denominations:

£5 £1 10*s.*

There are three private banks, which offer all normal banking facilities, viz.:—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas). Head Office: 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie. Head Office: 43, Rue Cambon, Paris (1er) London Branch: 62, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

A. L. Galliano of Gibraltar.

A Government Savings Bank was founded in 1882. On 31st December, 1947, deposits by 10,209 depositors amounted £960,387.

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GOVERNORS, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS, AND COMMANDANTS OF THE FORTRESS OF GIBRALTAR SINCE ITS ACQUISITION BY THE ENGLISH.

1704 H.S.H. Prince George of Hesse-Darmstadt.
1705 Major-Gen. Ramos.
1706 Colonel The Hon. R. Eliot.
1706 Lt.-Gen. David, Earl of Portmore.
1711 General Stanwix.
1713 Colonel Congreve.
1716 Colonel Cotton.
1719 Lt.-Gen. Bowes.
1719 Major Elrington.
1720 Brigadier-Gen. Kane.
1722 General Hargrave.
1727 Brigadier-Gen. Clayton.
1730 Lt.-Gen. T. Sabine.
1739 Lt.-Gen. Columbine.
1749 Lt.-Gen. Sir H. Bland.
1751 Lord George Beauclerk.
1752 Colonel The Hon. Herbert.
1754 Major-Gen. Braddock.
1755 Lt.-Gen. Fowkes.
1756 Lt.-Gen. J. Lord Tyrawley.
1757 Major-Gen. W. Earl of Panmure.
1758 Major-Gen. W. Earl of Home.
1761 Major-Gen. Parslow.
1761 Colonel Tovey.
1762 Lt.-Gen. Hon. E. Cornwallis.
1766 Major-Gen. Irwine.
1769 Major-Gen. R. Boyd.
1776 Lt.-Gen. Sir G. A. Elliott, K.C.B., Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar.
1784 Major-Gen. C. O'Hara.
1790 Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Boyd.
1794 General Sir H. Clinton, K.C.B.
1794 General Rainsford
1795 General C. O'Hara.
1801 Major-Gen. Sir T. Trigge, K.B.
1802 H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, K.G.
1802 Major-Gen. Barnett.
1804 Lt.-Gen. the Hon. R. E. Fox.
1806 Lt.-Gen. Sir. H. Dalrymple, K.C.B.
1806 Major-Gen. Drummond.
1809 General Sir J. Cradock, K.C.B.
1810 Lt.-Gen. Sir C. Campbell, K.C.B.
1814 Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Don, G.C.B.
1814 Major-Gen. Smith.
1820 Gen. J. Pitt Earl of Chatham, K.G.
1831 Lt.-Gen. Sir. W. Houston, G.C.M.G.
1835 Major-Gen. Sir A. Woodford, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1843 General Sir R. T. Wilson.
1848 Major-Gen. Sir R. W. Gardiner, K.C.B., K.C.H.
1855 Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Fergusson, G.C.B.
1859 Lt.-Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, K.C.B.
1865 Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Airey, K.C.B.
1870 General Sir W. F. Williams of Kars, Bart., G.C.B.
1876 General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
1883 General Sir J. M. Adye, G.C.B.
1886 General Sir A. E. Hardinge, K.C.B., C.I.E.
1890 General Sir L. C. Smyth, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
1891 General Sir L. Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E.
1893 General Sir R. Biddulph, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., R.A.
1900 Field-Marshal Sir G. S. White, V.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
1905 General Sir F. W. E. F. Forestier Walker, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1910 General Sir Archibald Hunter, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
1913 Lt.-Gen. Sir H. G. S. Miles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.V.O.
1918 General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1923 General Sir Charles Monro, Bt., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
1928 General Sir Alexander Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
1933 General Sir Charles Harington, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O.
1938 General (afterwards Field Marshal Lord) Sir Edmund Ironside, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
1939 Lt.-Gen. Sir C. G. Liddell, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
1941 General (afterwards Field Marshal) the Viscount Gort, V.C., G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.
1942 Lt.-Gen. Sir F. N. Mason-MacFarlane, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
1944 Lt.-Gen. Sir T. R. Eastwood, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
1947 Lt.-Gen. Sir K. A. N. Anderson, K.C.B., M.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.
The Combatant Military Officer next in seniority after the Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.
E. B. Cottrell, C.B.E., J.P.
L. J. Abrines, J.P.
Clerk of the Council—E. H. Davis.

CITY COUNCIL

Elected Members—J. A. Hassan (***Chairman***); E. J. Alvarez (*Vice Chairman*); O. L. Chamberland; L. Mannia; Mrs. D. M. Ellicott; L. Bruzon; A. Montegriffs.
Service Reprdesentatives—Capt. D. Gilmour, R.N. Col. J. H. D. Bennett, O.B.E., R.E.; Wing-Commander S. R. R. Smith, R.A.F.
Colonial Government Representatives—The Director of Labour and Welfare, K. L. Sanders; The Chief Medical Officer, Dr. D. J. Valentine, C.B.E., M.C.; Dr. J. J. Giraldi, O.B.E.

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Belgium—H. C. Reynolds, J.P.
Costa Rica—W. D. Piccone.
Cuba—J. A. Colombo.
Denmark—J. G. Imossi.
Finland—A. H. S. Capurro (Vice-Consul).
France—R. Eymery (Consul).
Greece—L. J. Imossi, O.B.E., J.P.
Honduras—H. H. Wall.
Italy—C. de Francis.
Liberia—H. F. Cardona, J.P.
Netherlands—W. J. Thomson (Consul), J. A. Colombo (Vice-Consul).
Norway—Major J. G. Douglas (Consul), A. C. Savignon (Vice-Consul).
Peru—G. F. Imossi.
Portugal—M. F. dos Santos (Consul), A. Nascimiento (Vice-Consul).
Siam—H. J. King, O.B.E., J.P.
Spain—I. de Muguiro y Munoz de Baena (Consul General), L. Yome Pizarro (Vice-Consul).
Sweden—Sir George Gaggero, O.B.E., J.P.
U.S.A.—Quincy F. Roberts (Consul), C. E. Christiani (Vice-Consul).
Venezuela—A. S. Marrache.

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Gibraltar and the Empire, by G. T. Garratt, Cape, 1939, 10*s.* 6*d.*
The Story of Gibraltar, by H. W. Howes. Philip & Tracey, 1946, 4*s.*

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Lt.-Gen. Sir Kenneth Arthur Noel Anderson, K.C.B., M.C. £5,000 and £500 entertainment allowance from Colonial Funds (with table allowance of £500 from Army Funds).
Assistant Military Secretary—Major I. A. Maclagan, Seaforths.
Personal Assistant and Aide-de-Camp—Captain J. H. Leather, Lan. Fus.

ADMINISTRATION

Secretariat

Colonial Secretary—B. J. O'Brien. £1,500 and £240 entertainment allowance.
Financial Secretary—A. E. Cook. £1,200.
Chief Assistant Secretary—W. Nash. £720–30–900.
Assistant Secretaries—E. H. Davis, J. M. Tasker. £450–30–840.

AUDIT

Principal Auditor—M. E. Collings, M.B.E. £900.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—H. W. Howes, O.B.E. £1,100.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—R. S. Bacon, M.B.E. £1,400.
Registrar, Supreme Court—E. Pizzarello, I.S.O. £720–30–900.

Magistrate's and Coroner's Courts

Stipendiary Magistrate—D. M. Wacher. £720–30–900.
Magistrate's Clerk and Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, J. R. Norton-Amor. £528–24–648.

LABOUR AND WELFARE

Director of Labour and Welfare—K. L. Sanders. £1,100.

LANDS AND WORKS

Commissioner of Lands and Works—J. Coelho, O.B.E. £720–30–900.

LEGAL

Attorney-General—C. C. Ross. £1,200.
Assistant Attorney-General—E. B. Simmons. £720–30–900.

MARKETS

Superintendent—Major J. Q. Mountain, R.A.M.C.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Colonial Hospital

Chief Medical Officer—D. J. Valentine, C.B.E. M.C. £1,150.
Medical Officers—N. H. Skelton-Browne, C. Michie, J. A. Cochrane, G. I. M. Ross. £600–30–900.
Out-Patient Physician (part-time)—J. A. Durante. £480.

King George V Hospital

Physician (part-time)—J. J. J. Giraldi, O.B.E. £630.

School and Child Welfare Medical Services

Paediatrician (part-time)—H. G. Triay. £630.

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—Captain D. S. Gowing. £720–30–960.
Superintendent of Police—E. H. Smith. £600–30–750.

PORT

Captain of the Port and Shipping Master—Captain G. B. Nasmyth. £720–30–900.
Assistant Captain of the Port—R. G. Wood. £600–30–720.

POST OFFICE

Colonial Postmaster—J. Hayward, O.B.E. £720–30–900.

PRISON

Warden—P. E. Conroy. £528–24–648.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Public Relations Officer—W. Nash (*is also Chief Assistant Secretary*).

RESETTLEMENT

Executive Officer—D. A. Lucas. £600.

REVENUE

Income Tax Officer—J. A. D. Barton. £600–30–840.
Collector of Revenue—C. J. Gomez, M.B.E. £600–30–840.

SUPPLIES CONTROL

Controller of Civil Supplies—J. Hayward, O.B.E. £325. (Is also Colonial Postmaster.)

THE GOLD COAST

SITUATION AND AREA

The Gold Coast lies on the Gulf of Guinea. Extending from 3° 15′ W. longitude to 1° 12′ E. longitude and from 4° 45′ N. latitude to 11° 10° N. latitude, it is composed of three territorial divisions—the Colony to the South, the Northern Territories and, between the two, Ashanti. Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship is also administered as part of the Gold Coast.

On the West, the Gold Coast marches with the French Colonies of the Ivory Coast and Haute Volta ; on the East, with Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship and on the North, with the French Colony of the Haute Volta. To the South its shores are washed by the Atlantic ocean.

The areas of its various divisions are ;

	sq. miles
Gold Coast Colony	23,490
Ashanti	24,560
Northern Territories	30,600
(Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship)	13,040
	91,690

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Climate

The climate of the Gold Coast resembles that of other territories lying within the tropics, near the equator, in that the weather recurs in reasonably definite seasons, which are related to the annual movement of the sun northwards and southwards across the equator. The heaviest rainfall occurs about a month or so after the sun has passed overhead in a particular locality and the rain is to a large extent associated with thunderstorms. Superimposed upon this heavy rain, which is due to the heating of the ground, are periods of rainfall associated with the penetration of moist air from the south-west, which penetration is itself controlled by the movement of the sun and reaches its maximum distance north during the northern summer. This is similar to the S.W. monsoon of India, although, in the Gold Coast its effect is not so well marked as it is, for example, in Sierra Leone or in South-Eastern Nigeria.

There are four fairly distinct climatic regions viz.: the coastal belt, the extreme south-west corner, the forest belt and the North. The average climate is illustrated by the figures in the table below for Accra, Axim, Kumasi and Tamale, which are respectively typical of the four regions.

Zone	*Station*	*Mean Rainfall*	*Mean Max. Temperature*	*Mean Relative Humidity*
Coastal belt	Accra	29 ins.	85·9°F.	82%
South-west corner	Axim	82 ins.	83·5°F.	86%
Forest belt	Kumasi	58 ins.	86·2°F.	84%
North ..	Tamale	43 ins.	92·3°F.	61%

In the coastal belt the annual rainfall, by equatorial standards, is very low and three-quarters of it occurs in the period March–July, although there is a secondary maximum in October. It is also notable for the relatively cool weather during the period June-September when the average maximum temperature is only 82–5°F. and the average minimum 71–5°F. in Accra itself. This region is probably unique among coastal equatorial regions for its low rainfall and cool weather.

As one moves towards the extreme south-west corner, the amount of rainfall increases rapidly and the climatic regime is more typical of its latitude. There are two marked rainy seasons, with the principal maximum in May–June and a secondary maximum in October–November. Temperatures are much more uniform than in the coastal belt, although the weather is a little cooler during the period June to September than it is for the rest of the year. In the forest belt, there is a relatively dry spell from December to February and again in August; but over the rest of the year the rainfall is fairly uniform, although there are quite definite maxima in May–June and in September–October. Temperatures are a little higher than in the south-west corner but follow the same annual pattern, with a cool spell in July–September. It is in the northern regions that variations in temperatures become more marked: during most of the year the average maxima are over 90°F. and during February and March the average maxima are 100·3°F. and 101·1°F. respectively. There is a small drop in temperature during the period July–September which coincides with the middle of the rainy season. The highest temperature of 107°F, recorded at Tamale, is the highest recorded in the Gold Coast. Tamale also holds the record for the lowest temperature, of 60°F that has been experienced in any of the principal meteorological stations.

Except when the Harmattan, a dry, dusty, north-east wind, blows from the Sahara, the relative humidity is generally high, usually about 80 per cent. on an average, and the high humidity is the greatest contributory cause of discomfort. The Harmattan reaches the Gold Coast in January and February and, although it is in the north that the principal effect is felt, it also penetrates to the coastal area for short periods. Relative humidity becomes very low, with the result that books and papers curl up, furniture shrinks and the skin becomes parched and dry. The daily range of temperature also increases and the season is a very trying one for Europeans living in the North, although the short spells of the Harmattan in the south are relatively pleasant, because of the cooler nights that accompany it, and provide a welcome relief from the heat of the day.

General Description

Gold Coast Colony

The Colony is inhabited by a large number of tribes, whose customs and forms of government are of a more or less similar character. It is divided into states (each with a paramount chief), several of which have formed confederacies, and the states and confederacies are administered by native authorities. Each province has a Provincial Council of Chiefs and there is also a Joint Provincial Council of Chiefs, with deliberative and advisory functions.

A number of different languages and dialects are spoken, the principal being Twi, Fanti, Ewe and Ga: but the use of English is widespread.

Ashanti

Ashanti is a federation of a number of groups of Akan-speaking peoples under the leadership of the Chief of one of these groups (Kumasi) who, since the beginnings of the Confederacy early in the eighteenth century, has been known as the Asantehene (the King of Ashanti). The hegemony of Kumasi was first extended by alliances with Chiefs who were blood relations of the Asantehene—such as Kokofu, Juaben and Bekwai in the east and south—and later by conquest of neighbouring groups—such as the Brong peoples to the north-west of Kumasi, whose ties of blood and language with Bontuku, the old Jaman capital in the Ivory Coast, are closer than those with Kumasi.

The Northern Territories

The headquarters of the protectorate is at Tamale in the Dagomba district, 237 miles north of Kumasi. The Krachi district and portions of the Gonja and Dagomba districts, including Yendi, the Dagomba district headquarters, are within the northern section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship

Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship is part of the former German protectorate of Togoland. It is a narrow strip about 320 miles long lying along the Eastern frontier of the Gold

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Coast between 6° 20′ N. and 11° 10′ N. It comprises an area of 13,041 square miles. The population according to the first and unchecked figures of the 1948 census was :—

Northern Section	209,900
Southern Section	172,300
Total ..	382,200

This total figure comprises the members of many different tribes. In the Southern Section the people are predominantly Ewe.

Togoland is not distinguished from the Gold Coast in statistical returns other than those dealing with population. Some statistical material is however provided in the appendices to the annual report on the Territory to the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

The road system of Togoland is linked at a number of points with that of the Gold Coast and Togoland under French Trusteeship. A power ferry carries vehicles across the river Volta on the main road between Togoland and the capital Accra. Cocoa, the chief export produce of the Territory is evacuated via the Palime/Lome railway and the port of Lome in Togoland under French Trusteeship.

The Southern Section is linked with the Gold Coast telephone and telegraph service. There is a wireless telegraph service to Yendi and Kete Krachi in the Northern Section. An emergency landing ground is maintained at Kete Krachi.

Population

The first attempt to take a census was made in 1891 which, however, covered the Colony only. Since then a census has been taken in 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1948, the decennial sequence being interrupted between 1931 and 1948 by war conditions. Except in 1901, Ashanti and the Northern Territories have been included ; and in 1921 and later censuses Togoland under U.K. trusteeship has been included. In a country such as the Gold Coast, imperfect communications and lack of education militate against complete accuracy in the compilation of a census.

Preliminary and provisional figures derived from the census taken early in 1948 are as follows :—

	African	*Non-African*
Gold Coast	4,088,503	6,773
Colony	2,189,089	5,377
Ashanti ..	822,485	1,187
Northern Territories	1,076,929	209
The part of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (included in above)	378,616	50
In some of the chief towns :—		
Accra	132,744	2,712
Cape Coast ..	22,917	144
Ho	5,804	14
Koforidua ..	17,633	82
Kumasi	69,932	773
Sekondi/Takoradi	43,323	807
Tamale	17,261	111
Tarkwa	7,434	215

The figures include maritime and military population.

Religion

The indigenous beliefs of the Akan peoples combine belief in a supreme God with beliefs in lesser gods, in the spirits of ancestors and in fetishes.

The first Christian missionaries landed in 1828 but it was not until 1838 that continuous mission work was established. The principal Christian missions in the Gold Coast are, in numerical order of their number of followers : the Methodist Missionary Society, the Roman Catholic Mission, the Presbyterian Church, the Roman Catholic Mission (Trans-Volta), the Ewe Presbyterian Church, the English Church Mission, and the White Fathers Mission (Roman Catholic, Northern Territories). (*See* Gold Coast Handbook, 1937, page 25.)

The immigrant Hausa section of the population from Northern Nigeria and many of the immigrants from the French Soudan are Mohammedans. Since 1873 Mohammedan missionaries have been active in the Gold Coast. In addition Islam has a considerable influence in the northern territories of the Gold Coast. A branch of the Ahmadiyya Movement was opened in 1921, with headquarters at Saltpond. There are numerous branches in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

History

Gold Coast Colony

Little is known of the history of the people of the Gold Coast prior to the first recorded contact with Europeans, which took place towards the end of the 15th century, but tradition, borne out by the present language distribution, and by the absence of traces of large earlier settlements, is that the present population resulted from a series of waves of immigration in comparatively recent historical times.

Of these immigrants the most numerous were the Akans who, displaced by more warlike and better organised tribes, came from the north-west in search of sanctuary to the forests of the Gold Coast, some sections of them eventually reaching the sea. Their numbers being augmented by a succession of later waves, the Akans assimilated the aborigines and gradually occupied the greater part of the country. Behind the Akans came the Moshi who, partly by conquest and partly by peaceful penetration, obtained supremacy over the inhabitants of the northern portion of the Gold Coast and established the Mamprussi and Dagomba kingdoms under the rule of sons or other relatives of their leaders. At a later date the south-east corner of the colony was peopled by an infiltration of Ga, Adangbe and Ewe tribes from the east and north-east.

The first Europeans to reach the Gold Coast were the Portuguese who, arriving in 1471, built the castle at Elmina eleven years later in order to protect their trading interests. They found a people of hunters and fishermen, primitive in habits and development, yet understanding the working of iron and fully conscious of the value of gold. No native state of any size had yet been established, but numerous petty chiefdoms were in existence.

Until the close of the 16th century the Portuguese maintained their trading monopoly. Feeble efforts on the part of other European powers, including the English, were made to obtain a footing on the Coast, but the Portuguese were never seriously challenged until the advent of the Dutch in 1595.

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At first the Portuguese were interested in obtaining gold, ivory and spices, but with the opening up of the New World there came a demand for cheap labour for the plantations. So commenced the transatlantic slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the 19th century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were twofold. First, in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment and their captors, the Portuguese were obliged to introduce food plants and to teach an improved method of agriculture to a people hitherto largely dependent for food on the natural resources of the forest and sea. Secondly, the lucrative nature of the trade attracted the attention of other European nations besides the Portuguese to the possibilities of the Gold Coast.

The Dutch, appearing on the Coast in 1595, rapidly undermined the domination of the Portuguese. In 1637 they captured Elmina and in 1642 the Portuguese abandoned all their possessions in the Gold Coast to the newcomers. Other European powers, including the English, followed and, fighting amongst themselves, scrambled for a footing on the Coast. By 1750, however, the year in which the African Company of Merchants was formed and subsidised by the British Government to the extent of £13,000 per annum, all had withdrawn except the Dutch with their headquarters at Elmina, the Danes with their headquarters at Christiansborg, and the English with their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle.

In 1821 the British Government first assumed the control of the British settlements in the Gold Coast, and the African Company of Merchants was dissolved, its possessions being vested in the Crown and placed under the government of Sierra Leone. Seven years later, however, the British Government, after considering complete withdrawal from the Coast, entrusted the government of the settlements in the Gold Coast to a Committee of London Merchants. In 1843, however, the 1821 arrangement was restored in consequence of suspected slave trading, which had been abolished by Great Britain in 1833. The year 1850 saw the separation of the British forts and settlements of the Gold Coast from Sierra Leone, the cession of the Danish possessions to Britain and the creation by Letters Patent of Executive and Legislative Councils, but in 1866 government from Sierra Leone was resumed.

In 1872 the Dutch finally withdrew from the Gold Coast. Two years later, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's successful Ashanti campaign, came the final separation from Sierra Leone. A new charter was issued dated 24th July, 1874, separating Her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos from the government of Sierra Leone and constituting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an administrator at Lagos.

In 1886 all the settlements and territories belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast were, by Letters Patent dated 13th January, formed into a distinct colony, Lagos being separated therefrom. This territory, however, did not include all the areas under British protection and had no specified boundaries. To regularise the position, therefore, these protected areas were annexed to His Majesty's Dominions and declared to be part and parcel of His Majesty's Gold Coast Colony by Order-in-Council of 26th September, 1901. The boundaries of the colony thus constituted were defined by Order-in-Council dated 22nd October, 1906, and have since remained unchanged.

On 22nd June, 1939, the Gold Coast experienced a severe earthquake which did much damage to buildings, especially in Accra, and caused about 150 casualties, including 16 deaths.

Ashanti

The rise of Ashanti dates from a successful rebellion against the Denkeras, to whom the Ashantis were then subject, in about 1715 A.D. For nearly two centuries thereafter Ashanti was intermittently engaged in war with surrounding peoples. An expedition which reached the sea in 1807 and took the Dutch trading fort at Kormantine first brought them seriously to the notice of the Europeans trading on the coast. Frequent similar incursions into what became British Protected Territory followed (the Governor of the British Settlements, Sir Charles McCarthy, being defeated and killed during that of 1824), but it was not until 1874 that the war was carried into Ashanti.

In 1873 an Ashanti army came south and overran a large part of the Protectorate. Sir Garnet (afterwards Viscount) Wolseley was sent out to the Gold Coast with British and West Indian troops and some seamen and marines to operate with native levies against the Ashantis, starting from Cape Coast ; and at the same time Captain (afterwards Sir) John Glover was sent to the eastern districts of the Protectorate to organise the tribes in that quarter, for a flank movement against the Ashanti territory. The main Ashanti army had been sharply defeated outside Elmina by a small British force under Colonel (afterwards Sir) Francis Festing. It had failed to take Cape Coast and was suffering from disease and lack of food. and though opposed succeeded in making good its retreat to Ashanti without further serious engagement.

More troops arrived in December. Sir Garnet Wolseley advanced into Ashanti, and on 31st January, 1874, he came into general engagement with the enemy at Amoaful, where he drove them from their position after desperate resistance. The next four days were employed continuously in fighting, until, on the evening of 4th February, the British force entered Kumasi. The Asantehene had fled to the bush. A few days later Sir John Glover also reached Kumasi. On the 13th, messengers sent by the Asantehene concluded a peace with Sir Garnet Wolseley at Fomena, which was afterwards signed with a pencil cross by the Asantehene. By the Treaty of Fomena, the Ashantis renounced all claims on the Protectorate, promised to protect traders, to abandon human sacrifices, and to pay an indemnity of 50,000 oz. of gold.

In 1894 Prempeh, who was then Asantehene, and had successfully fought against the Nkoranzas, who had revolted against his rule, threatened to attack the Atebubus. This attack was averted by the despatch of a force under Sir Francis Scott, and an ultimatum was then sent to Prempeh warning him not to enter British territory, and suggesting that he should acquiesce in the establishment of a Residency at Kumasi. No definite reply to this suggestion could be obtained, and a military expedition accordingly proceeded to Kumasi, to compel compliance with the demands of Her Majesty's Government. The expedition, under the command of Sir Francis Scott, entered Kumasi without resistance, January, 1896. Prempeh made submission, but, failing to comply with the terms dictated, was brought to the

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coast as a political prisoner and lodged in Elmina Castle, whence he was eventually deported to the Seychelles. A Resident was at the same time installed at Kumasi, and thus commenced an entirely new departure in the relations of the Gold Coast Colony with Ashanti.

In 1900 the Governor visited Kumasi, and was there besieged by the Ashantis, the town being closely invested. Provisions ran short, and a part of the garrison, with the Governor, cut their way out; the rest were relieved by Colonel (afterwards Sir J.) Willcocks, commanding the Ashanti Field Force, on 15th July, after severe fighting. The Ashantis were subsequently thoroughly routed at Abuosu.

An Order of the King in Council, dated 26th September, 1901, defined the boundaries of Ashanti, annexed it to His Majesty's dominions, and provided for its administration under the Governor of the Gold Coast. By a subsequent Order in Council of 22nd October, 1906, the boundaries between the Colony and Ashanti, and between Ashanti and the Northern Territories were re-adjusted and defined, with due regard to tribal lands and natural features.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was extended to Ashanti in 1935. The former circuit judge is now a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of which a divisional court has been established at Kumasi.

The peaceful relations which, under the auspices of the Gold Coast Government, have existed for many years now between the Ashantis and the neighbouring tribes were signified by petitions emanating from the Gold Coast Colony as well as from Ashanti for the return from exile of Prempeh, the former Asantehene. The confidence felt by the Government of the Gold Coast in the loyalty of the Ashanti people led to the granting of this request in 1924, and in 1926 he was recognised once more as Head Chief of the Kumasi Division though not as Ashantehene.

Prempeh died on 12th May, 1931, and was succeeded by his nephew (now Sir) Osei Agyeman Prempeh II on 7th July, 1931, who, on the restoration of the Ashanti Confederacy in 1935 was recognised as Asantehene.

The Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony was replaced in 1946 by a Legislative Council for the Colony and Ashanti.

The Northern Territories

In 1897 the territories to the north of Ashanti were constituted a separate district with the title of "The Northern Territories," and placed in charge of a Commissioner, and a grant-in-aid of the expenditure in the Northern Territories was voted by Parliament.

Major H. P. Northcott was appointed Commissioner and Commandant of these territories, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The negotiations between the British and French governments for the settlement of territorial questions in West Africa, which had been suspended in 1896, were resumed in October, 1897; and on 14th June, 1898, after a period of considerable tension in consequence of the proximity of the British and French forces in the disputed territories, a convention was signed at Paris with a proviso that it should be ratified within six (subsequently extended to twelve) months. By this convention the boundary between the Gold Coast and the French colony of the Ivory Coast, which had only been settled in 1889, as far as the 9th parallel of north latitude, was continued northwards along the course of the Black Volta River to the 11th parallel, and it was then drawn along the 11th parallel with a deflection to the north in the neighbourhood of Mamprusi, until it met the Franco-German boundary of 1897. The effect of the Anglo-French convention of 14th June, 1898, was to leave Bona, Lobi and Moshi to France, while Dagati, Wa, Mamprusi and the southern portion of Grunshi were included in the British sphere.

By Order-in-Council, of 22nd October, 1906, the boundaries between the Northern Territories and Ashanti were re-adjusted and defined.

An important step was taken with regard to the government of this protectorate by replacing, with effect from 1st January, 1907, the former semi-military administration by a staff of civil district and assistant district commissioners, and by establishing new stations. Simultaneously, the 2nd Battalion of the Gold Coast Regiment was disbanded and a force of armed constabulary substituted therefor. In 1929, the Northern Territories Constabulary was disbanded and their duties taken over by the Gold Coast Police.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was extended to the Northern Territories in 1935. The former Circuit Judge, Ashanti, who exercised in the Northern Territories powers similar to those which he exercised in Ashanti, is now a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court.

In 1946 a Territorial Council was set up on which all the Native Authorities were represented. In 1948 four District Councils were established on which the Native Authorities in each district are represented.

Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship

German interest in Togoland was formally recognised by agreements made with the French on 24th December, 1885, and with the British on the 14th and 28th July, 1886, when the provisional frontiers of Togoland were fixed. Immediately on the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Germany, Togoland was invaded by Gold Coast forces. Joint Anglo-French operations against the Germans were successful and brought about the surrender of the Territory on the 26th August, 1914. The administration of the Territory was shared between the British and the French and the present boundary between the British and the French spheres was established as the result of an agreement signed by Lord Milner and M. Simon on 10th July, 1919.

In October, 1921, the Council of the League of Nations approved in principle the arrangement made between the British and French Governments and the application to the territories of the mandate system; on 20th July, 1922, the Council confirmed the mandates and defined their terms.* Togoland under British Mandate was administered under the mandate system by the Government of the Gold Coast on behalf of H.M. Government until December, 1946, when the General Assembly of the United Nations approved the draft Trusteeship Agreement† for the British sphere of Togoland.

*For text of British mandate, *see* Cmd. 1794.

†Published as Cmd. 7083.

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Constitution

The constitutional instruments providing for the government of the Gold Coast are the Gold Coast Ordinances Order-in-Council dated 19th February, 1946, the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti (Legislative Council) Order-in-Council dated 19th February, 1946, and the Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated 7th March, 1946. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Commissioners of the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, and the Director of Medical Services (*ex-officio members*) and such other persons (*appointed members*) as may be appointed in terms of the Royal Instructions. The Legislative Council consists of a President (at present the Governor), six *ex-officio* members, 18 elected members (nine to be elected by the Joint Provincial Council of Chiefs, Colony; four to be elected by the Ashanti Confederacy Council; and five by the electorates of Accra (2), Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Kumasi), and six nominated members. The *ex-officio* members are the Colonial Secretary, Chief Commissioner of the Colony, Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary.

Administration

Gold Coast Colony

The Colony is administered under the Governor by a Chief Commissioner, with headquarters at Cape Coast. There are nine Districts in charge of Senior District Commissioners and District Commissioners :—

Accra (Accra); Akwapim-New Juaben (Koforidua); Volta River (Akuse); Ho (Ho, Togoland, under United Kingdom Trusteeship), which includes the Kpandu and the Keta/Ada Sub-districts; Cape Coast (Cape Coast), which includes the Winneba and Dunkwa Sub-districts; Birim (Kibi), which includes the Mpraeson and Oda Sub-districts; Ahanta-Nzima (Sekondi), which includes the Axim Sub-district; Wasaw-Aowin (Tarkwa), which includes the Enchi Sub-district; and Sefwi (Wiawso), which includes the Bibiani Sub-district.

Ashanti

Ashanti is administered under the Governor by a Chief Commissioner, with an Assistant Chief Commissioner as relieving officer, and is divided into the following districts, each under a District Commissioner with limited powers of jurisdiction :—

Bekwai
Kumasi
Mampong
Wenchi/Sunyani

The Northern Territories

The Northern Territories are administered under the Governor by a Chief Commissioner with an Assistant Chief Commissioner as relieving officer. They are divided into Mamprusi, Wa, Krachi, Dagomba and Gonja districts, with headquarters at Gambaga (shortly to be moved to Bolgatanga), Wa, Krachi, Yendi and Salaga respectively.

Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship

The British sphere is administered under the provisions of the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923, which was issued on 11th October, 1923. It is divided for administrative purposes into the Northern Section and the Southern Section.

The Northern Section is administered as if it formed part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, and the Southern Section as if it formed part of the Eastern Province of the Gold Coast Colony. The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast exercises jurisdiction in both sections, except as regards land cases in the Northern Section which are tried by the Court of The Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories.

The law for the time being in force in the Northern Territories is the law in force in the Northern Section. While in the Southern Section special legislation deals with Native Administration, Native Courts and the alienation of land, the law for the time being in force in the Gold Coast Colony is, for the rest, the law in force in the Southern Section.

The Southern Section together with the Keta District of the Gold Coast Colony is administered as a single area under a Senior District Commissioner at Ho. The Northern Section comprises the whole of the Krachi District and parts of the Gonja (Headquarters Salaga), Dagomba (Headquarters Yendi (and Mamprusi (sub-District Headquarters Bawku) Districts.

Municipal Government

The towns of Accra, Cape Coast, Kumasi, and Sekondi-Takoradi have Town Councils with an unofficial majority.

Law and Justice

The Law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of local Ordinances passed since that date. The criminal law was codified in 1892, and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Courts Ordinance and the Criminal Procedure Code, both enacted in 1935.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court which is presided over by the Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges, to be increased to eight in 1949–50. Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court are held in different parts of the colony and within certain specified areas the Lands Division of the Court exercises a limited original and appellate jurisdiction in land cases. There are also a large number of inferior courts with limited criminal and civil jurisdiction, some of which are presided over by District Magistrates and District Commissioners. The Supreme Court has an original civil and criminal jurisdiction, and also decides appeals from the inferior courts. Appeals from the Divisional Courts and Land Courts lie to the West African Court of Appeal.

Native customary law is administered in all the courts, in so far as it is not incompatible, either directly or by necessary implication, with any ordinance for the time being in force, and not repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience.

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Native courts are established throughout the Colony, with criminal and civil jurisdiction in cases where the parties are subject thereto.

There are five Central Prisons and 19 Local and Female Prisons. The Local Prisons at Lawra and Salaga have been closed. Another Prison Camp for first offenders has been opened and there are now two of these establishments. A Borstal Institution is situated six miles from Accra. A Training Depot for warders has been established in the same vicinity.

A specially constructed prison for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis and leprosy has been established at Ankaful near Cape Coast. There is an earning scheme in operation for convicted and unconvicted prisoners. Additional teachers and agents for discharged prisoners have been provided.

Social Services

Education

The system of education is, for the most part, under the management of Education Units, that is, denominational bodies, native authorities, and, in a few cases, private organisations. To these Units the Central Government makes annually, from its funds, substantial contributions towards the cost of conducting efficiently the " assisted " primary and secondary schools, and the teacher-training colleges.

In the application of policy the Director of Education is advised by the Central Advisory Committee on Education which exercises purely advisory functions. This Committee is closely linked with the District Education Committees and on it the principal agencies concerned in education are represented. From their special knowledge of local conditions and local needs the District Education Committees can be relied upon for advice as to the best possible action based on considerations of policy.

All teachers are registered and there is legislation for the registration of schools. There are two Education Ordinances which provide for the separate control of education in the Colony and Ashanti and in the Northern Territories. These enactments contain a specific provision regarding the inspection of schools, and confer upon the Director of Education or his representative right of entry for this purpose. In the latter administration, education development is chiefly through native authorities, the Central Government training teachers and subsidising schools. In all three administrations grants from funds contributed by native authorities are proportioned to local needs.

Primary Education.—There are 21 Government primary schools and 587 Government-assisted schools. The enrolment of Government and grant-aided schools in 1947 was 93,274. Of these the girls totalled 26,232. As far as can be ascertained the enrolment, during the same period, of the many hundreds of non-assisted schools of all types was 107,284 boys and 28,573 girls.

Secondary Education.—There are the following Government-assisted secondary schools for boys: the Presbyterian Church School at Odumase in the Eastern Province, and Mfantsipim, Adisadel and St. Augustine's, situated at Cape Coast and conducted by the Methodist Church, the English Church Mission and the Roman Catholic Mission respectively. There are at Cape Coast two secondary schools for girls: Wesley Girls' Secondary School and the Roman Catholic Mission Convent of the Holy Child. Other girls' secondary schools are conducted by the Order of the Holy Paraclete (English Church Mission) at the Convent of St. Monica, Mampong, Ashanti, and by the Scottish Mission at Aburi. Achimota School is co-educational. Provision for the extension of facilities for secondary school education is included in the current ten-year development plan. Pupils of the secondary schools are presented annually for the School Certificate Examination of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate. In December, 1947, 220 candidates from Government-assisted secondary institutions including Achimota School, passed the examination.

Training of Teachers.—The principal teacher-training courses are (i) a four-year post-primary (or, alternatively, a two-year post-secondary) course for teachers who will be employed in the primary schools, including the senior primary departments of such schools; (ii) a two-year post-primary course for teachers for infant-junior schools only, which provide a six-year primary course from which pupils may proceed to the four-year senior primary course; (iii) special courses in arts and crafts, and in domestic science. There is a proposal to increase the number and variety of special courses.

Men teachers undergo the four-year post-primary or the two-year post-secondary course at Achimota Training College; Wesley College, Kumasi; the Presbyterian Training College, Akropong; St. Augustine's Roman Catholic College, Cape Coast; and the Government Training College, Tamale. Similar courses for women are provided at Achimota Training College; the Convent of the Order of the Holy Child (Roman Catholic Mission), Cape Coast; Wesley College, Kumasi; the Scottish Mission Training College, Aburi; the Order of the Holy Paraclete Convent of St. Monica, Mampong, Ashanti; and the Basel Mission Training College, Agogo, Ashanti.

The Certificate B two-year post-primary course is now provided at the following institutions:—

The Scottish Mission's Krobo College for women at Odumase, Eastern Province; The Ewe Presbyterian Church College for men at Amedzofe in the Southern Part of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship; The Seventh-Day Adventist Mission College for men at Bekwai, Ashanti; The Joint Methodist Church and Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast College for men now in temporary quarters at Akropong, Akwapim (to be transferred to Mampong, Ashanti); The Roman Catholic Mission (S.V.D.) College for men, now in temporary quarters at Odumase, Krobo (to be transferred to new buildings near Odomase); The Roman Catholic Mission (Cape Coast) College for men, now in temporary quarters at Amisano (to be transferred to new buildings at Apowa, near Sekondi); The Roman Catholic Mission (Trans-Volta) College for men at Hohoe in the southern part of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship; the Roman Catholic Mission (Ashanti) College for men at Bechem; the Government Training College, Tamale.

As a further part of the planned development of education, it is proposed to establish additional two-year colleges as follows:—A Joint Methodist

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Church and Presbyterian Church College for men at Oda, in the Eastern Province of the Colony; a Government Training College at Winnelea in the Western Province of the Colony. There have been approved substantial increases in the enrolment at each of the existing training colleges. All teacher-training colleges conducted by the Educational Units are grant-aided by the Central Government.

In accordance with the Central Government's scheme for the re-settlement of ex-servicemen in civilian employment 200 suitable candidates have been selected for training as teachers in teacher-training colleges with a view to their subsequent employment in schools. The ex-servicemen enjoy considerable benefits under the scheme both during their preliminary two-year teaching practice in schools and during the period of their college training.

Trade and Technical Education.—The Government Technical School at Takoradi and the three vocational senior primary Government middle boarding schools which were taken over by the military authorities for trade-training purposes during the war years have ceased to be so requisitioned. The Government Technical School has been reopened. From now on there will be a resumption of the interrupted secondary vocational courses (theoretical and practical) in buiding construction, carpentry and joinery, and in mechanical and electrical engineering. The school will, in addition, provide courses for apprentices in the railway department and for teachers of handicrafts in the primary schools. The former middle boarding schools have been converted into post-primary trade-training centres, and they have now completed their first task of providing supplementary courses for ex-servicemen tradesmen.

Schools for the training of subordinate technical staff are conducted by the medical, agricultural, animal health, survey, posts and telegraphs, and railway departments.

Achimota.—The Prince of Wales College and School at Achimota near Accra was opened in January, 1927, as a co-educational boarding institution. It consisted of a secondary school, a teacher-training college, and a post-secondary department in which students were prepared for the University of London Intermediate Arts and Science Examinations and the B.Sc. Engineering Examinations. Achimota was an independent institution which received a large annual subsidy from the Central Government and which, in accordance with its constitution, was administered by its own council consisting partly of elected and partly of nominated members. Similar arrangements apply to its successor institutions, which came into existence by legislation in July, 1948, and are Achimota School, Achimota Teacher-Training College, and the University College of the Gold Coast.

The University College of the Gold Coast.—The University College of the Gold Coast was brought into being by legislation in July 1948, and was expected to admit its first students in October 1948.

Private Study for University Examinations.—Substantial numbers of candidates prepare themselves by private study for a wide variety of university examinations which are regularly conducted by the Education Department on behalf of the University of London and other United Kingdom authorities.

Scholarships.—The Central Government makes large provision for scholarships for secondary education and for teacher-training courses. There are, in addition, numerous scholarships schemes for university and comparable studies at the University College of the Gold Coast and in the United Kingdom. The schemes provide for degree courses and for qualifications in medicine, dentistry, education, agriculture, technology, linguistics, etc. There are approximately 270 Gold Coast students in the United Kingdom.

Information Services

The function of the Public Relations Department is to explain Government policy to the people in such a way as to enlist their maximum understanding and co-operation. The Department is organised in five Sections: Administrative, Publications, Broadcasting, Cinema and Films.

The Broadcasting Section produces daily news bulletins, both in English and the principal vernaculars, which are broadcast from the Gold Coast Station at Accra and relayed to holders of rediffusion loudspeakers by subsidiary stations throughout the Gold Coast. It also produces regular talks, feature and musical programmes.

The chief aim of the Publications Section is to assist the local press and keep them supplied with local and foreign news. This Section is also responsible for the publication and distribution of the "Gold Coast Bulletin", 25,000 copies of which are distributed weekly throughout the Colony.

The Cinema Section possesses a variety of films, and operates seven travelling cinema vans which are used, in collaboration with Native Authorities, to give shows throughout the Colony. A small mobile cinema unit gives frequent shows in the Accra area, and two similar units have recently been acquired for use in Kumasi and Cape Coast. The Section also supervises the issue to local commercial cinemas of newsreels and interest films supplied by the Central Office of Information.

The Films Section has made a number of short films of local interest, both in colour and black and white. It is at present undergoing reorganisation, with a view to extending the scope of its activities.

The Department is being reorganised in order that its activities may be spread more widely over the country and that it may be in closer contact with local opinion. This reorganisation involves varying increases in both senior and junior staff in the Administrative, Publications, Broadcasting and Cinema Sections.

Health

Medical Officers are normally stationed at all the principal centres throughout the Gold Coast. Since 1940 staff shortage has considerably reduced the number of stations directly under medical supervision, though in 1948 the shortage has been less acute than in 1947. All stations are regularly visited and inspected. Most Medical Officers travel in their districts and give treatment at village dispensaries. The total number of dispensaries is 44.

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There are 33 Government hospitals in the Gold Coast providing 1,495 beds.

In 1947 a total of 41,372 in-patients were treated in the hospitals in the Gold Coast. Out-patients numbered 570,280.

The two largest hospitals in the Gold Coast are the Gold Coast Hospital at Accra and the General Hospital at Kumasi. In 1947 the Gold Coast Hospital treated 5,956 in-patients and 41,240 out-patients. 828 major operations were performed.

The Maternity Hospital, Accra, has been extended, and now contains 60 beds and 31 cots. During 1947, 893 deliveries were conducted in this hospital. This hospital is the training centre for midwives in the Gold Coast. Forty-two pupil midwives and 31 second division nurses, who are being treated as midwives, are accommodated in the adjoining hostel.

Four State registered nurses who completed their training at the Nurses' Training College are at present pursuing a midwifery course at the Midwives Hostel. The demand for admission to the Midwives School is heavy and competition is very keen. It is proposed to open a new midwifery training school at Kumasi in the near future and, plans to that end are well in hand. This will cater for the needs of girls in Ashanti and the Northern Territories and thus relieve, to some extent, the demand on the Midwives School in Accra.

The new Effia Nkwanta Hospital at Sekondi-Takoradi, has been completed, and is now occupied. The hospital accommodates 107 beds and four cots.

The Nurses Training College and Hostel which was started in Kumasi has moved to its new quarters in Accra. Its close proximity to the Gold Coast Hospital will afford the pupils opportunity of gaining practical experience in nursing which that hospital offers. At present, there are 68 pupils in training at the College and Hostel. The Senior Staff comprises two Sister Tutors, two English Mistresses, two Science Mistresses and one Home Sister. The services of the latter are shared between the College and the Midwives Hostel of the Maternity Hospital. The object of the College is to turn out African female nurses capable of filling higher nursing posts. As far as can be judged at this stage, the training scheme outlined for the College promises to be a success.

The Medical Research Institute is situated near the Gold Coast Hospital, Accra. This Institute has to handle a very large volume of work, but staff shortage has necessitated its activities being confined mostly to routine examinations.

A training laboratory has been opened and technicians for outstations receive instructions at the laboratory.

The Limb Fitting Centre continues to manufacture and carry out repair work to prosthesis, pending satisfactory arrangements with the Nigerian Government for the taking over of the work by the Limb Fitting Centre, Lagos.

An interesting feature of departmental activities is the proposal to start a central Institution at Kintampo for the training of dressers for Native Administrations, early in 1949. Initially 10 trainees will be accepted from each of the three territorial divisions of the Gold Coast. On completion of their training, these dressers will be required to staff the Native Administration dispensaries. As an interim measure, however, dressing stations for Native Administrations have been opened in approved rural areas and these are temporarily staffed by Government nurses in order to encourage Native Authorities to develop their own medical services.

Another interesting experiment is the provision of mobile dispensaries, staffed by a nurse and dispenser or by a nurse only. These travelling dispensaries are provided with stock medicines. One operates on the North road between Tamale and Prang; the second in the Sunyani-Goaso area, while the third operates in the Winneba district.

Shortage of staff makes it possible to post full time Medical Officers of Health only to Accra, Kumasi, Takoradi and Tamale. In other areas Medical Officers undertake all health duties but only to the extent that their ordinary duties allow. Senior Sanitary Superintendents are posted to the large towns.

Public health activities are extended into the more rural areas as far as staff will permit, control being chiefly exercised in the larger villages and smaller towns on the more important trade routes. Particular attention is paid to village layouts and the type of house erected on them; to the protection of water supplies and the disposal of refuse and other essential factors. Particular success in rural sanitation has followed the activities of the Native Administration in the Northern Territories. Little progress, however, can be reported in Ashanti and the Colony generally.

In 1947 in the registration areas of the Gold Coast with an estimated population of 355,780 out of a total estimated population for the whole of the Gold Coast of 3,962,692 the birth rate was 39·7 and the death rate 27·4 per 1,000 persons living.

The infantile mortality rate was 117, and the maternal mortality rate was 19·2 per 1,000 total births.

It cannot be said from the available figures that the health of the population resident in the registration areas showed any general decline in the last five years.

Infant and Ante-natal Welfare Centres are situated in Accra and Kumasi. The volume of work carried out at these and other centres is increasing steadily.

At Koforidua, Cape Coast and Sekondi, the Welfare Centres are operated by the Gold Coast Branch, British Red Cross Society. In 1947, there were 194,778 child attendances and 85,011 attendances of expectant mothers at the Welfare Centres operated by Government, the Red Cross Society and the Missions.

Labour

The Labour Department originated in 1938 with one officer stationed in Kumasi. The Headquarters are now in Accra and there are Labour Officers in Accra, Takoradi, Tarkwa and Kumasi. The Senior staff consists of a Commissioner of Labour, an Assistant Commissioner of Labour, one Senior Labour Officer and nine Labour

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Officers, three of whom are Africans. There is in addition an unfilled vacancy for a Factory Inspector. Nine Labour Inspectors assist the Labour Officers in inspecting places of employment and in guiding the trade unions. As part of its post-war duties the department is responsible for the resettlement of ex-servicemen and for this purpose the Commissioner of Labour has an additional staff of four Resettlement Officers, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour acting as the Chief Resettlement Officer.

Two of the present staff of Labour Officers were selected for their experience of trade union-organisation in the United Kingdom. It is part of the duties of the department to foster sound and progressive development of the trade union movement in the territory. On the 1st April, 1948, 28 registered trade unions with an approximate total paid-up membership of 30,000. This compares with 27 registered unions with an approximate membership of 11,000 on 1st April, 1947.

Welfare

A new Department of the Government, entitled the "Department of Social Welfare and Housing", was established in April, 1946.

There are five principal aims for the development of social welfare during the next few years:—

(1) To introduce modern methods for the treatment of juvenile delinquency, for the prevention of juvenile crime and for the welfare of the child in need of care or protection.

(2) To establish a probation service.

(3) To promote and encourage a youth organisation.

(4) By a system of community and social centres to conduct a campaign against ignorance, illiteracy and low standards of living, and to foster a spirit of self-help and mutual assistance.

(5) To assist and encourage the establishment of women's institutes, with hostel accommodation, in the large urban areas with the object of instilling in young women an increased appreciation of the dignity of womanhood and of a sense of community and citizenship.

As regards other aspects of social welfare, an experimental school has already been opened for the occupational training of blind children; and much progress has been made in after-care of convicts by a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society working through full-time paid agents.

The duties of welfare officers are concerned not only with the execution of Government schemes but also with the co-ordination of public and voluntary enterprise.

Knowledge has been gained in recent years in the economics of housing for persons on small incomes and efforts have been and continue to be made to adopt construction methods which will reduce the cost of building and will enable local artisans to practise the new techniques in the villages.

Government housing estates have been developed in the large towns in order to counter the evils of overcrowding and to provide accommodation for persons on small incomes and the labouring classes. Rentals in these estates are subsidised by the Government.

10. Communications

Roads

The mileage of all-weather roads, exclusive of town roads, maintained by the Public Works Department, is 2,714¼ miles, made up as follows:—

	Tarred or Bitumen Surface Miles	*Gravel* Miles	*Total* Miles
Accra District ..	100½	146	246½
Nsawam District ..	61½	122	183½
Koforidua District ..	82½	105⅞	188½
Keta District ..	1¾	67	68¾
Winneba District ..	75¾	156½	232¼
Cape Coast District	102½	100¾	203¼
Takoradi District ..	35	227¼	262¼
Dunkwa District ..	—	244¾	244¾
Ashanti	171¾	504¼	676
Northern Territories	4	404½	408½
	635¾	2,078⅞	2,714¼

In addition, there are approximately 2,700 miles of roads maintained by the Political Administration.

The Black Volta rises in the hills near Soukouraba, and the White Volta rises near Quahigouga, both in the French Colony of Haute Volta. These two rivers converge some 280 miles from the sea on the Ashanti-Northern Territories border and become the River Volta which flows into the sea at Ada. This river is navigable for light draught launches as far as Akuse, and, with the exception of the Krachi rapids, can be used for canoe traffic during certain seasons of the year as far as Yeji. The Ankobra River is navigable for many months of the year by surf-boats and light draught launches for a distance of 50 miles. The Tano, connected with Half Assini by the main lagoon, is navigable for light draught launches and canoes as far as Tanoso, a distance of about 60 miles. The Sutri rapids prevent this river being further utilised.

The ferry over the River Volta at Senchi is capable of taking the largest cars and lorries, and is now worked by an endless chain driven by a petrol motor placed on the ferry boat. A similar ferry is in operation over the same river at Yeji on the Kumasi–Tamale road.

Several new bridges were constructed during 1947–48, including one over the White Volta on the Bolgatanga–Bawku road.

The Government maintains a motor transport service which handles Government cargo and officials' baggage and stores arriving by sea and arranges the coastwise shipping of Government personnel and stores between ports within the colony.

In addition to their departmental duties, the officers of the Transport Department assist in carrying out the provisions of the Motor Traffic Ordinance by acting as testing and certifying officers.

Railways

Railway communication consists of a main line from Takoradi to Kumasi, thence to Accra, a distance of 366 miles, with branches,

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Sekondi to Takoradi Junction (3 miles), Tarkwa to Prestea (18 miles), Aboso to Cinnamon Bippo (4 miles), Huni Valley to Kade (99 miles), and Dunkwa to Awaso (46 miles). The main line and branches are 3 feet 6 inches gauge.

The Railway and Takoradi Harbour are incorporated in one administration. The gross earnings of the administration for the year 1946/47 were £2,437,069.

Shipping

The Gold Coast was for many years at a great disadvantage in that it possessed no deep-water harbour. Jetties protected by breakwaters were built at Sekondi and Accra, for the use of surf boats and lighters.

Sekondi has been replaced by a deep-water harbour a few miles to the westward at Takoradi, which was opened to shipping in 1928. The harbour is 220 acres in extent and provides moorings for eight ocean-going ships, whilst four can be berthed alongside the main wharf, which contains a large manganese-loading transporter, and also a bauxite loading plant. There is a fifth berth for local coal traffic.

Mail and Steamship Services between the United Kingdom and the Gold Coast are maintained by Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, the United Africa Company, Limited, and John Holt and Company, Limited.

Air

The Gold Coast is connected with the United Kingdom on the B.O.A.C. trunk route between Great Britain and West Africa. It has direct connection with the United States of America and South Africa on the Pan-American World Airways system, and is also visited by Portuguese, French and Belgian Air Lines. The West African Airways Corporation operates a coastal service to Dakar, where the British South American Airways and other international air lines may be joined.

Accra is the West African terminus of the trunk air route operated by the British Overseas Airways Corporation between the United Kingdom and West Africa. It is an International Civil Customs Airport situated 4½ miles north-east of Accra. In addition to the B.O.A.C. and West African Airways Corporation's services, it is used by the Pan-American World Airways service from New York to Johannesburg, and by the Portuguese air service between Lisbon and Laurenco Marques. French and Belgian air lines also call at Accra. There is accommodation for passengers at a hotel on the Airport.

The second Customs airport in the Gold Coast is at Takoradi, where landing facilities are maintained at a high standard although the airfield is not so large as that at Accra. This is not an international airport and is now operated at a standard sufficient only for the needs of the internal air service.

Landing grounds have been improved and tarred at Kumasi and Tamale and these are used for the internal air service, which links Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale and is operated by West African Airways Corporation.

Posts and Telegraphs

Mails between the Gold Coast and other British Colonies on the west coast, and the United Kingdom, are exchanged frequently by vessels of Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, and at irregular intervals by vessels of other lines. Mails are exchanged overland with Togoland under French Trusteeship and the French Ivory Coast. Air mails to and from all parts of the world are exchanged four times weekly by British Overseas Airways Corporation. There is a twice weekly air mail service to Sierra Leone and the Gambia operated by West Africa Airways Corporation Limited, a twice weekly service by French air lines to all French possessions in West Africa and also an internal airmail service operated by West Africa Airways Corporation, Limited, from Accra to Kumasi and Takoradi—thrice weekly—and to Tamale—twice weekly.

There are 88 post offices and 267 postal agencies. Distribution of mails is effected principally by rail and motor. When this is not possible a runner service is employed.

There are 4,949 miles of telegraph line wire serving all the principal centres. There are 19,821 miles of telephone wire including overhead and underground cable circuits in use which link up 197 exchanges and call offices throughout the country, in addition to 29 multicoin telephone boxes. Passenger or cargo vessels entering Takoradi harbour can be connected to the colony telephone, telegraph and phonogram system. There are about 4,992 telephones in operation including those in Government offices, and extensions to the system are in progress.

Parcel post despatches are exchanged direct with the United Kingdom, South Africa and with other British colonies in West Africa. Parcels for other countries are forwarded through the United Kingdom. The C.O.D. service from the United Kingdom is extensive.

There is a coastal radio telegraph station at Takoradi and an Aeradio station at Accra. There are aeronautical telecommunication stations at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale.

Cable and Wireless, Limited, operate the cable station at Accra where submarine cables connect the colony with countries all over the world.

British imperial postal orders are issued and paid, and an inland and foreign money order system is also in operation. A telegraph money order service with the United Kingdom is available.

There is a direct parcel post servcie from the United States of America to the Gold Coast by air and by sea.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The funded debt of the Gold Coast amounts to £8,410,000, and at the 31st March, 1948, the total of the statutory sinking funds for the redemption of public loans stood at £1,765,355. There are no local loan issues. There is also the sum of £1,013,430 in a Supplementary Sinking Fund. The main heads of taxation are Customs and Excise and Income Tax, the yield from these sources in the financial year, 1947–48, being £4,517,962 and £3.011.257 respectively, out of a total revenue of £10,245.618.

The Customs Tariff is non-preferential.

The principal cotton manufactures, artficial silk, alcoholic liquors, tobacco, timber, certain articles of apparel, soap, petrol and kerosene, and a number of other articles are liable to specific duties.

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The following articles, namely, cardigans, shirts, singlets, socks, confectionery, umbrellas and perfumed spirits are liable to alternative specific or ad valorem rates of duty, whichever is the higher.

All other articles, unless specifically exempted, are liable to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent., except glass and glassware which is dutiable at 10 per cent., newsprint at 7½ per cent., and perfumery at 33⅓ per cent.

Year.	*Finances* (excluding Railway).	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1938–39 ..	3,780,288	3,489,346
1939–40 ..	3,734,438	3,631,154
1940–41 ..	3,868,830	3,871,624
1941–42 ..	4,141,186	3,598,777
1942–43 ..	4,331,894	4,153,883
1943–44 ..	4,720,394	4,560,274
1944–45 ..	5,866,665	4,534,612
1945–46 ..	7,171,618	6,039,855
1946–47 ..	7,567,589	6,630,140
1947–48 ..	10,235,860	*12,252,760

*Includes £1,000,000 transferred to a supplementary sinking fund.

Currency and Banking

Prior to 1912 and 1913 the currency consisted chiefly of British gold (comparatively rare), silver and copper. In 1912, subsidiary nickel-bronze coins (1*d.*, ½*d.* and $\frac{1}{10}$*d.* pieces) were introduced, and in 1913 a special silver currency common to all the British West African colonies of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding British coins. The coins issued are 2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.* and 3*d.* pieces. Owing to the great increase in the demand for currency and the difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies, it was found necessary in 1915 to make British treasury notes legal tender, and in 1916 special West African currency notes were introduced. 20*s.* and 10*s.* notes are the only values now in circulation, £5, 2*s.* and 1*s.* notes having been withdrawn. In 1920, owing to the rapid disappearance of silver coins, an alloy coinage was introduced of the same denominations as the silver coins; and silver has now practically been withdrawn from circulation. In 1939 an improved type of alloy coin of the 2*s.*, 1*s.*, and 6*d.* denominations and a new threepenny-piece of nickel-bronze were introduced. The special West African currency silver and alloy coins and the West African currency notes are under the management of the West African Currency Board and are secured by sterling securities held by the Board. Current British gold and silver coins, West African currency silver and alloy coins, West African currency notes, and West African nickel-bronze coins are all legal tender.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., opened at Accra on 1st January, 1897, and has branches at all the principal business centres in the colony. The Colonial Bank, now Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), began business at Accra in 1917, and branches have been opened at other centres. Both banks have a savings department. In 1888 a Government Savings Bank was established which is now under Post Office management. On 31st March, 1947, the amount to the credit of depositors was £2,514,272.

Accounts are kept in sterling.

Production and Trade

The great majority of the people of the Gold Coast are engaged in agriculture, mainly of a subsistence nature. The only important export crop is cocoa, of which 162,111 tons were exported in 1947. This was a drop of approximately 60,000 tons on the total exported in 1946, a decrease which is attributable in the main to the ravages of the "swollen shoot" disease. About 35,000 men are employed in the mining of gold, diamonds, manganese and bauxite. There are as yet few large factories in the Gold Coast. There is an important brewery in Accra, and there are large sawmills at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi, Dunkwa, Oda, Ateiku, and in other parts of the country. A cocoa-butter factory has been built at Takoradi but has not yet commenced production.

Fishing is carried on at all the towns and villages on the coast, and inland along the rivers. The only craft used are canoes.

There is a very considerable export trade in timber, mahogany being the principal species exported. The chief exports in 1947 were as follows :—

	Unit	*Quantity*	*Value* £
Cocoa	ton	180,238	11,357,103
Gold ..	fine oz.	568,471	4,895,957
Manganese Ore	dry ton	588,919	2,233,039
Bauxite	ton	95,898	306,874
Diamonds ..	.. carats	747,035	746,562
Timber—unmanufactured	cubic ft.	5,738,259	1,607,569
Palm Kernels ..	ton	3,666	65,075
Rubber, raw ..	lb.	845,153	35,528
Copra	ton	309	5,379
Lime products :—			
Lime juice ..	gal.	335,273	33,753
Lime oil ..	gal.	174	1,263
Lime fruits, fresh	cwt.	1,410	2,813
Palm oil	ton	183	7,644
Hides and Skins :—			
(Cattle untanned	cwt.	—	—
Other kinds ..	lb.	57,363	4,826
Coffee, raw ..	lb.	1,582,203	38,539
†Kola nuts	cental of 100 lb.	190,342	208,679

The value of the import trade, sea-borne and overland in 1947 (exclusive of specie and currency notes) was £21,843,129, the principal imports being tobacco (all kinds), cotton piece goods, artificial silks, provisions, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, motor vehicles, tyres, medicines and drugs, fuel oil and motor spirit and cement.

†Inclusive of 127,912 centals (100 lb.) of kola nuts, valued at £132,934, exported overland from the Northern Territories (including the Northern Section of Togoland under British Mandate).

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DISTRIBUTION OF SEA AND AIR-BORNE TRADE IN 1947

Imports

Countries	1947 Value	1947 Per cent.
British Empire	£	
United Kingdom	11,380,542	52·98
Australia	225,924	1·05
British East Africa ..	16,438	·08
British India	656,051	3·05
British West Africa ..	407,703	1·90
Canada	459,855	2·14
New Zealand	6	—
South Africa	339,667	1·58
Southern Rhodesia ..	4	—
Other parts of the British Empire	207,931	·97
Total British Empire ..	13,694,121	63·75
Foreign Countries		
Argentina	2,473	·01
Belgian Congo	50,522	·24
Belgium	1,170,810	5·45
Canary Islands	26,376	·12
Czechoslovakia	495,679	2·30
Denmark	19,543	·09
Dutch West Indies ..	515,500	2·40
France	360,367	1·68
French Possessions in India	6,487	·03
Italy	602,355	2·80
Japan	131,260	·61
Mexico	8,655	·04
Netherlands	1,049,835	4·88
Norway	23,732	·12
Poland	34,460	·11
Sweden	1,303	·06
Switzerland	92,776	·43
United States of America ..	2,972,566	13·84
Other Foreign Countries ..	222,938	1·04
Total Foreign Countries	7,787,637	36·25
Grand Total	21,481,758	—

Exports

Countries	1947 Value	1947 Per cent.
British Empire	£	
United Kingdom	10,484,734	50·49
Australia	443,197	2·13
British East Africa ..	224	—
British India	7	—
British West Africa ..	106,327	·51
Canada	471,448	2·27
New Zealand	146,599	·71
South Africa	171,565	·83
Other parts of the British Empire	50,496	·24
Total British Empire ..	11,874,597	57·18
Foreign Countries		
Belgian Congo	15,610	·08
Belgium	238,849	1·15
Czechoslovakia	75,193	·36
Denmark	68,408	·33
France	14,828	·07
Netherlands	294,714	1·42
Norway	364,368	1·75
Poland	16	—
Soviet Union	353,332	1·70
Sweden	97,612	·47
Switzerland	93,885	·45
United States of America	7,006,463	33·74
Other Foreign Countries ..	268,909	1·30
Total Foreign Countries	8,892,187	42·82
Grand Total ..	20,766,784	—

Fuller particulars may be obtained from the Annual Trade Report of the Gold Coast.

***Imports**

Year.	From U.K.	From Other British Countries.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1938 ..	6,648,796	523,802	3,207,725	10,380,323
1939 ..	7,199,842	506,466	2,919,976	10,626,284
1940 ..	4,640,607	867,938	2,122,738	7,631,283
1941 ..	3,739,084	1,014,633	1,514,889	6,268,606
1942 ..	5,787,290	1,836,945	2,253,063	9,877,298
1943 ..	6,391,034	1,364,326	2,412,206	10,167,566
1944 ..	5,841,938	1,418,808	2,567,348	9,828,094
1945 ..	5,867,597	1,270,865	2,965,478	10,103,940
1946 ..	8,423,087	1,492,332	2,718,193	12,633,612
1947 ..	11,380,542	2,313,579	7,787,637	21,481,758

*** These figures refer to calendar years.**

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*Exports (including Re-exports)

Year.	To U.K.	To Other British Countries.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1938 ..	11,558,859	307,161	3,559,476	15,425,496
1939 ..	12,320,235	351,902	3,563,151	16,235,288
1940 ..	6,450,817	4,209,188	3,663,837	14,323,842
1941 ..	4,297,377	7,264,613	1,986,419	13,548,409
1942 ..	9,963,505	1,361,633	1,225,036	12,550,174
1943 ..	9,738,101	688,613	2,204,568	12,631,282
1944 ..	7,884,109	684,010	3,746,081	12,314,200
1945 ..	7,970,050	1,209,838	5,946,259	15,126,147
1946 ..	10,483,391	1,580,782	7,552,701	19,616,874
1947 ..	10,484,734	1,389,863	8,892,187	20,766,784

* These figures refer to calendar years.

Customs Receipts

1942	£2,674,597
1943	£2,903,417
1944	£2,780,041
1946	£3,558,666
1947	£4,212,943

Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1938 ..	2,681,484	4,816,667
1939 ..	2,547,933	4,334,463
1940 ..	2,392,483	3,565,202
1941 ..	2,086,426	3,145,018
1942 ..	2,396,447	3,659,757
1943 ..	2,496,073	3,750,685
1944 ..	1,837,987	3,106,584
1945 ..	2,325,714	3,888,784
1946 ..	3,649,871	5,126,900
1947 ..	3,017,629	4,301,389

Import and Export Traffic by Air

Year	British	Total
	Kilos	*Kilos*
1945	199,569	206,832
1946	118,509	119,907
1947	98,372	108,824

Governors of the Gold Coast

1874 Captain George Cumine Strahan, R.A.
1876 Captain C. C. Lees, C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Gov.*).
1876 Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G.
1878 Captain C. C. Lees, C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Gov.*).
1879 Herbert Taylor Ussher, Esq., C.M.G.
1880 W. Brandford Griffith, Esq., C.M.G.(*Lieut.-Gov.*).
1881 Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.
1882 Captain C. A. Moloney, C.M.G. *Admr.*).
1882 W. Brandford Griffith, Esq., C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Gov.*).
1882 Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.
1884 William A. G. Young, Esq., C.M.G.
1885 Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G.
1900 Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir John P. Rodger, K.C.M.G.
1910 J. J. Thorburn, C.M.G.
1912 Sir Hugh C. Clifford, K.C.M.G.
1919 Brig.-Gen. Sir F. Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
1927 Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1932 Sir Thomas Shenton W. Thomas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1934 Sir A. W. Hodson, K.C.M.G.
1941 Sir A. C. M. Burns, K.C.M.G. (later G.C.M.G.).
1948 Sir Gerald H. Creasy, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Executive and Legislative Councils

Executive Council

The Governor (*President*).
The Colonial Secretary.
The Chief Commissioner of the Colony.
The Chief Commissioner of Ashanti.
The Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.
The Director of Medical Services.
Secretary for Rural Development.
Nana Tsibu Darku IX, O.B.E.
Charles William Tachie-Menson.
Dr. Isaac Boaten Asafu-Adjaye.

Legislative Council

The Legislative Council is composed of the following members :—

President—The Governor, or such person appointed by him, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to be the President.

Ex-officio Members (6)—The Colonial Secretary ; The Chief Commissioner of the Colony ; The Chief Commissioner of Ashanti ; The Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories ; The Attorney-General ; The Financial Secretary.

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Elected Members (18)—Nine provincial members elected from the Eastern and Western Provinces of the Colony; four Ashanti members; five municipal members.
Nominated Members (6)—Six members nominated by the Governor.

Foreign Consular Representatives

Consuls

Denmark—J. B. Saxel (*Honorary Consul*), Accra.
France—Charles Renner (*Consul*), Accra.
Liberia—C. E. M. Abbensetts (*Consul*), Sekondi.
Netherlands—J. E. Fischer (*Honorary Consul*), Accra.
Norway—H. F. Blower (*Honorary Consul*), Sekondi.
Switzerland—R. Knittel (*Honorary Consul*), Accra.
United States of America—William L. Peek (*Consul*), Accra.

Vice-Consuls

Belgium—C. L. Leiterer (*Vice-Consul*), Accra.
France—G. Becquey (*Vice-Consul*), Accra.
Greece—John Leventis (*Honorary Vice-Consul*), Accra.
Liberia—J. C. Lucas (*Honorary Vice-Consul*), Accra.
Portugal—M. de A. Santos (*Honorary Vice-Consul*). Accra.
United States of America—Scudder Mersman (*Vice-Consul*), Accra.

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CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Notes

In the following particulars of the Civil Establishment :—

Scale A is as follows :—
£450 for 3 years, 510–30–660, 720–30–960, 1,000.

Scale B is as follows :—
£450 for 3 years, 510–20–610, 660–30–900.

Scale C is as follows :—
£735–30–825.

Scale M2 is as follows :—
£690 for 3 years, 720–30–1,000, 1,080–30–1,200.

To the above quoted basic salaries, expatriation pay is added in the case of expatriate officers according to the following table :—

Basic Salary	*Expatriation Pay*
£830–1,050	£300
£1,051–1,175	£350
£1,176–1,350	£400
£1,351–1,600	£450
£1,601–1,850	£500
Over £1,850	£600

Officers provided by Government with furnished quarters are charged rent, assessed in accordance with salary.

Governor

Governor—Sir Gerald Hallen Creasy, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. £4,500, plus £1,500 duty allowance.

Administration

Secretariat

Colonial Secretary—R. Scott, C.M.G. £2,050.
Financial Secretary—R. P. Armitage, M.B.E. £1,550.
Under Secretary—S. Macdonald-Smith. £1,500.
Deputy Financial Secretary—H. J. N. Chapman. £1,200.
Senior Assistant Colonial Secretaries—G. E. Sinclair; C. D. A. Pullan; A. T. Kerr (*Acting*); P. Wilkins. £1,200.
Assistant Colonial Secretaries—H. M. Roemmele; N. F. Ribeiro-Ayeh; W. H. A. Hanschell; J. C. B. Deakin; S. R. J. Kingston; P. S. G. Smith; H. Millar-Craig; J. B. Hooper; E. H. Roach; D. A. Anderson; J. C. Anderson; D. L. C. Price, M.C.; L. L. le P. Gardner; D. P. Hardy; A. W. M. Dickie; J. B. Heigham; W. V. Dickinson, M.B.E.; G. D. Lintott; M. de N. Ensor; L. A. Bullwinkle; P. F. de C. du Sautoy; R. N. M. Milton. Scale A.
Secretary for Rural Development—R. H. Saloway C.I.E., O.B.E. £1,650.
Secretary for Commerce and Industry—F. Leach, O.B.E., M.C. £1,650.
Secretary for the Civil Service—G. Hadow, O.B.E. £1,650.
Secretary and Executive Officer, Town and Country Planning Board—A. E. S. Alcock. £1,100.
Secretary and Executive Officer, Industrial Development Board—Vacant. £800.
Statistician—A. B. Reisz. £1,100.
Chief Commissioner, Colony—T. R. O. Mangin, C.M.G. £1,650.
Chief Commissioner, Ashanti—C. O. Butler, C.M.G., E.D. £1,650.
Chief Commissioner, Northern Territories—Vacant. £1,650.
Class I. Assistant Chief Commissioners, Commissioner of Labour, Director of Social Welfare and Housing, Senior Judicial Adviser.—G. N. Burden, M.B.E.; E. N. Jones, O.B.E.; W. H. Beeton; D. A. Sutherland; A. J. Loveridge, O.B.E.; J. K. G. Syme. £1,350.
Class II. Deputy Financial Secretary, Senior Assistant Colonial Secretaries, Senior District Commissioners, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Judicial Advisers, Deputy Director of Social Welfare and Housing.—H. V. Wimshurst; W. B. Smith; J. Dixon; R. G. Cooper; Hon. H. W. Amherst; W. A. S. Cole; A. C. Spooner; R. E. Walker; G. E. Sinclair; H. J. N. Chapman; A. C. Russell; M. G. Hewson; C. D. A. Pullan; P. Wilkins. £1,200.

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Classes III and IV. Assistant Colonial Secretaries, District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners—R. W. Woolley ; H. E. Devaux ; M. M. Miln ; A. F. Kerr ; R. K. Talbot ; C. G. R. Amory ; V. H. K. Littlewood ; G. B. Cartland ; L. A. Britton ; A. T. Kerr ; T. A. Mead ; A. Campbell ; H. J. P. Crawford ; R. E. Crabb ; P. H. Canham ; J. Duncan ; H. M. Roemmele ; A. T. de B. Wilmot ; T. Hindle ; D. M. Allen, M.B.E. ; A. W. Davies ; E. S. Packham ; M. D. I. Gass ; L. L. le P. Gardner ; J. H. F. MacGiffin ; P. L. Lindsell ; J. N. Matson ; W. H. A. Hanschell ; P. W. C. Dennis ; D. S. D. McWilliam ; D. S. Turner ; J. C. B. Deakin ; C. P. Mercier ; B. W. A. T. Knight ; S. R. J. Kingston ; P. S. G. Smith ; D. W. Milne ; I. W. Bennett, M.B.E. ; N. F. Ribeiro-Ayeh ; R. M. E. Markham ; D. V. Mackay, D.S.O., E.D. ; K. A. Busia ; A. S. Jones ; G. N. E. Charles, D.S.O. ; A. L. Adu ; A. R. Elliot ; G. M. Darling ; S. K. Anthony, M.B.E. ; J. C. M. Paton ; A. J. Townsend, M.C. ; F. E. Taylor ; J. B. Heigham ; J. A. R. Forster ; N. O. Dobbs ; A. M. Frank, M.C. ; A. Howe ; W. V. Dickinson, M.B.E. ; C. M. Kelly ; H. Millar-Craig ; D. M. Dyer-Ball ; J. S. Duthie ; M. J. Patteson ; J. D. E. Barnard ; E. B. S. Alton, M.B.E., M.C. ; J. B. Hooper ; G. D. Lintott ; E. H. Roach ; M. de N. Ensor ; J. E. F. Codrington ; D. Earle ; W. J. Caldow ; R. J. Moxon ; W. N. L. Goldie-Scott ; D. L. C. Price, M.C. ; I. E. Cochran ; N. Hope ; R. H. Bennett ; D. A. Anderson ; J. S. Lawson ; J. A. Cowley ; P. Helps ; R. M. Denby ; L. A. Bullwinkle ; I. F. Baillie ; A. H. Murray ; B. G. S. Bumpus ; T. J. Lennard ; A. B. Smith, D.S.O., D.F.C. ; P. F. de C. du Sautoy ; J. C. Anderson ; J. Green ; J. H. D. Dickson ; R. J. Wallace ; W. S. Crane ; R. C. Parkin ; J. M. L. Peake ; C. G. Ferguson ; J. B. Begent ; D. Heaton ; A. W. M. Dickie ; H. T. B. Rooke ; R. M. N. Milton ; A. J. Willing ; F. H. Goodwin ; A. S. Faiz ; A. G. Cross ; W. R. Hancock ; A. K. Cooper ; W. G. C. Ferris ; W. M. Mackay ; W. Redhead ; R. W. Le Bas Rickman ; P. W. Thorogood ; O. R. Blair ; C. M. Weatherburn. Scale A.

Accountant-General

Accountant-General—R. S. Hector. £1,300.
Deputy Accountant-General—W. C. Watson. £1,100.
Senior Accountants—J. H. Anderson ; F.H.R. Paddick. Scale B.
Accountants—C. A. Ackah ; B. R. Leese ; A. A. Tournay ; A. J. Prah ; H. A. Grant. Scale B.

Agriculture

Director of Agriculture—D. H. Urquhart. £1,400.
Deputy Director of Agriculture—B. T. Steemson, E.D. £1,200.
Assistant Directors of Agriculture—J. M. Wingate, O.B.E. ; C. L. Skidmore ; J. D. Broatch. £1,100.
Agricultural Officers—C. W. Lynn, M.B.E. ; J. M. Ward ; A. E. Moss ; A. D. T. Montagu ; A. Jones ; F. R. B. Mullan ; M. Akenhead ; J. Gordon ; J. O. Torto ; J. Cofie ; G. R. Spurrell, E.D. ; R. Smith ; J. Paine ; J. H. Hinds ; D. Westwood ; D. J. Billes ; B. J. Silk ; P. S. Hammond ; W. B. Mason ; I. Sibson ; A. Lesslie ; L. F. Derraugh ; R. W. Eccles ; H. Owen ; M. A. Blane ; F. A. Leeds ; J. L. Jollans ; P. S. Castle ; W. Smith. Scale A.
Agricultural Economist—C. N. Coombes. Scale A.
Chief Inspector of Plants and Produce—S. T. Phillips. £1,000.
Senior Inspectors of Plants and Produce—J. H. Bowen ; V. L. Ferguson. £735–30–825.
Specialists—E. F. S. Shepherd ; J. Bowden ; P. H. Nye ; C. A. Lister ; W. A. Hughes ; C. A. Thorold ; R. A. Neve. Scale A.
Chief Agricultural Survey Officer—E. L. Hay, M.B.E. £1,100.
Agricultural Survey Officers—C. D. Twigden ; R. R. H. Cave Lloyd ; R. J. Clark ; J. A. Howarth ; E. Millington ; A. J. McNair, M.C. ; E. G. Waller ; W. E. M. Hill ; J. K. Dansu ; J. E. Osei Tutu ; S. P. Pobee ; S. A. Adow ; P. K. A. Badoo ; V. E. Osei ; C. B. Amonoo ; E. V. W. Quartey ; H. B. Daniel ; A. C. de Graft ; R. J. Hayfron ; R. A. Silverlock ; A. L. Titley ; J. M. Paterson. Scale A.

Air Services

Airport Manager—N. E. M. Giles. Scale C.3.
Aerodrome Fire Superintendent—W. Ramage. Scale C.3.

Animal Health

Director of Veterinary Services—S. Simpson. £1,350.
Senior Veterinary Officer—R. H. Hutchinson. Scale A.
Veterinary Officers—W. A. G. Richter. Scale A.

Audit

Director of Audit—R. F. Pinder, O.B.E. £1,300.
Deputy Director of Audit—J. E. Barker. £1,100.
Principal Auditor—D. P. Uttley. £1,050.
Senior Auditors—C. J. Guthrie ; C. Hunter ; V. L. Budge ; E. L. Clegg. £810–30–900.
Auditors and Assistant Auditors—J. H. Higgins, A. B. Warrick ; L. S. H. Clode ; J. E. Ayettey, M.B.E. ; R. D. Pead ; K. R. L. Evans ; F. H. Sims ; D. B. Chatterton ; E. N. O. Hammond ; P. T. Warr ; R. J. Martin. £450, £450, £450, £510–20–610, £660–30–780.

Broadcasting

Superintendent of Broadcasting—J. W. Foster. £1,100.
Senior Broadcast Officers—T. A. Huxtable ; E. E. Frewin. Scale B.

Commerce and Industry

Secretary for Commerce and Industry—F. Leach, O.B.E., M.C. £1,650.
Assistant Controllers of Imports and Exports—H. Tugwell ; F. C. Hopton ; F. P. T. MacDonald ; F. L. Dickson ; P. Grant.

Co-operation

Registrar of Co-operative Societies—M. G. Hewson, £1,200.
Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies—A. N. Alema. £1,100.
Assistant Registrars—E. W. A. B. Sam ; A. E. Chinbuah ; C. G. Joannides ; D. Naysmith ; K. B. Ayensu ; C. R. Gambrill ; E. F. Herbert. Scale A. I. F. Baillie (seconded).

Customs and Excise

Comptroller of Customs and Excise—C. W. Hayward. £1,300.
Deputy Comptroller of Customs and Excise—P. A. G. Gummer. £1,150.

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Assistant Comptroller of Customs—A. G. Davidson, E.D. £1,050.
Senior Collectors—M. S. Murphy ; A. D. W. Allen ; A. G. N. Jones ; E. G. Gulliver ; P. McDevitt. Scale B.
Collectors—C. D. Wilson ; I. T. Agbettor ; W. G. Dako ; C. L. Watson ; J. A. Turner ; W. C. Mensah, M.B.E. ; F. A. Arthur ; S. M. Codjoe ; N. W. Hyder ; E. Buckley ; R. Maxwell ; R. F. J. Oxley ; L. J. Zwennes ; R. J. Sagoe ; A. Asare Djan. Scale B.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—T. Barton, O.B.E. £1,400.
Deputy Director of Education—K. J. Dickens. £1,200.
Assistant Director of Education—W. S. Bickerstaff. £1,100.
Principal, Teacher Training College—M. F. G. Wentworth, O.B.E. £1,100.
Senior Education Officers—J. Wilson ; J. R. Marshall ; J. L. Coulson ; T. C. Watkins ; B. E. Carman ; Miss E. P. Clark ; F. E. Joselin. Scale A.
Education Officers—J. A. Addo ; N. C. Lawrence ; E. Tagoe ; C. S. Thompson ; C. M. O. Mate ; Miss I. M. Travis ; Miss E. W. G. Gladstone ; P. R. Mosedale ; J. M. Bannochie ; C. Davidson ; R. N. Bryant ; I. M. Stewart ; T. T. Buchanan ; D. W. Dudley Smith ; L. E. Harrison, J. R. T. Nicholas ; A. G. Page ; E. D. Roberts ; A. F. Neale ; E. H. Nicholson ; J. G. A. Pattinson ; W. G. Jones ; J. G. Rodger ; Miss P. F. V. Awoonor-Renner ; W. Grason ; E. D. M. Walshe ; G. A. Winter ; M. F. Dei-Anang. Scale A.
Principal, Government Technical School—D. A. Russell. £1,100.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Electrical Engineer—R. Hugh Jones. £1,200.
Senior Electrical Engineers—C. E. Prockter ; H. Smith ; D. H. Skinner. Scale A.
Electrical Engineers—A. R. Townsend ; E. A. Sakey ; P. A. Trayler ; F. W. Lunau ; L. G. Jones. Scale A.
Senior Accountant—R. A. Bignell. Scale B.
Accountant—A. Maule. Scale B.

FORESTRY

Chief Conservator of Forests—R. L. Brooks. £1,350.
Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests—D. Stevenson. £1,150.
Conservators of Forests—W. T. S. Brown ; G. M. Tolmie ; F. E. Hughes. £1,100.
Senior Assistant Conservators—A. Foggie ; I. W. G. Cameron ; I. A. Beveridge ; F. G. Harper ; D. Kinloch. Scale A.
Assistant Conservators—A. C. Russell ; C. J. Taylor, M.B.E. ; R. M. Harley ; H. A. Douglas ; D. C. Duff ; D. A. Lane ; W. A. Miller ; W. B. Collins ; M. T. Horwood ; J. M. Ramsay ; D. M. M. Kellas ; G. H. Thompson ; J. J. Lawrie ; J. Gordon ; R. G. Morgan ; D. Sim ; E. A. Anderson ; J. C. Wilson ; D. A. J. Wood ; F. W. T. Bodeker ; G. S. MacPherson ; P. A. Francis ; J. M. Wheelan. Scale A.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Director—T. Hirst. £1,350.
Deputy Director—D. A. Bates, M.B.E. £1,100.
Senior Geologist—J. F. Feakes. Scale A.
Geologists—A. T. Crow ; W. B. Tevendale ; L. O. Gay ; D. Aitkenhead. Scale A.
Petrologist—Vacant. Scale A.

INCOME TAX

West Africa

Commissioner of Income Tax—W. B. Dare. £1,500.
Deputy Commissioner—Vacant. £1,300.
Senior Assessment Officer—W. A. Stephenson. Scale B.
Assessment Officer—Vacant. Scale B.

Gold Coast

Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax—R. C. Gibbons. £1,100.
Assistant Commissioners—B. J. Bowick ; F. G. Reynolds. £1,000.
Senior Assessment Officer—A. F. Page.
Assessment Officer—A. L. Earp. Scale B.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—Mark Wilson. £2,050.
Puisne Judges—A. C. Smith ; J. H. Coussey ; C. A. Hooper, C.M.G. ; J. Jackson ; K. A. Korsah, C.B.E. ; S. O. Quashie-Idun ; Ragnar Hyne. £1,500.
Chief Registrar—D. H. Shackles. £1,100.
District Magistrates, £1,500—G. Lingley ; C. S. Acolatse ; W. B. Van Lare ; E. A. L. Bannerman ; J. C. Burt ; H. B. Benson ; I. V. Elyan ; H. C. Smith ; A. C. Harrison ; T. A. Dennison. Scale A.

LABOUR

Commissioner of Labour—G. N. Burden, M.B.E. £1,350.
Assistant Commissioner of Labour and Chief Resettlement Officer—L. C. Whitcombe, E.D. £1,100.
Senior Labour Officer—I. G. Jones. £1,100.
Labour Officers—O. Kitching ; S. O. Gaisie ; J. S. Annan ; J. V. L. Phillips ; E. J. Bailey ; D. W. Mackenzie ; L. Saich. Scale A.

LANDS

Commissioner of Lands—G. W. Stacpoole, E.D. £1,150.
Assistant Commissioners of Lands—C. F. Williams ; F. E. Webster ; F. G. Adamson ; R. W. Turner ; A. R. Baster ; R. B. Brown ; C. J. E. Grundy. Scale A.
Valuer—C. C. Hipgrave, M.B.E. Scale A.
Record Draughtsmen—H. Stephenson. Scale C.1.2.3.
District Valuers—W. Robertson. Scale A.

LEGAL

Attorney-General—P. F. Branigan. £1,650.
Solicitor-General—F. K. Ewart. £1,300.
Crown Counsel—P. N. Dalton ; R. M. H. Rodwell ; A. N. Buckmaster ; G. V. C. Young ; J. McKeon. Scale A.

MEDICAL

Director of Medical Services—J. G. S. Turner. £1,650.
Deputy Director of Medical Services—W. S. Ormiston. £1,500.
Assistant Directors of Medical Services—W. J. MacClintock ; H. J. Bermingham ; R. Ramsay. £1,400.
Principal Matron—Miss G. R. Nichols, M.B.E. £750.
Senior Specialist—A. J. Hawe. £1,400.

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Specialists—C. Bowesman ; G. Watt, M.B.E. ; S. W. Cooper ; J. S. McGregor ; G. F. T. Saunders ; B. A. S. Russell. £1,300.
Medical Officers—G. M. Minifie ; D. R. Griffith ; E. R. Gauld ; N. Q. Hesse ; W. R. Phillips ; C. H. Bannerman ; E. W. Q. Bannerman ; M. Davy-Hayford ; I. J. Amorin ; A. H. Chenard de la Giraudais ; J. R. S. Innes ; A. H. Hall ; P. M. J. Phillips ; N. Gray ; M. P. Browne, R. W. Palmer ; D. B. George ; R. A. Allen ; G. C. Franklin ; J. D. Greene ; G. McHugh ; E. Akwei ; C. Odamtten-Easmon ; E. J. Djoleto ; I. F. K. Hughton ; M. M. Hughes ; R. F. Antonio ; G. M. Edington ; T. K. Howat ; G. A. Owen ; A. H. Dunnett ; M. J. Colbourne ; J. C. V. Murphy ; R. H. O. Bannerman ; J. N. Robertson ; T. Golebski ; S. Wozniak ; J. Braun ; C. W. J. Hingston ; G. W. R. Macgregor ; F. R. Roberts ; L. Goodman ; J. L. Q. Vanderpuije ; B. J. Chelmicki. Scale A.
Medical Officer i/c Leprosy Work—A. McKelvie.
Alienist Officer—Vacant. Scale A.
Chief Accountant and Executive Officer—D. Howie. Scale B.
Government Chemists—F. R. Johnson, M.B.E. ; R. G. W. Willcocks. Scale A.
Dental Surgeons—E. M. Brown ; I. St. C. Alderdice. Scale A.

Health Branch

Assistant Director of Medical Services—J. H. Dobbin. £1,400.
Senior Health Officers—£1,200.
Medical Officers of Health—K. C. MacKenzie ; H. C. Armstrong ; H. M. Carson ; D. Scott ; H. B. I. Russell ; W. R. Williams ; B. B. Waddy. Scale A.
Lady Medical Officers—Miss M. E. Galt-Gamble ; Mrs. Wozniak. Scale A.
Medical Entomologist—K. R. S. Morris. Scale A.
Research Assistant—M. G. Morris. £600–30–750.
Senior Pathologist, Laboratory Service—G. Robinson. £1,200.
Pathologist—R. D. Reid. £690, £690, £690–30–960, £1,000, £1,080–30–1,200.

Mines

Chief Inspector of Mines—D. M. McNair, M.B.E. £1,300.
Senior Inspector of Mines—Vacant.
Inspectors of Mines—F. J. Ryeland ; J. F. McLaren ; C. W. F. Bond. Scale A.
Inspector of Machinery—H. B. E. Waters. Scale A.

Police

Commissioner of Police—M. K. N. Collens. £1,350.
Deputy Commissioner of Police—Vacant. £1,150.
Assistant Commissioners of Police—S. C. Sinclair ; J. N. Franklin. £1,050.
Superintendents—W. A. Goven ; L. A. Hagen ; C. H. Imray ; G. C. Grand ; E. M. Berkely-Barton ; D. G. Carruthers ; S. S. Hordern ; H. P. Morris ; T. D. Widdup ; I. G. Weir ; A. L. Alexander ; J. C. Hooton, M.B.E. ; A. G. Ames.
Senior Assistant Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents—F. J. Doxat ; L. Chapman ; A. R. Millar ; J. T. A. Bailey ; J. C. Ofuatey-Kodjoe ; C. W. Quist ; C. H. K. Strike ; C. R. Edelsten ; F. J. Hockley ; W. H. Gillespie ; P. J. H. Cooper ; A. G. West-Pierce ; W. R. Reeve ; A. O. Bather ; C. F. Cobb ; E. Brooks, M.C. ; A. W. Fordyce ; B. A. Lane ; J. B. Lees ; G. Skelton-Smith ; T. W. Jenkins ; A. R. Ampaw ; E. R. T. Madjitey ; S. A. Amable ; S. E. Anamang ; R. A. S. Borland ; E. R. Oughton. Scale B.

Posts and Telegraphs

Postmaster-General—A. J. Borland. £1,300.
Deputy Postmaster-General—H. R. Senior. £1,150.
Engineer-in-Chief—Vacant. £1,150.
Senior Engineers—F. Paltridge ; J. Macklin ; F. J. Greer. Scale A.
Engineers—E. T. K. Cann ; J. R. F. Robertson ; T. F. Hall ; J. E. Browne ; E. M. Koram ; F. C. Dickinson ; J. B. P. Pirie ; P. S. Riddell ; B. Torto ; A. J. Addison. Scale A.
Principal, Technical School—Vacant. £720–30–960, £1,000.
Master, Technical School—C. A. Payne. Scale A.
Wireless Engineers—D. J. Robinson ; R. G. Sharpe. Scale A.
Workshop Superintendent—C. R. Barsted. Scale B.
Senior Assistant Controllers of Posts—A. B. Cawthra ; N. Smith ; H. Metcalf ; T. Hoey. Scale B.
Assistant Controllers of Posts—F. E. B. Clark ; E. A. Wilson ; J. D. Clottey ; A. P. O. Maslen ; W. G. J. Cruikshank ; R. Dodd ; S. C. Allotey ; S. G. Yeboa ; C. C. Nunoo ; J. Gath ; G. R. Jones. Scale B.
Chief Accountant—A. W. Beardmore. £1,050.
Assistant Controller, Post Office Savings Bank—R. E. Ramsay. Scale B.
Accountants—S. Q. Odoi ; F. Stock ; C. K. F. Adapoe ; R. R. Yearley ; Ainsworth. Scale B.

Printing

Government Printer—G. Worthington. £900.

Prisons

Director of Prisons—O. V. Garratt. £1,100.
Deputy Director—H. C. Wheatley. £900.

Public Relations

Public Relations Officer—J. Lillie Costello, M.C. £1,500.
Assistant Public Relations Officer (Publications)—W. E. Hall.
Assistant Public Relations Officer (Administration)—Vacant. Scale A.
Director Cameraman—W. F. Lawrie. Scale B.
Senior Programmes Officer—T. A. Huxtable.
Films Officer—H. E. Lironi. Scale B.

Public Works

Director of Public Works—E. A. Boyce. £1,500.
Deputy Director of Public Works—D. W. McCulloch. £1,200.
Assistant Directors of Public Works—F. S. Drake. £1,100.
Executive Engineers, Grade I—D. R. McKinlay ; G. Paltridge ; J. Moore ; G. T. Croad ; E. C. Maguire.
Executive Engineers, Grade II—S. C. Carver ; A. O. Barrie ; C. M. Blunn ; A. M. Milne ; R. F. Batley ; R. K. Hartglass ; E. C. Martin ; W. Batley ; D. A. Dabrowski ; S. Schwed ; J. B. Staunton ; J. K. Wardzala ; L. F. Mulligan ; H. L. Binning. Scale A.
Development Officers—V. S. C. Price. £500–15–530–20–590–30–800.

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Senior Public Health Engineer—E. L. Smith. £1,100.
Government Chemist—J. S. Dunn. Scale A.
Senior Mechanical Engineer—H. M. W. Tracy. Scale A.
Mechanical Engineers—J. Dobson ; G. J. D. Whiteman. Scale A.
Chief Architect—A. F. D. Seale. £1,100.
Architects—R. G. Parker ; H. Norcliffe ; C. W. Turner. Scale A.
Chief Accountant—Vacant. £1,100.
Assistant Chief Accountant—G. E. Dickson. Scale B.
Chief Stores Accountant—Vacant. Scale B.
Accountants—A. E. Edwards, E.D. ; J. A. Barnor ; T. P. Styles ; T. W. V. Search ; G. H. Jeffries ; V. O. Albertson ; S. N. Styles ; A. V. Warrilow ; M. B. K. Unicorn ; J. A. Hammond ; T. A. Addy ; T. C. Avery. Scale B.

RAILWAY AND TAKORADI HARBOUR

General Manager and Harbour Authority—W. H. Salkield. £1,650.
Assistant to the General Manager—F. J. Bush, M.B.E. £1,050.
Chief Accountant—Vacant. £1,150.
Senior Accountants—E. Oldham ; J. O. Frappell. Scale B.
Accountants—D. V. Summers ; E. Johnston ; J. E. Blankson ; T. G. Kenyon ; W. N. Mensah ; G. Law ; G. E. Culpin. Scale B.
Chief Storekeeper—Vacant. Scale B.
Assistant Chief Storekeeper—Vacant. Scale C.1.2.3.
Chief Engineer—D. J. Stott. £1,200.
Senior Engineers—J. P. C. Bell ; S. Grunberg. Scale A.
Assistant Engineers—S. D. M. Robertson ; J. M. Brown, R. I. Crawford ; A. R. Otoo. Scale A.
Chief Mechanical Engineer—H. A. Johnson. £1,200.
Senior Locomotive Superintendent—Vacant. Scale A.
Assistant Locomotive Superintendents—E. H. Spendlove, G. K. B. de Graft Johnson. Scale A.
Works Manager—A. T. G. Power. Scale A.
Assistant Works Managers—F. C. Steward ; E. J. Hayward. Scale A.
Assistant Electrical Engineer—E. T. H. Wilkinson. Scale A.
Traffic Manager—G. W. Staig. £1,200.
Senior Traffic Superintendents—J. K. Dougan ; S. A. Aston ; J. A. Smith. Scale B.
Assistant Traffic Superintendents—R. S. Cunningham ; S. Wright ; A. M. Agbokpor ; E. C. Schollar. Scale B.
Marine Superintendent—H. V. Briscoe. Scale B.
Fire Service Officer—E. C. Fowler. Scale C.1.2.3.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND HOUSING

Director of Social Welfare and Housing—E. N. Jones, O.B.E. £1,350.
Deputy Director of Social Welfare and Housing—W. A. S. Cole. £1,200.
Assistant to the Director of Social Welfare and Housing—W. S. Crane, T.D. Scale A.

Social Welfare

Principal Probation Officer—P. H. Hare. Scale C.2.3.
Principal of Industrial School—J. A. Hamilton. Scale C.2.3.

Housing

Senior Executive Engineer—A. T. Flutter. £1,100.
Executive Engineer, Grade II—Vacant. Scale A.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Director of Surveys—C. R. Petty. £1,200.
Deputy Director of Surveys—W. Harrison. £1,100.
Senior Surveyors—K. M. Vaughan, D.S.M. ; E. D. Fort ; T. W. Wignall.
Senior Instructor, Survey School—A. V. Lawes. Scale A.
Surveyors—A. E. W. Nesbitt, M.C. ; G. G. Hanson ; R. T. Russell, M.B.E. ; T. C. Peattie. Scale A.
Cartographer—F. C. Blake. Scale C.2.3.
Chief Draughtsman—L. E. Gill. Scale C.3.

HONG KONG

SITUATION AND AREA

The Colony of Hong Kong is situated at the mouth of the Canton River about 40 miles east of Macao and 91 miles south of Canton between 22° 9′ and 22° 35′ N. latitude and 113° 50′ and 114° 30′ E. longitude. The island of Hong Kong on which is situated the capital city of Victoria is about 11 miles long and of a breadth varying from two to five miles, its area being about 32 square miles. Opposite to the island is the peninsula of Kowloon (3¼ square miles) which was ceded to Great Britain in 1860. A number of smaller islands including Stonecutters Island (¼ square mile) Green Island and Aplichau, are also included in the ceded territory of the Colony of Hong Kong. The other component of the colony is the new territories which were leased for a period of 99 years from the Chinese Government by an agreement concluded in 1898. The new territories include the walled city of Kowloon, concerning which it was originally agreed in 1898 that the Chinese officials then stationed there should continue to exercise jurisdiction except so far as might be inconsistent with military requirements for the defence of the colony, but in the following year the Chinese officials ceased to exercise jurisdiction within Kowloon City, and it thereupon became incorporated in the leased territory. The total area of the new territories, which includes a large number of islands as well as a portion of the mainland lying behind Kowloon, is about 359 square miles, making the total area of the colony 391 square miles.

CLIMATE

The climate of Hong Kong is sub-tropical, and is governed to a large extent by the monsoons, the winter being normally cool and dry and the summer hot and humid. The range of temperatures is very considerable, falling from a monthly average of 82° in July to 59° in February, the average for the year being 72°. The temperature very rarely rises above 95° or falls below 40°

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The humidity in spring and summer is very high, at times reaching 95 per cent., while in early winter it may fall as low as 20 per cent. The mean annual rainfall is about 85 inches, of which about 67 inches normally falls between May and September. Sunshine varies from an average of 94 hours in the month of March to 217 hours during October.

The north-east monsoon sets in during October and lasts until April. The early winter is the most pleasant time of the year, the weather being generally sunny and the atmosphere often exceedingly dry. Later in the winter, cloud is more frequent though rainfall remains slight until May. The transition from north-east to south-west monsoon is fairly rapid. During this transitional period, fog and very low cloud are common. From May onwards, the south-west monsoon, a warm, damp wind, usually from the south-east brings with it heavy rain and high humidity. Typhoons occur occasionally between June and October, although they are sometimes experienced before or after this period. There is little difference between the climate of the island and that of the immediately adjacent mainland though generally the temperature on the island is slightly lower and the humidity slightly greater, but the northern part of the leased territory has a much lower rainfall.

General Description

The waterways of the colony with an area of ten square miles form one of the most magnificent harbours in the world. The entrance from the east is by the Lyemun Strait (Lei Yu Mun) where less than half a mile separates the island from the mainland. The granite hills which surround it rise between two and three thousand feet high, the whole forming a panorama of singular beauty. At the base of the hills which protect the south side of the harbour the city of Victoria proper extends for nearly five miles, and a built-up area extends for over three miles east of the original city boundary. Most of the urban area is flat reclaimed land, though streets and houses have straggled some way up the hillside away from the harbour, and residences (many now ruined by indiscriminate looting during the Japanese occupation) cling high on the slopes of Victoria Peak (1,823 feet).

The Kowloon Peninsula, which was formerly covered by low hills but has been extensively levelled, has been extended in area by various reclamations and has developed rapidly as a residential suburb. It contains also the main industrial area of the colony, while on the western shore are the wharves for ocean-going ships, and the terminus of the Kowloon–Canton railway occupies the extreme southern tip of the peninsula. On the reclaimed area at the northern end of Kowloon Bay lies the colony's only aerodrome at Kai Tak.

Behind Kowloon lies the main part of the new territories, by far the larger part of which consists of steep and barren hillsides. The highest point is the mountain of Tai Mo Shan which lies seven miles north-west of Kowloon and is 3,130 feet in height. The eastern side of the new territories mainland is mountainous and extends to the rocky and deeply indented coastline of Mirs Bay. A few villages make a frugal living by farming its narrow valleys and fishing the innumerable inlets. In the north-western part of the new territories lies the colony's main area of cultivable land stretching to the marshes on the eastern shore of Deep Bay. Also included in the new territories are 75 islands, many of which are uninhabited. The largest of these is Lantao (Tai Yu Shan), an island more than twice the size of Hong Kong island itself, rugged and beautiful in appearance, and rising to twin peaks of over 3,000 feet.

Population

No official census has been taken since 1931 when the total population was found to be 849,751. By 1941 the figure was estimated to have risen to over 1,600,000. During the Japanese occupation the population fell rapidly until by August, 1945, it was estimated to be less than 600,000. Since then there has been a great influx of people from South China, and while no accurate estimate can be made it is considered that the total population of the Colony at the end of 1948 was about 1,800,000, including about 6,000–7,000 British subjects from the United Kingdom and the Dominions, 2,500 Indians, 870 Portuguese, about 3,000 British subjects of Portuguese race, 250 Americans and 250 stateless persons. It is expected that a census will be taken in 1950.

Religion

There are in the Colony an Anglican Cathedral, a Roman Catholic Cathedral, and a considerable number of churches and chapels of Anglican, Roman Catholic and various other denominations, both for the European population and for those of the Chinese population who are Christians. There is also a Jewish community in the Colony.

The religion of the bulk of the Chinese population is a blend of Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism, but it includes a fair proportion of Christians and a small number of Muslims. The Indian community consists mainly of Parsees, Sikhs, Hindus and Muslims.

History

Until 1841 the island now known as Hong Kong was inhabited only by a few fishermen, stonecutters and farmers, and provided a notorious retreat for smugglers and pirates. In January of that year, it was occupied by British forces, partly as a reprisal for the treatment of British merchants in Canton and partly as a base from which trade with China could be conducted free from the excesses of arbitrary power. The cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Nanking in August, 1842. In 1860 the Convention of Peking added the Kowloon Peninsula and Stonecutters Island to the Crown Colony; and under a further Convention of Peking, signed in 1898, the new territories, including Mirs Bay and Deep Bay, up to the high water line on their northern shores, were leased to Great Britain for a period of 99 years.

Almost a century of uninterrupted peaceful development followed the Treaty of Nanking. The fine natural harbour developed into one of the world's great ports, and the freedom of the port ensured the role of entrepôt both for the trade and for the labour of China's southern provinces. Reclamations were carried out, roads built, and anti-malarial measures initiated; ship yards capable of constructing 10,000-ton ships, docks to accommodate the world's largest liners, and light industries all developed with the years.

In 1938, the fall of Canton to the Japanese invaders brought thousands of homeless refugees from South China. Hong Kong itself was attacked on 8th December, 1941, and fell on Christmas day after 18 days' fighting. The ensuing occupation by the Japanese lasted for over 3½ years, during which Europeans were interned, while many of those not interned also suffered great hardships.

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Liberation came at last on 30th August, 1945, when units of the British Pacific Fleet entered the harbour. For the ensuing eight months the colony was governed by a military administration, and on 1st May, 1946, civil government was re-established. With the return of civil government came the news that His Majesty's Government wished to accord to the people of Hong Kong a degree of self-government. A new constitution involving the establishment of a municipal council and an alteration in the constitution of the Legislative Council was approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in July, 1947.

Constitution

The Government is administered, under Letters Patent of 14th February, 1917, by a Governor advised by an executive council at present comprising in addition to the Governor six official and six unofficial members, three of whom are Chinese; and by a legislative council presided over by the Governor, and comprising not more than nine official and eight unofficial members. Of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council six are nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor, three being Chinese; one is nominated by the Justices of the Peace and one by the Chamber of Commerce. The unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils vacate their seats, after five and four years respectively, from date of appointment.

There is also an Urban Council in which are vested, *inter alia*, powers of making bye-laws in respect of certain matters relating to public health and sanitation.

The English Common Law forms the basis of the legal system, modified by Hong Kong Ordinances of which an edition, revised to 1931, was published in 1938. The law as to civil procedure was codified by Ordinance No. 3 of 1901. The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, regulates the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Admiralty cases. As indicated above a revised constitution for the colony has now been approved. Two alterations are to be made. In the first place the composition of the Legislative Council is to consist of seven and not, as at present, nine official members, the number of unofficial members remaining unchanged. An unofficial majority will thus be created, although the Governor will still be in a position to control the Council by the use of his original and casting votes.

The second change is the institution of a municipal council. The council is to consist of 30 members, two-thirds of whom will be elected and one-third nominated by official bodies. The Chinese community will be represented by one-half of the members of the Council, and the non-Chinese also by one half. The Council's administrative area is to comprise the whole of the Island of Hong Kong, the ceded Kowloon territory and that part of the new territories known as New Kowloon. The Council will be responsible for the discharge of such functions as are delegated to it by the Legislature.

Administration

Under the general direction of the Colonial Secretariat, the administrative functions of Government are discharged by some 30 Departments, all the officers of which are members of the Civil Service. There are five Legal sub-departments excluding the Judiciary. The Financial Secretary has, since 1938, assumed a purely administrative function in the Secretariat and under his direction, the Treasury is responsible for the public accounts. The assessment and collection of rates is the responsibility of the Commissioner, Rating and Valuation Department, while the Commissioner of Inland Revenue is concerned with the collection of miscellaneous indirect taxation and of the direct tax on earnings and profits which was introduced in 1947. The Superintendent of Imports and Exports is charged with the collection of import and excise duties and with the direction of preventive work.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, who is a Senior Administrative Officer, has a wide and general responsibility in all matters affecting the Chinese community. The Labour Office, until recently a sub-department of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, has now become a separate department. Public Health is the responsibility of the Medical Department and the Sanitary Department. The Public Works Department concerns itself with roads, buildings, waterworks, piers, government transport and similar matters.

Local administration in the New Territories is in the hands of a District Officer. In addition to his administrative duties, this officer is Magistrate and Land Officer for his district, and is empowered to hear small debts cases and to decide summarily certain types of cases concerning land.

The Head of the Sanitary Department is *ex officio* the Chairman of the Urban Council. The functions and authority of this council are more restricted than its title suggests and are subordinate in many respects to the execcutive authority of Government. The Council's power to originate subsidiary legislation in matters concerning public health and conservancy is subject to confirmation by the Legislative Council.

Other permanent Government departments are the Audit Department, the Education Department which controls the Government schools and supervises all private schools within the Colony, the Fire Brigade, Marine Department, Civil Aviation Department, Police Department, Kowloon-Canton Railway, Post Office which controls the local broadcasting stations and telecommunication services, the Prison Department and the Royal Observatory. The establishment of a Public Relations Office is a post-war development; a further new and senior appointment is that of the Secretary for Development who is responsible for all matters concerning the exploitation of the Colony's natural resources. A separate Statistical Office has been established.

A number of temporary departments are in existence, including the Office of the Custodian of Property and the Department of Supplies, Trade and Industry which supervises rationing, price control and the importation of controlled commodities.

Social Services

Education

Education in Hong Kong is voluntary and is largely in the hands of Government and of missionary bodies. The present system may be said to have started in 1913 when the Education Ordinance from which the Director of Education derives his legal powers came into operation. Under this ordinance all schools, unless specially exempted, are required to register with the Director of Education and must comply with the regulations under the ordinance governing staff, buildings, number of pupils and health.

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The schools in the colony may be classified as follows:—

(*a*) Government schools, staffed and maintained by the Education Department.
(*b*) Grant schools, run mainly by missionary bodies with the assistance of a grant from Government to meet the difference between approved expenditure and income.
(*c*) Subsidized schools, those private schools in receipt of a subsidy from Government.
(*d*) Private schools which are not in need of or do not merit Government assistance.
(*e*) Military schools and certain others which are exempted from the provisions of the Education Ordinance.

The medium of instruction in schools varies from one category to another. In some, English is the sole language, in others Chinese, and a number of schools have classes in both languages. The grant-aided schools mainly use English, although one school is entirely taught in Chinese. Teaching in subsidised and private schools is usually carried out in Chinese. Normally, secondary education in English is to a great extent in the hands of government and grant-aided schools, while subsidised schools and private schools are largely concerned with, though not confined to, the field of primary education. Evening classes for adults in both technical and educational subjects are carried on under the aegis of the evening institute. The rehabilitation of the Government technical college is well advanced, and it has already recommenced to work on a small scale. The Northcote Training College and the Rural Training College are maintained for those intending to take up teaching in urban and rural schools respectively.

The University of Hong Kong was incorporated in 1911 and opened in 1912. By 1941 there were in existence, in addition to classroom accommodation for 500 students, six hostels, laboratories, staff residences, a gymnasium, workshops and playing fields. As a result of the occupation of the colony the university suffered considerable loss or damage to equipment and buildings. Towards the end of 1946 it was possible to reopen first year classes leading towards courses in the four faculties of medicine, engineering, arts and science with a total enrolment of 109. By the end of 1948 the number of students had risen to 512 and second and third year courses have been re-established. In April, 1948, the University was formally reconstituted.

Health

Matters of public health are the responsibility of the Medical Department, the functions of which are separated into different divisions, *e.g.* hospitals, health and investigation. The hospitals division which includes out-patient departments and public dispensaries, cares for the sick and injured in fifteen separate hospitals, fourteen dispensaries and two polyclinics. The hospitals provide approximately 2,800 beds for accidents, infectious diseases (including tuberculosis), mental and general diseases. Most of the hospital accommodation is on Hong Kong island and a smaller number of beds is available on the Kowloon Peninsula and in the New Territories.

The health division has a variety of functions. Besides the supervision of the cleanliness of houses, streets, and open spaces, these include the control of anti-epidemic measures such as vaccination, inoculation, disinfection, the care of expectant and parturient mothers, the neonatal care of infants, and the inspection and treatment of school children. This division is also responsible for malaria control, port health work, food and drug control, public health, propaganda, the treatment and prevention of social diseases, the supervision of markets and slaughter houses, and the registration of births and deaths.

The investigation division is subdivided into pathological laboratories (one on each side of the harbour), a chemical laboratory, a biochemical laboratory, and public mortuaries where autopsies are carried out on all bodies of persons where the cause of death is in doubt.

On 31st December, 1948, the staff of the Medical Department consisted of:—

Doctors, 116, of whom 88 were Chinese.
Nurses and Hospital Dressers, 517, of whom 413 were Chinese.
Health Inspectors, 109, of whom 77 were Chinese.
Others (including technicians, subordinate and menial staff), 2,113, mostly Chinese.

Labour

The Labour Office, first established in 1938, as a sub-department of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, was set up as a separate department in June, 1946. It is concerned mainly with—

(*a*) The registration of factories and workshops.
(*b*) The inspection of factories with the aims of educating managements and enforcing the safety and health provisions of the Factories and Workshops Ordinance (No. 18 of 1937).
(*c*) The provision of conciliation machinery for the settlement of trade disputes, including the computation of "food and fuel" figures which are the basis of a variable rehabilitation allowance governing the wages of approximately 30,000 workmen employed by the larger European firms and by the Government.

Hitherto guilds had been registered voluntarily with the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, and in 1946, 136 were registered with memberships ranging from a few hundred up to five thousand. Some of them had developed along the lines distinctive of modern trade unionism and action had been taken towards guiding their proper development and providing statutory framework for the registration of trade unions. The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (No. 8 of 1948) now provides for the compulsory registration of trade unions and defines the rights and obligations of unions and their members. A labour advisory board, under the chairmanship of the Commissioner for Labour, has been constituted, and its members represent the interests of European and Chinese employers and of Chinese labour.

Other existing labour legislation includes—

(*a*) Factories and Workshop Ordinance (No. 18 of 1937), which provides for the registration and inspection of factories.
(*b*) The Employers' and Servants' Ordinance (No. 45 of 1902) which provides for the giving of notice or payment of wages in lieu before dismissal in the case of monthly contracts of service.

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(*c*) The Trade Boards Ordinance (No. 15 of 1940) which provides the machinery for fixing minimum wages, overtime rates and normal working hours in trades where wage standards are unreasonable.

Projected legislation includes—

(*a*) A Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.
(*b*) A Labour Code, to give effect to International Conventions as they are ratified by the United Kingdom and applied to this colony.

Welfare

The Social Welfare Department which was established in 1947 is a sub-department of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs and is responsible for :—

(*a*) official relief measures ;
(*b*) the treatment of delinquency ;
(*c*) the protection of women and girls and the registration and inspection of adopted children.

The vulnerable groups in Hong Kong still include large numbers of destitutes or semi-destitutes of all ages for whom free food, child feeding centres, shelters for street sleepers, camps for the homeless have been provided both by official and voluntary organisations. In addition voluntary organisations, many of which are subsidised by Government, provide for the needs of handicapped and orphan children. A constructive piece of work has been the development of six Free Feeding Centres into Social Centres for family welfare.

There is a juvenile court with probation officers and one Approved School for boys. Certain voluntary organisations also provide institutional accommodation for neglected and delinquent children. Medical social work is carried out by the Almoner Section of the Medical Department and in some Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres.

Co-ordination of welfare work is undertaken through the Social Welfare Advisory Committee set up by Government.

COMMUNICATIONS

Internal Communications

Kowloon in the colony is the southern terminal of a railway system extending to the north as far as Hankow in Central China. From Shumchun on the border of the New Territories northward to Canton the route is now operated by the Canton–Hankow Railway, and is referred to as the southern section of that line. From Shumchun to Kowloon, a distance representing 36 kilometres out of a total of 183 kilometres from Kowloon to Canton, the railway is operated by the Hong Kong Government and is known as the British section of the Kowloon–Canton Railway. In addition to local services and goods trains, a through passenger service to Canton, a journey of about 4½ hours, is maintained.

In spite of difficulties of construction, owing to the hilly nature of much of the colony, and of maintenance, due to summer seasonal downpours of rain, Hong Kong is reasonably well served with roads. Although the total area of the colony is only 390 square miles, over 400 miles of roads are maintained, 173 miles of which are in the island of Hong Kong, 106 in Kowloon, and the remainder in the New Territories. About 90 per cent. of these roads are of modern metalled construction. Along the length of most of them views of great scenic beauty are to be seen.

A large number of ferry services cross the harbour on various routes connecting the island of Hong Kong with the mainland and with the more important islands. The most frequent service is operated on the shortest harbour crossing between the tip of Kowloon Peninsula and the nearest point on Hong Kong island. A vehicular ferry service is also maintained between Hong Kong Island and Kowloon.

There are motorbus services both on Hong Kong island and on the mainland, and an electric tram service is in operation on Hong Kong island from Shaukiwan through the city to Kennedy Town. A cable tramway connects the city with the higher levels in addition to the excellent motor road. Rickshaws are still in use, particularly in the city areas.

Shipping

Hong Kong is the principal deep water port in the South China area, and an important port of registry. During the year ended 31st March, 1948, the monthly tonnage of ocean going vessels using the port showed progressive increase. The figure for March, 1947, was 586,000 tons, while that for March, 1948, was 715,000 tons.

Regular passenger services to and from the United Kingdom have improved, although still below pre-war level. By the spring of 1949 the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. will have three vessels running to Hong Kong and this should provide a service frequency of roughly once a month. Limited accommodation is also available on the cargo vessels of the Glen Line.

Passenger services to and from Canada and U.S.A. are confined, at present, to vessels under the American Flag. Cargo services to and from Europe and the U.S.A. operated by the P. & O., Holt Line, Ben Line, Bank Line and Glen Line have greatly improved and are now frequent and regular.

China Coastal services to and from Hong Kong have been greatly restricted by the Chinese Government Regulations, but a regular passenger and cargo service is operated by the China Navigation Company to and from Canton.

Passenger and cargo services to the Netherlands East Indies, Straits, Burma and India are operated by the Indo China Steam Navigation Co., China Navigation Company, British India Steam Navigation Company, Java China Japan Line, and the K.P.M.

Air

Hong Kong is a most important link in the net-work of post-war aviation. Saigon in Indo-China is 5½ hours' flying distance away and Singapore can be reached in 7 hours' flying on the direct route. The journey to Nanking, the capital of China, takes 4 hours, Manila in the Philippine Islands is only 4½ hours' journey, and Japan can be reached in one stage by flying boat in 9½ hours

The colony's only airfield, Kai Tak, is to the north-east of Kowloon and 15 minutes' drive from Kowloon's main hotel. Situated as it is close under a range of steep hills rising at one point to a height of 1,800 feet, it is not a first-class airfield by modern standards and the question of replacing it is under consideration. The navigational aids include high frequency and very high frequency direction finding, radar beacons, a medium frequency beacon and a beam approach beacon system.

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The British Overseas Airways Corporation maintain a bi-weekly flying boat service to the United Kingdom, and Hong Kong's key position in relation to air traffic is evidenced by the following details of air services, the majority of which are utilised for the carriage of air mails:—

Name of Aviation Corporation.	Destination and Routes.	Service.
B.O.A.C. (Plymouth) ..	United Kingdom (Southampton) via Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrein, Alexandria and Augusta.	Twice weekly.
	Japan (Yokohama) via Shanghai and Iwakuni ..	Weekly.
	Singapore	Three a week.
	Rangoon via Bangkok	Weekly.
	Shanghai	Weekly.
Hong Kong Airways (D.C.3).	Shanghai	Three a week.
	Canton	Four a day.
Macao Airtransport Co. (Catalina).	Macao	Daily.
Cathay Pacific Airways ..	Manila	Twice weekly.
Pan American Airways (Constellation).	San Francisco via Shanghai, Manila, Tokyo, Guam Island, Wake Island, Midway Island and Honolulu.	Weekly.
Air France (Douglas D.C.3)	Saigon	Twice weekly.
	Hanoi via Haiphong	Weekly.
	Shanghai	Weekly.
Philippines Air Lines (D.C.4 Skymaster).	Manila	Weekly.
China National Aviation Corporation (D.C.4 Skymaster).	Calcutta via Kunming and Rangoon	Weekly.
(D.C.3)	Shanghai via Canton, Amoy and Foochow ..	Weekly.
	Amoy via Swatow	Daily.
	Shanghai	Daily.
	Yuling-Kong	Weekly.
	Canton	Twice daily.
China Air Transport Corporation (D.C.3 & C.46).	Shanghai via Canton, Swatow and Amoy ..	Three a week.
	Kunming	Twice weekly.
	Canton	Twice daily.
Pacific Overseas Airways Corporation (D.C.3).	Bangkok	Twice weekly.
Siamese Airways (D.C.3)	Bangkok	Weekly.

Postal Services

The large number of scheduled and unscheduled ship and air lines passing through Hong Kong thus enables the Hong Kong Postal Administration to institute excellent mail facilities with other countries throughout the world.

Direct Money Order Services are in operation with Great Britain, Eire, Canada, Burma through India, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, Malaya (including Federated Malay States), British North Borneo, Norfolk Island through Sydney, the Dominions of Australia and New Zealand.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at the General Post Office.

Telegraphic Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom only.

Trade Charge Money Order system is in operation with the United Kingdom and Malaya. Due to the effect of Exchange Control, it has not been possible to re-open money order services with countries outside the sterling area.

The exchange of postal orders with Egypt and Sudan has been discontinued.

Telecommunications and Telephones

Hong Kong, prior to the war, was extremely well situated as regards telegraphic communication, but all cable routes were disrupted during the Far Eastern hostilities, due to wanton destruction and looting. Cable and Wireless have nevertheless managed to repair two cables since the re-occupation, and excellent services are now maintained by the Hong Kong/Singapore (completed April, 1946) and the Hong Kong/Manila Cable (completed May, 1947). The former of these constitutes the main line of communication to the West and South, and as each is capable of slightly more than 2,750,000 groups per year in both directions, there is little danger of the

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service being overtaxed. The rehabilitation of other cables to the North and South is under active consideration.

Cable and Wireless also maintain wireless circuits with the following cities: London, Shanghai, Manila (indirectly to U.S.A.), Singapore, Saigon, Hanoi, Bankgok, Colombo, Chungking and Osaka. It is of interest to note that the London circuit (Hong Kong's second line of communication with the United Kingdom) is relayed automatically by Colombo in order to prolong possible working hours. A radio telephone link was opened to Manila on the 8th September, 1947, and further services of this nature now operate to Canton, Macao and San Francisco.

Commercial short and medium wave transmitters are housed at Cape d'Aguilar, receivers at Victoria Peak, aeradio and broadcasting transmitters at Hunghom, the broadcasting studio is in the Gloucester Building, and marine receivers at Observatory Wireless Station. The aeradio service control at Kai Tak Airfield covers point-to-point communications, air/ground control, D.F. bearings, meteorological reports. Navigation beacons are situated at Victoria Peak. Hunghom, d'Aguilar and Waglan lighthouse. V.H.F. systems are utilised by the Police Department and Harbour Office.

Broadcasting transmissions cover a minimum period of 6 hours daily, and though the power of the station cannot compare in size with those established elsewhere, a record number of 20,000 receiving licences issued in 1947 indicates the popularity of the local programmes.

Call signals are as follows:—

VPS for marine, 500 k/cs.
For commercial services, as in Berne lists.
ZBW medium wave, European Broadcasting, 845 k/cs.
ZEK medium wave, Chinese Broadcasting, 640 k/cs.
ZBW3 short wave, 2 k/w, 9·525 m/cs. shared by ZBW and ZEK.

An automatic telephone service is provided by the Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd. By the end of 1946 over 16,000 subscribers had been reconnected and plans for rehabilitation and expansion are in hand with a view to providing services for 28,000 lines as soon as the necessary trained staff and equipment are available.

Public Finance

Up to and including 1939, the colony's financial year coincided with the calendar year, but thereafter the financial year was changed to the twelve months ending on the 31st March.

Period.	*Revenue.* $	*Expenditure.* $
1938	36,735,854	37,175,897
1939	41,478,052	37,949,116
1940–41 (15 months)	70,175,114	64,787,556
1941–42 (estimated)	56,786,000	60,642,715
1946–47 (11 months)	82,141,556	85,624,391
1947–48 (estimated)	164,298,310	127,701,174

There is no general customs tariff in Hong Kong, import duties being confined to liquor, tobacco, hydrocarbon oils, toilet preparations and proprietary medicines and table water. A special foreign registration fee of 20 per cent. of the value of a motor vehicle is payable in respect of any vehicle not produced within the British Empire. Another important source of revenue is rates (varying from 15–17 per cent.) on the annual value of property. In 1947 a tax on income from property, salaries, profits and interest was introduced, the standard rate being 10 per cent.

Public Debt

The Public Debt of the Colony as at the 31st December, 1947, totalled $20,046,000 comprising three issues:—

4 per cent. Conversion Loan raised in 1933 and repayable not later than the 1st August, 1953—$4,838,000.

The Sinking Fund of this loan, which is fully invested, amounted to £203,337 5*s.* as at the 30th September, 1947.

3½ per cent. Dollar Loan raised in 1934—$6,720,000.

3½ per cent. Dollar Loan raised in 1940—$8,488,000.

The two latter loans are redeemable by 25 annual drawings which were suspended during the occupation of the Colony but have since been brought up to date.

Towards the end of 1947, an Ordinance was enacted to provide for the raising of Loans up to a maximum of $150,000,000 for the purpose of financing expenditure on the rehabilitation of the public services. On the 19th December, 1947, applications were invited for subscriptions to the first portion of this Loan amounting to $50,000,000 and by 9th January, 1948, the issue was fully subscribed. The Loan bears interest at 3½ per cent. and is redeemable not earlier than 1973 and not later than 1978. A sinking fund is being created for the redemption of this Loan.

Trade

The following table shows the value of the Colony's imports and exports during 1946 and 1947 and gives the corresponding figures for 1936–1940:—

Year.	*Imports.* millions of $	*Exports.* millions of $
1938 ..	618·2	511·9
1939 ..	594·2	533·4
1940 ..	752·7	621·8
1946 ..	933·5	765·6
1947 ..	1,549·9	1,216·8
1948 ..	2,077·5	1,582·7

The increase shown in the post-war figures does not necessarily represent an increase in the volume of commodities handled, since the value of all goods was very much greater than the value of similar goods before the war. It is, however, estimated that a volume of trade equivalent to the volume of pre-war trade was handled in 1947.

The main features of trade in 1947 were the drastic fall in trade with China, due to the disturbed conditions in that country, and the rise in imports from U.S.A.—one of the few countries with an exportable surplus of manufactured goods.

Currency and Banking

The unit of currency in the Colony is the Hong Kong dollar. Until 1935 it was based on the Mexican Silver Dollar and the British Silver Dollar, and considerable fluctuation occurred until the silver standard was abandoned. As from 5th December, 1935, under the Currency Ordinance 1935, an Exchange Fund was established and it was provided that the note issuing

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Banks, namely the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Mercantile Bank of India, should surrender to the Fund all silver previously deposited against note issues, and should deposit full sterling cover for all notes issued thereafter. Since 1935 the value of the Hong Kong dollar has been maintained both before and after the Japanese occupation at approximately one shilling and threepence.

Notes of denominations from five dollar upwards are issued by the note issuing banks, and the Government issues notes of one dollar, ten cents, five cents and one cent. The colony is included in the sterling bloc and the authorised banks for dealing in foreign exchange are, in addition to the three note-issuing banks mentioned above

Thomas Cook and Sons, Ltd.
Chase Bank.
National City Bank of New York, Inc.
American Express Co., Inc.
Nederlandsch-Indische Handelsbank.
Netherlands Trading Society.
Banque Belge pour l'Etranger.
Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
Bank of China.
Bank of Communications.
Bank of Canton.
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank.
Bank of East Asia.
Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation.
Chinese Postal Remittances and Savings Bank.
Farmers Bank of China.
China and South Seas Bank.

In addition to these incorporated banks, there are in the colony many Chinese banks which handle a considerable volume of remittances from Chinese living overseas to their relations in China.

Further information about Hong Kong will be found in the Annual Report of the Colony and the Annual Departmental Reports.

Governors

1843 Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.
1844 Sir John F. Davis, Bart., K.C.B.
1848 Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
1854 Sir John Bowring, Knt.
1854 Lieut.-Col. Caine (Lieut.-Governor).
1859 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knt.
1866 Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.
1869 Major-Gen. Whitfeild (Lieut.-Governor).
1871 Sir R. G. MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1872 Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1877 Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.
1883 Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.
1887 Sir G. W. Des Voeux, K.C.M.G.
1891 Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
1898 Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G.
1904 Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E.
1907 Sir Frederick John Dealty Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
1912 Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
1919 Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.
1925 Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
1930 Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1935 Sir Andrew Caldecott, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1937 Sir Geoffry Alexander Stafford Northcote, K.C.M.G.
1941 Sir Mark Aitchison Young, G.C.M.G.
1947 Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council

Governor—Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham, K.C.M.G.

Ex-officio Members

The General Officer Commanding—Major-General F. R. G. Matthews, D.S.O.
The Colonial Secretary—D. M. MacDougall, C.M.G.
The Attorney-General—J. B. Griffin, K.C.
The Secretary for Chinese Affairs—R. R. Todd.
The Financial Secretary—C. G. S. Follows, C.M.G.

Appointed Official Member

B. C. K. Hawkins, O.B.E. (Commissioner of Labour).

Unofficial Members

A. Morse, C.B.E.
D. F. Landale.
Chau Tsun-nin, C.B.E.
Sir Man-Kam Lo, Kt., C.B.E.
D. J. Sloss, C.B.E.
Dr. Chau Sik-nin.

Clerk of Councils

K. M. A. Barnett (Cadet Officer).

Legislative Council

The Governor—*President.*

Ex-officio Members

The General Officer Commanding the Troops.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Secretary for Chinese Affairs.
The Financial Secretary.

Appointed Official Members.

V. Kenniff (Director of Public Works).
Dr. I. Newton (Director of Medical Services).
Dr. J. P. Fehily, O.B.E. (*Chairman*, Urban Council).

Unofficial Members

D. F. Landale.
Chau Tsun-nin, C.B.E.
Sir Man-Kam ho, Kt., C.B.E.
L. d'Almada e Castro, K.C.
Dr. Chau Sik-nin.
M. M. Watson.
P. S. Cassidy.

Deputy Clerk of Councils

J. L. Hayward (Cadet Officer).

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CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Note.—It was not possible at the time of going to press to bring this staff list completely up to date or to insert details of revised salary scales.

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor—Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham, K.C.M.G. £4,800 plus £2,500 entertainment allowance.
Private Secretary—Vacant. £500.
Aide-de-Camp—Lieut. A. F. P. Wilson, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment). £500.

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ADMINISTRATION

Secretariat and Legislature

Colonial Secretary—D. M. MacDougall, C.M.G. £2,100*.
Financial Secretary—C. G. S. Follows, C.M.G. £1,700.*
Secretary for Chinese Affairs—R. R. Todd. £1,700*.
Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils—K. M. A. Barnett.
Assistant Financial Secretary—A. G. Clarke.
Personal Assistant to Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary and Deputy Clerk of Councils—A. Todd.
Extra Assistant Colonial Secretaries—G. T. Rowe, D. J. L. McWhirter, M. A. Clinton, G.M., T. D. Sorby.
Extra Assistant Financial Secretary—R. M. Hetherington, D.F.C.
Statistical Officer—W. G. Wormal. £1,000.
Chief Clerk—J. Watson. £800–1,050.

Cadet Service

Class I—T. Megarry ; B. C. K. Hawkins, O.B.E. ; J. Barrow, O.B.E. ; O. A. A. Macfadyen. £1,450–1,600*.
Class II—J. H. B. Lee, E. Himsworth, A. G. Clarke, K. Keen, H. J. Cruttwell, C. B. Burgess, K. M. A. Barnett, J. C. McDouall, P. C. M. Sedgwick, R. J. Minnitt. £525–1,400. D. R. Holmes, M.B.E., M.C., E. B. Teesdale, M.C., T. V. N. Fortescue, C. G. M. Morrison, A. E. Peill, J. J. Cowperthwaite, J. T. Wakefield, R. M. Hetherington, D.F.C., G. C. Hamilton, G. T. Rowe, T. D. Sorby, A. Todd, I. M. Lightbody, D. J. L. McWhirter, D. C. Barty, R. M. Hetherington, D. C. C. Luddington, B. D. Wilson, P. K. Cheung Tsui, I. M. G. Williams. £520–1,200.

Administrative Officers

M. A. Clinton, G.M., J. Cater. £520–1,200.
C. G. F. F. Melmoth. £1,150.

AIR SERVICES

Director of Civil Aviation—A. J. R. Moss. £700–1,050.
Deputy Director of Civil Aviation—M. N. Oxford. £500–910.
Airport Officer—O. F. Hamilton. £500–910.

AUDIT

Director of Audit—P. H. Jennings. £1,350*.
Principal Auditor—W. J. D. Cooper. £900–1,000.
Auditors—T. M. Barton, D. W. Jones, D. W. Dunlop. £460–820.
Senior Clerk—W. F. Kerr. £650–775.

CUSTODIAN OF PROPERTY

Custodian of Property—W. R. N. Andrews (acting). £1,400.
Deputy Custodian of Property—W. H. Sturrock. £1,200.

DEVELOPMENT

Secretariat

Secretary for Development—Vacant. £1,450–1,600*.
Registrar of Co-operatives—Vacant.

Agricultural

Senior Agricultural Officer—T. G. Strangeways. £880–1,000.
Agricultural Officer—N. F. Wright, M.B.E. £400–750.

Fisheries

Director of Fisheries—Vacant. £1,200–1,400.
Director of Fisheries Research Station—Dr. S. Y. Lin. $8,880.

Forestry

Forestry Officer—I. P. Tamworth, M.C. £400–750.

Gardens

Superintendent of Gardens—R. E. Dean. £400–750.

DISTRICT OFFICE, NEW TERRITORIES

District Officer—J. Barrow, O.B.E.
Assistant District Officers—E. B. Teesdale, M.C., I. M. G. Williams, M.B.E., J. T. Wakefield.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Director of Education—T. R. Rowell. £1,500*.
Senior Inspector of Schools—M. G. O'Connor, L. G. Morgan. £1,050–1,200.
Woman Inspector of Schools—Miss E. M. Gray. £750–900.
Inspector of Vernacular Schools—Y. P. Law, W. Yu, I. S. Wan. £600–1,000.
Principal, Queen's College—Vacant. £1,050–1,200.
Principal, King's College—J. M. Wilson. £1,050–1,200.
Principal, Teachers' Training College—W. J. Dyer. £1,050–1,200.
Principal, Central British School—G. P. Ferguson. £1,050–1,200.
Principal, Belilios Public School—Miss E. G. Stephen. £750–900.
Senior Masters—G. F. Rees, W. Mulcahy, H. N. Williamson. £1,000.
Masters—D. McLellan, D. J. S. Crozier, A. St. G. Walton, G. S. Wilby, A. L. Potter, N. F. Tucker, K. J. Attwell, S. G. Davis, G. S. Coxhead, H. G. Clarke, F. H. Rand, J. W. Cockburn, 12 vacancies. £460–950.
Senior Mistresses—Miss S. M. Swift, Miss M. J. Stuart, Miss B. M. Bicheno, Miss E. M. Beavis. £750.
Mistresses—Miss M. S. McGuffog. £360–700. Miss M. F. E. Gemmell, Miss S. R. Whitley, Miss D. M. Cavill, Miss R. W. Wickett, Miss J. M. Oram, Miss M. Hearson, Miss H. M. Johnston, Miss A. G. Greig, Miss D. E. Marchbank, Miss F. M. Myers. £330–700.
Physical Training Supervisors—B. J. Morahan, C. M. McEwan. £460–950.
Principal, Technical College—G. White. £850–1,200.
Chief Instructor in Engineering—F. Buckle. £450–750.
Chief Instructor in Building—N. J. Bebbington. £450–750.
Chief Instructor in Wireless Telegraphy—S. J. G. Burt. £450–750.

ESTATE DUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Estate Duty Commissioner—P. R. Springall.

FIRE BRIGADE

Chief Officer—W. McI. Smith. £900–1,050.
Deputy Chief Officer—C. W. Brand. £550–700.

HARBOUR

Harbour Master—J. Jolly, C.B.E. £1,500*.
Deputy Harbour Master—Vacant. £1,200.
Chief Boarding Officer—D. G. Cairns. £525–625*
Chief Inspector of Junks and Cargo Boats—F. Brett, M.B.E. £525–625*.
Deputy Shipping Master—W. R. Hillyer. £525–675.*

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Surveyors of Ships Office

Principal Surveyor of Ships—Vacant. £1,200.
Senior Surveyors of Ships—N. Garland, E. L. Jones. £1,000–1,150.
Surveyors of Ships—B. H. Church, K. C. Hamilton, W. Sprague, W. R. K. Collings. W. G. R. Coates, E. Ellison, F. J. Kiell, R. Woodward, J. H. S. Duncan. £650–940.
Inspector of Lighthouses—J. P. Whitefield. £475–575.*

HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS

Commandant—Col. L. T. Ride, C.B.E., E.D. £1,325, expatriation pay £475, duty allowance £300, entertainment allowance £50.
Adjutant—Maj. B. G. Pugh (*The Royal Welch Fusiliers*). £1,173.
Corps Quartermaster—Capt. G. H. Calvert. £370–600.*

HONG KONG NAVAL VOLUNTEER FORCE

Commanding Officer—Comdr. R. J. Vernall, O.B.E.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Superintendent—E. Himsworth.
Assistant Superintendent—K. Keen. £1,000.
Assistant Government Chemist—D. E. Davis. £700–1,050.
Chief Preventive Officer—J. W. M. Brown. £600–800.*

INLAND REVENUE

Commissioner of Inland Revenue—E. W. Pudney, £1,200.
Assistant Commissioners of Inland Revenue—W. F. Watson, P. D. A. Chidell. £1,000–1,100.
Assessors, Grade I—C. W. Norris, J. H. Blinko, A. R. Reid, A. Bruce. £545–950.
Assessors, Grade II—F. D. Angus, B. I. Bickford, R. B. Wood, W. J. Darby, G. C. Dudley. £390–800.

JUDICIAL

Supreme Court

Chief Justice—Sir Leslie B. Gibson, Kt., K.C.
Puisne Judge—E. H. Williams. £1,600.*
Temporary Additional Judge—T. J. Gould (*Acting*).
Registrar of Supreme Court, Registrar of Companies, Official Trustee and Official Administrator—Vacant. £1,200.

Magistracies

First Magistrate, Hong Kong—F. X. D'Almada e Castro. £700–1,150.
First Magistrate, Kowloon—W. H. Latimer. £1,000–1,150.
Magistrates—W. A. Blair-Kerr, J. G. Conklin, P. R. Springall. £700–1,150.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY

General Manager—I. B. Trevor, M.C. £1,500.*
Traffic Manager—A. E. Perry. £750–1,000.
Chief Accountant—W. R. N. Andrews. £775–900.
Mechanical Engineer—Wong Jee Kwun. $12,000.
Stores Officer—L. Sykes. £440–700.

LABOUR

Commissioner of Labour—B. C. K. Hawkins, O.B.E.
Deputy Commissioner of Labour—Q. A. A. Macfadyen.
Labour Officers—H. F. G. Chauvin, K. A. Baker. £520–1,050.
Lady Assistant Labour Officer—Mrs. M. Allinson. £330–700.
Chief Labour Inspector—D. W. Phillips. £600–700.*

LEGAL

Attorney-General—J. B. Griffin, K.C. £1,800.*
Solicitor-General—G. E. Strickland. £1,400.*
Crown Solicitor—L. R. Andrewes. £1,350.*
Crown Counsel—T. J. Gould, J. Reynolds, A. Lonsdale, A. J. Clifford. £850–1,150.
Assistant Crown Solicitors—C. P. D'Almada e Castro, E. H. Sainsbury, H. A. de Barros Botelho, F. X. D'Almada e Castro. £700–1,150.

MEDICAL

Director of Medical Services—I. Newton. £1,600.*
Deputy Director of Medical Services—G. H. Thomas, O.B.E. £1,300.*
Deputy Director of Health Services—K. C. Yeo. £1,300.*
Senior Medical Officer—K. H. Uttley. £1,200.
Senior Health Officer—J. P. Fehily, O.B.E., G. I. Shaw. £860–1,280.
Surgical Specialist—Vacant.
Medical Officers—G. V. A. Griffith, P. F. S. Court, L. D. Pringle. £700–1,180. P. B. Wilkinson, E. W. R. Hackett, A. H. R. Coombes, P. Esmonde, M.C., D. W. Gould, J. R. Handforth, R. W. Hollway, P. A. M. Van de Linde, J. S. Willis, J. Gray. £700–1,150.
Health Officers—J. M. Gray, J. A. R. Selby. £860–1,280. G. Graham-Cumming, S. H. Moore, G. B. Smart, Teng Ping Hui. £700–1,150.
Visiting Medical Officer, Chinese Hospitals and Dispensaries—G. H. Thomas, O.B.E. $14,000.
Lady Medical Officer—Lai Po Chuen, O.B.E. $11,200.
Malariologist—J. B. Mackie. £880–1,200.
Pathologist—Vacant. £880–1,200.
Assistant Pathologist—R. S. Begbie. £860–1,220.
Radiologist—F. J. Farr. £860–1,220.
Superintendent Radiographer—J. Skinner. £600–700.
Government Chemist—J. Redman. £1,050–1,200.
Assistant Government Chemists—R. C. Terry.
Chief Pharmacist—L. J. Morley. £600–800.
Pharmacists—E. V. Hopkinson, W. F. Simpson, one vacancy. £450–650.*
Principal Matron—Miss I. N. Watkins. £420–480.
Matrons—Miss F. A. Cranfield, Miss A. I. Smith, Miss F. M. Wills. £420–480.
Senior Nursing Sisters—Miss A. Williams, Miss M. L. Everett, Miss H. G. Grant, Miss R. Spry, Miss V. N. Brett, Miss H. C. Fisher, Miss M. Webster, Miss S. H. Andrews, Miss J. I. Green, Miss J. M. McLellan, Miss K. Marley. £300–420.

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—D. W. MacIntosh, O.B.E. £1,600.*
Deputy Commissioners of Police—W. La B. Sparrow, L. H. C. Calthrop. £1,300.*
Senior Superintendents—A. R. S. Major, K. A. Bidmead, F. F. W. Shaftain. £450–1,300.
Superintendents—W. P. Thompson, G. S. Wilson, H. W. E. Heath. £450–1,300.
Assistant Superintendents—L. A. Searle, E. C. Luscombe, B. C. Fay, G. A. R. Wright-Nooth, G. D. Binstead, A. H. Elston, R. S. Haig-Brown, G. Leys, J. T. Mackenzie, C. Mottram, A. Pittendrigh, W. Ritchie, N. G. Rolph, E. Tyrer, L. R. Whant, C. Willcox, N. B. Fraser, one vacancy. £400–1,050.

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POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Postmaster-General—J. H. B. Lee (Acting).

Assistant Postmaster-General—L. G. Saville.

Chief Accountant—T. G. Stokes. £650–775.

Controller of Posts—S. Randle. £600–700.

Telecommunications Branch :

Senior Wireless Engineer—R. P. Morris. £950–1,050.

Wireless Engineers—F. K. Garton, A. Brailsford, F. Pyle, W. A. M. Ramsbotham, F. P. Rickard. £500–910.

Broadcasting :

Programme Secretary—D. K. Hardy. £650–775.

PRISONS

Commissioner of Prisons—W. Shillingford. £1,200.

Superintendents—Comdr. W. H. L. Harrison, R.N. (*retired*), J. T. Burdett. £820–940.

Assistant Superintendent—C. J. Norman. £500–820.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Public Relations Officer—W. G. Harmon, O.B.E. £1,200.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director of Public Works—V. Kenniff, C.B.E. £1,600.*

Deputy Director of Public Works—Vacant. £1,400.*

Assistant Directors of Public Works—A. E. Lissaman. £1,300.*

Waterworks Engineer—W. Woodward. £1,300.*

Executive Engineers—A. Nicol, C. B. Robertson, £1,180–1,300. S. C. Feltham, one vacancy. £1,050–1,200.

General Secretary—C. J. Roe. £800–1,050.

Accountant—J. A. Bendall. £650–775.

Waterworks Accountant—C. E. Davis.

Architects—R. S. W. Paterson, O.B.E., M.C., J. H. Bottomley, R. J. Vernall, O.B.E., K. S. Robertson, W. W. C. Shewan. £550–1,150. A. M. J. Wright, L. P. Williams, G. S. Brown, five vacancies. £545–950.

Engineers—G. S. Graver, S. O. Hill, C. J. Waddell, A. H. McBride, N. K. Littlejohn, R. M. Wood, J. Forbes, R. H. Woodman, J. G. Campbell. £550–1,150. W. A. Johnson, L. Jackson, E. F. A. Morgan, J. F. Burford, T. O. Morgan, H. W. Forsyth, W. O. Davies, F. A. Fisher, R. A. Mirams, E. P. W. Morgan, J. J. Robson. £545–950.

Chief Electrical Engineer—R. Cryan. £1,050–1,200.

Electrical Engineer—J. C. Brown. £545–950.

Mechanical Engineer—K. B. Baker. £545–950.

Valuation and Resumption Officer—J. E. Richardson. £550–1,150.

Superintendents of Crown Lands and Surveys—E. B. Lambet, E. D. Stansfeld. £1,200.

Assistant Superintendents—M. I. de Ville, Comdr. G. H. Gandy, R.N. (*Retd*). £950–1,050.

Land Surveyors—R. H. Hughes, C. S. Barron, R. C. Clark, R. H. Stutchbury, 4 vacancies. £500–910.

Quantity Surveyors—W. J. Skinner, A. F. Evans, 1 vacancy. £500–910.

Building Surveyor—V. A. Garton. £500–600.*

QUARTERING AUTHORITY

Quartering Authority—R. S. W. Paterson, O.B.E., M.C. (*Seconded from Public Works Department*)

RATING AND VALUATION

Commissioner of Rating and Valuation—J. Ring. £1,250.

Rating and Valuation Surveyors—F. Shanks, A. V. Currie, F. G. Cousins. £545–950.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

Director of Royal Observatory—G. S. P. Heywood. £1,200.

Assistant Director of Royal Observatory—Vacant. £950–1,050.

Professional Assistants—L. Starbuck, C. S. Ramage, B. W. Thompson, R. C. Bannister, N. Lawrence, 1 vacancy. £500–910.

SANITARY

Chairman, Urban Council—J. P. Fehily, O.B.E. (*Seconded from Medical Department*) (*Acting*).

Secretary, Urban Council—R. W. H. Maynard. £650–775.

SECRETARIAT FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS

Secretary for Chinese Affairs—R. R. Todd.

Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.—H. J. Cruttwell.

Assistant to the S.C.A. and Social Welfare Officer—J. C. McDougall.

Assistant to the S.C.A.—I. M. Lightbody.

STORES

Controller of Stores—W. J. Anderson, O.B.E. £1,250.

Stores Supervisor—B. E. Sugars. £460–640.*

Accountant—J. Hargreaves. £650–775.

SUPPLIES, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Acting Director—J. J. Cowperthwaite.

Controller of Rice—R. C. Lee (Honorary).

Price Controller—D. M. Kenrick. £1,200.

Officer in Charge of Shipping Section—A. H. Jenkins. £850.

Officer in Charge, Fuel Section—F. J. Wakefield. $21,600.

Officer in Charge, Industries Section—F. McD. Courtney. £700.

Officer in Charge, Japanese Trade Section—H. A. Angus. £650–775.

Chief Accountant—E. H. Ezekiel. £1,200.

TREASURY

Accountant-General—H. R. Hirst. £1,200.

Treasury Inspector—A. J. Collins Taylor. £800–1,050.

Treasury Accountant—Vacant. £800–1,050.

Cashier—L. A. Barton. £700–825.

Accountant—H. S. Martin.

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JAMAICA

Situation and Area

Jamaica is an island situated in the Caribbean Sea between latitude 17° 43′ N. and 18° 32′ N., and longitude 76° 11′ W. and 78° 20′ 50″ W., about 4,120 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of Haiti, 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthagena, and 540 miles from Colon. The greatest length of Jamaica is 148 miles and its greatest width is 52 miles, while its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) is 22¼ miles; its area is 4,411 square miles or 2,823,174 acres.

The Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands are dependencies of Jamaica. The Turks and Caicos Islands, with a population of 6,455, lie between 21° and 22° N. and between 71° and 72° 50′ W., about 450 miles to the north-east of Jamaica; they comprise several small islands and cays, the largest of which is about ten square miles in area, and six of which are inhabited. The Cayman Islands, with a population of 6,670, which comprise three islands, namely, Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are situated between 19° and 20° N., and 79° 83′ and 81° 30′ W., about 120 miles north-west of Jamaica; the largest, Grand Cayman, is about 90 square miles in area.

Climate

There is a great variety of climate; the mean temperature of Kingston is 78·7°, rising to 87·6° in the day time, and falling to 71·0° in the early morning. As the temperature falls about 1° for every 300 feet of ascent, it is possible, in a few hours, to reach, in the central range of mountains, a cool and delightful climate. From Kingston, the capital, a change of 10° or 15° lower in temperature can be attained by a ride of one hour by motor car.

The rainy seasons occur, usually, over the whole island, in May and June, and again in September, October and November. Besides these heavy and periodical rainfalls, the ground is refreshed by occasional showers in other months. In the north-eastern portion of the island, however, there is generally a rainy season at the end of the year and light precipitation, as a rule, during the month of March.

The mean annual rainfall varies from 24 inches at the Quarantine station in the southern division, to 208 inches at Moore Town, followed by 173 inches at Fellowship, both situated on the northern slope of the Blue Mountain range in the north-eastern division. The average annual rainfall is about 77 inches.

Regions of the island are visited by storms of hurricane force about 14 times in a century and disastrous earthquakes occurred in 1692 and 1907.

General Description

The surface of the island is mountainous; of the total area of 4,411 square miles only about 891 square miles (or 570,635 acres) are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps. The highest peak of the Blue Mountain range, in the centre of the island, is 7,402 feet above sea level. There are 26 other principal peaks or spurs ranging in height from 1,500 feet to 6,000 feet.

The island also possesses many rivers and springs, the majority of which rise in the central mountain area ranging from east to west, and flow northward or southward to the coast. The chief of these are the Black River (44 miles long), the Rio Minho, the Rio Cobre, the White River, the Plantain Garden River and the Rio Grande. Most of these rivers, however, have a rapid fall, and only a few are navigable. There are also several mineral springs, the best known of which are the radio-active waters of Milk River Spring in Clarendon and the Sulphur springs at Bath in the parish of St. Thomas.

The largest and most important of the many harbours is at Kingston, the capital, one of the finest natural harbours in the world. This harbour has a total area of some 16 square miles, of which some seven square miles have a depth of from seven to ten fathoms.

Of Jamaica's 2,823,174 acres, it was estimated in 1943 that 1,286,420 were under cultivation; approximately 312,000 acres of cultivable land were not used; 417,000 acres were useless for agriculture (swamps, inaccessible lands, towns, etc.), and 195,000 acres of farmland were used for houses, roads, water catchments and the like.

Acreages of some of the principal crops are :—

	Acres.
Canes	100,000
Coffee	17,000
Coconuts	10,000
Bananas	68,000
Ground provisions	90,000
Cocoa	20,000
Sisal	1,100
Citrus	30,000
Maize and rice	21,500
Pulses	19,000
Tobacco	2,800

Population

	White.	Coloured.	Black.	East Indian, etc.	Total.
1881	14,432	109,946	444,186	12,240	580,804
1891	14,692	121,955	488,624	14,220	639,491
1911	15,605	163,201	630,181	22,396	831,383
1921	14,476	157,223	660,420	25,999	858,118
1943	13,377	216,250	965,944	41,492	1,237,063
1947 (estimated)					1,340,395

Under one per cent. of the inhabitants are white; the remainder are chiefly of African descent, somewhat over three-fourths being pure negroes. There are about 21,393 East Indians and about 6,900 Chinese (in 1943). English is universally spoken.

Religion

The largest religious body in the Colony is the Church of England which, according to the 1943 census, had 350,311 adherents. The government of the Church is vested in a Synod consisting of a

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Bishop, the Clergy and representatives of the laity The Presbyterian Church has 92,975 adherents (1943 census).

Other religious bodies operating in the Colony include the Roman Catholic Church (with about 70,000 members), and the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational Churches, the Salvation Army, and the Seventh Day Adventists Church,

History

The island was discovered by Columbus on 3rd May, 1494. He called it St. Jago, after the patron saint of Spain, but the new name was soon dropped in favour of the native one of Jamaica (Xaymaca—well watered). The first settlement on it was effected on the shores of St. Ann's Bay, by Esquivel in 1509, under the direction of Diego (the son of Columbus), the Governor of Hispaniola. It was raided by Sir Anthony Shirley in 1596–97, and by Colonel Jackson in 1643, but it remained in the possession of the Spaniards until 1655 when it was attacked by a force under Admiral Penn and General Venables sent by Cromwell against Hispaniola, and capitulated, after a trifling resistance, on 11th May, 1655. Until the restoration Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction, but in 1660 a regular civil government was established by Charles II, who appointed General Edward Doyley Governor-in-Chief, with an elected council. In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognised by the Treaty of Madrid. The colony grew fast, stimulated by the wealth brought into it by the buccaneers, who made Port Royal their headquarters and storehouse. Part of this town was engulfed in the great earthquake of 1692. Kingston, which then consisted of a few sheds, soon rose into a place of importance. During the eighteenth century the island suffered from hurricanes, earthquakes, numerous slave insurrections, as well as wars with the maroons, or mountaineers, the descendants of African slaves. These consisted primarily of the slaves the Spaniards left, who inhabited mainly the east of the island, among the Blue Mountains, but before long runaway slaves from English masters took refuge in the mountains of the centre of the island and were only subjugated in 1738, when both classes of maroons were settled in five reserves under their own leaders. Thenceforth they gave little trouble except for a small rising in 1795, which was soon suppressed, the prisoners taken being sent to Sierra Leone. When the slave trade was abolished in 1807 there were 323,827 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery in 1833 Jamaica received £6,161,927 of the £20,000,000 granted by the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave-owners. Unrest among the coloured population in 1865 was suppressed by Governor Eyre with unnecessary violence, and he was recalled. In January, 1907, Kingston was devastated by a terrible earthquake, which caused great loss of life and immense destruction of property. A Mansion House Fund was opened, and contributions poured in from all parts of the Empire for the relief of distress. A free grant of £150,000 was voted by Parliament, and a loan of £800,000, chiefly in aid of re-building, was authorised from the Home Exchequer. There were also severe hurricanes in 1912, 1916, 1917, 1935, 1939 and 1943. A disastrous hurricane in 1944 completely devastated the northern and north-eastern sections of the island, causing little loss of life but great destruction of property (houses and cultivation). The coconut industry in particular received a severe setback. Again the Imperial Government came to the assistance of the island by placing a sum of £2,004,000 at the disposal of the Jamaica Government for the rehabilitation of agriculturists.

A rapid increase in population and the disastrous onslaught of diseases upon banana cultivations were amongst the various causes which brought about a period of economic depression, causing unrest, which culminated in riots in 1938. A local commission of investigation was soon followed by the appointment of the West India Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Moyne.

The establishment of *Jamaica Welfare* in 1937, has been the principal event in the recent history of social welfare, but many other important developments in the sphere of the social and cultural life took place in the year or two preceding the war.

A new tendency became apparent to combine for common ends, and this led, in the political field, to the formation of parties, in the economic field to the development of co-operatives, and in the industrial field to the formation of trade unions.

Constitution

The original constitution (granted by Charles II in 1662 and surrendered in 1866) was a representative one, consisting of a governor, a nominated council, and an elected assembly which, on its first meeting in 1664, consisted of 30 members, but which fluctuated in numbers from time to time. The depression caused by the abolition of slavery led to a grave constitutional crisis, the assembly refusing to vote supplies, and endeavouring to enforce sweeping reductions in establishments, without compensation to the displaced officers. Lord Melbourne's Government, in 1839, introduced a bill into parliament for the suspension of the constitution, but it was defeated, and it was not till 1854 that, by a change in the constitution of the council, harmony was temporarily restored. A separate privy council was set up and an executive council was established. The latter was to act as a sort of cabinet, especially as regards financial matters.

After the suppression of the unrest in 1865 Governor Eyre, at the meeting of the legislature, urged the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The legislature responded by abrogating all the existing machinery of legislation, and left it to Her Majesty's Government to substitute any other form of government which might be better suited to the altered circumstances of the colony.

Accordingly a legislative council was, by Orders in Council of 11th June, 1866, and 11th November, 1869, established, consisting of such numbers of official and unofficial members as Her Majesty might think fit. The numbers of each were six until 1878, when they were increased to eight, and a ninth was added in 1881.

By Order in Council, dated 19th May, 1884, and Amending Order of 3rd October, 1895, the constitution was fixed in the following manner :—

The Council to consist of the Governor (with only a casting vote) and five ex-officio members, viz. : the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial

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Secretary, Attorney-General, Director of Public Works and Collector-General, and such other persons, not exceeding ten in number, as Her Majesty might from time to time appoint, or as the Governor might from time to time provisionally appoint, and 14 persons to be elected as therein provided.

The Council was dissolved at the end of five years from the last preceding general election, if it had not been previously dissolved.

There was also a Privy Council, with the usual powers and functions of an executive council. It consisted of the Lieutenant-Governor, if any, the Senior Military Officer in command, the Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General and such other persons as might be named by the King, or provisionally appointed by the Governor subject to the approval of His Majesty, but the number of members was not to exceed eight. The Governor presided at each meeting, and the Governor and two members formed a quorum.

A special feature of this constitution was that nine elected members could veto any financial measure, while the unanimous vote of the whole 14 elected members on other matters could not be overridden by the other votes unless the Governor declared that such a decision was of paramount importance in the public interest.

A new constitution was granted to Jamaica by His Majesty and was brought into effect by proclamation on 20th November, 1944.

Under the terms of this constitution there is established a Privy Council, an Executive Council, a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives.

Privy Council

The Privy Council comprises the Colonial Secretary, Officer Commanding the Troops, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary and Treasurer and two unofficial members nominated by the Governor. The functions of this body are to advise the Governor in relation to the exercise of his disciplinary powers over members of the Government service, the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of mercy and the grant of respites or remissions of sentence.

Executive Council

The Executive Council, which is the principal instrument of policy, comprises the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary and Treasurer, two unofficial members of the Legislative Council appointed by the Governor, and five members of the House of Representatives elected by that body. The Governor presides over the Executive Council and has a casting, but not an original, vote, and although in general bound to accept the advice of the Executive Council, may, in certain circumstances, decline to accept that advice and report his reasons for so doing to the Secretary of State. The Executive Council is responsible for the preparation of estimates and for the initiation of all financial measures and all measures designed to implement government policy.

Legislative Council

This Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, he Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary and Treasurer, two official members "who shall be persons holding office of emolument under the Crown in Jamaica" and not less than ten unofficial members "who shall be persons not holding any office of emolument under the Crown in Jamaica".

The Council elects a President who is paid a salary at the rate of £600 per annum. Other nominated members of the Council are reimbursed travelling expenses, but receive no remuneration.

House of Representatives

The 14 parishes of the colony have been divided into 32 single member constituencies elected upon adult suffrage franchise for a term of five years. Members are required to have been ordinarily resident in the parish in which their constituency is comprised for 12 months immediately preceding the day of election.

The House elects from amongst its members a Speaker of the House and five members to serve as elected members of the Executive Council.

The Speaker receives a salary of £800 and members are paid at the rate of £550 per annum in addition to travelling and subsistence allowance. At the first election to the House of Representatives held on 14th December, 1944, the Jamaica Labour Party was successful in 22 of the 32 constituencies, the People's National Party in five and the other constituencies returned independent candidates.

ADMINISTRATION

The colonial revenue is derived mainly from customs duties, excise duties (on rum, beer, tobacco, matches, butter substitutes, soap, aerated water, etc.), internal revenue (income and surtax, postal revenue stamps and death duties, property tax, entertainment tax, licences, judicial revenue, etc.).

The official work of the colony is carried out through some 38 government departments under the control of the Governor as exercised through the Secretariat, which is the centre of administration and serves both as a clearing house for advice and information and as a means of relaying and executing government decisions made by the Governor, the Governor in Privy Council and the Governor in Executive Council. The administration of the two dependencies (the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands) is carried on by a commissioner in each dependency, under the control of the Governor. The Commissioners are each assisted by some six heads of departments and other staff.

Justice is administered in the colony by three principal courts, viz.: the supreme court, the resident magistrates' courts and the courts of petty sessions. Judges of the supreme court are the chief justice and three puisne judges, who sit individually in chambers, on circuit, or in a body of three as a court of appeal. There are 18 resident magistrates, four for Kingston, two for St. Andrew and one in each of the remaining parishes (Port Royal excepted). Petty sessions are presided over by justices of the peace or by the resident magistrates of the parish.

Local Government

The Island is divided into 15 parishes, three of which, namely, Kingston, St. Andrew and Port Royal, are amalgamated for local government purposes under a corporate body known as the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, with a mayor and council; local affairs in the other parishes are administered by parochial boards, one in each parish.

The council of the Kingston and St. Andrew corporation consists of the mayor and 20 others, of which eight, namely, the custodes and members

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of the house of representatives for the two parishes, are ex-officio. A parochial board consists of from 15 to 21 members, of which the custos and the members of the house of representatives are ex-officio, and the remainder are elected. These bodies are elected every three years, but owing to the war the first parochial general elections since 1937 were held on adult suffrage franchise on 23rd of October, 1947. The newly constituted Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation and parochial boards will consider the recommendations for the reform of local government which were made by Mr. L. C. Hill, C.B.E., General Secretary of the National Association of Local Government Officers, in the report which he was commissioned to make in 1943. The Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation and the parochial boards are responsible for the administration of all local government matters, the most important of which are the maintenance of water supplies (except in the corporate area where this is under the control of a separate body, the Water Commission), municipal and parochial roads, public health and sanitation, markets and the administration (under the guidance of the Board of Supervision) of poor relief. Control of these bodies, financial and otherwise, is however, exercised by Central Government through the Secretariat, their annual budgets, the expenditure of their funds and decisions on all large issues being subject to the approval of the Governor, the Executive Council and/or the House of Representatives as prescribed by the various laws. The revenue of these bodies, which is derived from local rates and taxes, is supplemented by assistance grants from Government.

Social Services

Education

Elementary education is provided for from public funds. The number of recognised elementary schools is 670, of which 200 are government schools and the remainder denominational. There are 126,365 scholars in average attendance and the grant-in-aid for 1946–7 was £603,741; no fees are charged. The Government maintains a system of inspection, and provides a training college for women teachers which is mainly supported from public funds, besides largely assisting the Mico undenominational training college for men, and two denominational colleges for women teachers. By a law passed in 1892 a Board of Education was constituted. Local school boards manage the government schools, some of which are held in government buildings, others in rented buildings.

The Government maintains a technical continuation and commercial school in Kingston, and awards scholarships for trade instruction and apprenticeship. One continuation school for girls is aided from public funds. Three practical training centres for boys and one for girls are maintained by Government.

Provision was made in 1892 for the opening of Government secondary schools where required; there are 24 secondary schools receiving aid from public funds under regulations for grants-in-aid. Secondary education is provided for in general by endowed schools, under local governing bodies controlled by the Jamaica Schools Commission, and a number of private schools. There are four scholarships (one for girls, and one for girls and boys in alternate years) tenable at English universities or elsewhere within the British Empire and one scholarship tenable at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. One Rhodes Scholarship is annually awarded in Jamaica. Awards were discontinued during the war. Additional post-war scholarships are being awarded as far as conditions at Oxford permit. The following examinations are held: London University, Cambridge Locals, Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, Royal Drawing Society.

The Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, "For the encouragement of Literature, Science and Art", maintains five libraries—one general, a West India reference, scientific reference, a junior centre in East Street and another at Half-Way Tree. Other departments are a scientific museum, a small zoo in the gardens, an historic gallery, the historical archives at present housed in Spanish Town, a lecture hall and an art gallery in which exhibitions illustrative of the island's arts and crafts are held throughout the year.

The total membership is 8,465; the book stock of the general library and the two junior centres being 44,571. The West India reference library contains 14,233 books, periodicals and pamphlets, as well as 2,521 manuscripts, maps and plans relating to Jamaica, the West Indies, West Africa and Central America.

Board of Education

The Director of Education (*ex-officio*) (*Chairman*); The Rev. H. Ward; The Rev. E. Armon Jones; C. D. Neilson, I.S.O.; C. C. Campbell, M.H.R.; L. L. Simmonds, M.H.R.; Miss May Jeffrey-Smith, M.B.E.; The Rev. Thomas Powell; E. H. Cousins; The Rev. M. L. Willis; A. J. Newman; The Rev. H. B. Sherlock; The Rev. Dr. Gladstone Wilson; The Rev. R. J. Fleming; The Rev. Canon H. G. Lovell.

Jamaica Schools Commission

The Director of Education (*Chairman*); The Most Rev. Dr. W. G. Hardie (*Vice Chairman*); H. E. Allan, O.B.E., M.H.R.; J. A. McPherson, M.H.R.; D. J. Judah, M.L.C.; Mrs. L. M. Moody; Dr. R. A. S. Cory; P. M. Sherlock; Capt. A. J. Newman.

Health

The prevention and cure of diseases in Jamaica and its Dependencies are the special responsibility of the Medical Department which for purposes of administration is divided into a Health Section and a Hospitals and Personnel Section, each under an Assistant Director of Medical Services who are directly responsible to the Director of Medical Services.

The sick are cared for in hospitals, at dispensaries and at special clinics. The Medical Department now provides hospital care in 21 General Hospitals, in a Maternity Hospital in Kingston, a Tuberculosis Sanatorium, a Tuberculosis Hospital, a Mental Hospital and a Lepers Home. There are also a Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory and a modern X-Ray Department with a full-time Radiologist.

The health section of the service has various divisions, the principal of which are Health Education, Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, Malaria, Yaws and Quarantine.

The Central Board of Health with the Director of Medical Services as Chairman co-ordinates and guides the work of the Local Boards of Health. Each of the Local Boards has a Health Department with full time staff of Medical Officers of

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Health, Public Health Nurses, Sanitary Inspectors and Midwives (District Nurses). The Bureau of Health Education distributes literature, exhibits films and organises Health Education courses for teachers.

Labour

In September, 1938, an unemployment registration bureau was set up for the primary purpose of ascertaining the extent of unemployment in the Kingston area. This bureau formed the nucleus of the Labour Department which was established in June, 1939, to deal with the many labour problems arising in the island.

The department aims at the promotion and maintenance of good industrial relations between employers and workers by advising associations of employers and trade unions in the light of modern industrial relations practices.

A factory act based upon the United Kingdom Act of 1937 has been placed upon the statute book, and over 500 factories employing over 17,000 workers are covered by this legislation. Minimum wage legislation has been promoted through a series of Minimum Wage Boards representative of both sides of industry and of independent members. Minimum wage rates covering over 17,000 workers have been proclaimed in the sugar industry, printing industry, the bread and biscuit industries, and impending proclamations in the dry goods trade and the alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverage industry will add over 4,000 workers to the number of workers provided for. A "holidays with pay" law has also been enacted, and recommendations in regard to its application by industries are being made by Minimum Wage Boards

Inspection services have recently been set up to ensure compliance with the Factory Laws, the Minimum Wage Laws and other laws relating to employment.

Since 1943 the department has been responsible for the recruitment and dispatch of the following forces :—

R.A.F.	4,912
Munition workers for United Kingdom	251
Agricultural workers for United States	50,619
Industrial workers for United States..	6,830
Panama Canal contract workers ..	5,000

Detailed statistical information may be obtained from the department's annual reports which are published.

Welfare

Welfare work is co-ordinated and fostered by the Secretary for Social Welfare Services, who is an officer within the Secretariat in charge of the social services section. This section handles, in addition to such subjects as education, medical, prisons, etc., all welfare work in the colony. Welfare officers operate in connection with the Lands Department, Jamaica Welfare (1943), Ltd., and other voluntary organisations.

Jamaica Welfare has a staff of about 80 people, and concentrates upon an extensive rural development scheme. The company, which commenced operations as a voluntary body in receipt of a grant from the Jamaica Banana Producers Association, Ltd., is now receiving £30,000 per annum from Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. It works under a board of directors made up of Government officials, representatives of quasi-government bodies, voluntary bodies and other prominent citizens. Amongst its activities, it fosters co-operative groups, cottage industries, community organisations and provides film units.

The Lands Department, with a staff of eight welfare officers looks principally after the people on the land settlements, but co-ordination is now being effected between the officers of this department and those of Jamaica Welfare Limited.

Youth work is done by numerous organisations such as Boy Scouts, Boys' Brigade, Girl Guides, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and in Kingston and St. Andrew some 84 clubs are affiliated to the Kingston and St. Andrew Youth Council. In addition, by means of a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of £42,000, spread over five years, *4-H Clubs* are operated throughout the island under the auspices of the Jamaica Agricultural Society.

Voluntary services have been done extensively for many years in Jamaica, and cover such things as child welfare and all types of adult education. Fifty of these organisations are now affiliated to a central body known as the Central Council of Voluntary Social Services. The Jamaica Federation of Women organises groups of women throughout the island.

Juvenile delinquency and probation services.—The probation work has for many years been in the hands of the Salvation Army, but in 1946 a trained officer from the United Kingdom was appointed as Chief Probation Officer, with the responsibility of re-organising the probation services. A Jamaican, who received two years training at the London School of Economics, specialising in probation work, has been appointed Probation Officer and four other people, one of whom is a woman, are now being trained locally by the Chief Probation Officer. In addition the Salvation Army officers in the rural areas continue to give assistance to the probation system.

Relief of destitute and disabled.—Poor relief is administered by the local authorities, i.e., the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation and the 13 parochial boards, under the control and guidance of the Board of Supervision, a statutory body appointed under the Poor Relief Law, Cap. 53. The local authorities operate through poor relief committees, one in each parish.

Full particulars on labour, education and health matters will be found in the annual report of the Colony and the Annual departmental reports of the respective departments.

COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

The island is intersected by an extensive system of tar-treated and metalled roads, suitable for motoring, the highest one passes over a gap at an elevation of a little over 4,000 feet. Owing to the configuration of the island there are many bridges and culverts and sharp turns; the maximum grades are generally 1 in 15. There are 2,544 miles of main roads, and about 4,438 miles of parochial roads, of which approximately 1,724 miles are suitable for motor traffic.

Railways

The railway extends from Kingston to Montego Bay in the parish of St. James, a distance of 112 miles, 60 chains, and to Port Antonio in the parish of Portland, in the other direction by a branch line from Spanish Town of 63 miles; and to Ewarton, by a branch line from Bog Walk on the Port Antonio branch, of 8 miles 40 chains, and by a branch line from May Pen to Frankfield, 23 miles; also, from Logans Junction to Fort Simonds, 5 miles 20 chains. The total length of

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line open is 212½ miles. The railway was purchased by an American syndicate, who under agreement, extended it to Port Antonio, on the north-east, and to Montego Bay on the north-west, but the company having failed, the Government resumed possession of the line in August, 1900. The total railway debt charge for 1946–7 providing for interest only, was £52,668. The receipts in 1946–7 were less than the expenditure by £203,509, leaving a deficiency including interest charges of £256,177. There is also a line of telegraph and telephone along the railway from Kingston to Montego Bay, 112¾ miles; Spanish Town to Ewarton 17¼ miles; from Bog Walk to Port Antonio 54¼ miles; from May Pen to Frankfield 23 miles; and from Logans Junction to Fort Simonds 5¼ miles.

Note.—The branch line between Ewarton and Sterling Castle has been closed since 1st September, 1947.

Shipping

Steamship communication has improved but is still far from pre-war level.

Fairly regular passenger services are being maintained to Europe by Messrs. Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co., Ltd., Royal Mail Lines, Ltd., and the Standard Fruit and Steamship Corporation; to U.S.A. by United Fruit Co., Alcoa Steamship Co., Standard Fruit and Steamship Corporation, and to the Cayman Islands by the Cayman Islands Motor Boat Co.

Cargo services are maintained to Europe by Messrs. Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., Royal Mail Lines, Ltd., Standard Fruit and Steamship Corporation, the Harrison Line and Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co., Ltd.; to U.S.A. by the United Fruit Co., and Standard Fruit and Steamship Corporation, and to Canada by the Pickford and Black Steamship Co., Webster Steamship Co., and Canadian National Steamship Co.

Calls are made at the outports whenever a sufficiency of cargo offers.

A coastal service is maintained by the Royal Mail Lines, Ltd., and by local shipping agencies for small craft.

Kingston–Montego Bay–Falmouth–Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay and Savanna-la-mar are ports of registry.

No ships were built during 1946.

Air

The Carribbean Airways, Ltd., and British South American Airways started operations in 1947. Other air lines operating in Jamaica are British West Indian Airways, Pan American Airways Inc., the Royal Dutch Air Lines and Air Transport Agencies.

Posts

There is a daily postal service throughout the Island, maintained by Government railway (197½ miles); by motor mail and passenger vans (607¾ miles); by foot carriers and animal-drawn vehicles (920½ miles); and by tramways (11 miles).

There is a C.O.D. parcel post system in operation with the United Kingdom only.

A daily air passenger and letter mail service is maintained with the Americas, Canada, Mexico and the Caribbean area by Pan American Airways Incorporated, K.L.M. and British West Indian Airways. A weekly service with the United Kingdom is maintained by the British South American Airways.

The estimated number of letters, etc., handled during 1946 was :—

Letters, etc.—	
Internal	18,545,000
Overseas—	
Received	3,135,750
Despatched	2,700,700
Parcel-post parcels—	
Internal	439,722
Overseas—	
Received	70,140
Despatched	58,978

Telegraphs

Overseas telegraphic communications are operated by Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Ltd., working in close association with Cable & Wireless, Ltd., London, providing world-wide facilities by submarine cable and wireless telegraph circuits with particular emphasis on British Empire communications.

Automatic Duplex signalling is available from Kingston to London, Montreal, New York, Halifax, N.S., Bermuda, Barbados, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, and direct wireless circuits with Nassau, Bahamas, Belize, British Honduras, and Cayman Islands.

Communication with ships at sea off Jamaica is maintained through the company's Kingston W/T station (VQI).

Radiotelephone facilities are also provided by Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Ltd., interconnecting with the public telephone services in Jamaica.

All the West India cables mentioned above were taken over and operated by the West India and Panama Telegraph Company in conjunction with Cable & Wireless, Ltd., as from 1st January, 1937.

Telegraph lines connect all the principal towns, and there are 240 telegraph and telephone stations. The total mileage is 5,139 miles, and total pole mileage 1,688 miles, 31½ chains.

Public Finance

In the course of the past six years the Annual Revenue and Expenditure have more than doubled, having increased from approximately £8,000,000 in 1941–42 to approximately £16,000,000 in 1947–48.

At the end of the calendar year 1947 the Public Debt stood at £10,780,843 representing approximately £8 per head of population, and the estimated value of the Sinking Funds accumulated towards the redemption of this debt was £1,891,314. The net debt was therefore approximately £8,900,000 ; which is equivalent to about one year's revenue.

The main sources of revenue are Customs and Excise Duties and Internal Revenue. The total revenue from customs duties in 1946–47 was £3,099,654 of which £2,996,864 was the yield form import duties. Of the £1,360,273 paid in excise duty in 1946–47, £687,991 was in respect of the duty on rum and £503,364, ontob acco. Internal revenue in 1946–47 included £1,191,746 from income tax and surtax, £572,913 from Excess Profits tax, £278,099 from postal charges, and £102,242 rom licences.

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The general ad valorem duty is 20 per cent. and the preferential rate to the British Commonwealth is 15 per cent., with variations in the duties on various classes of goods, in addition to specific duties on certain articles falling chiefly under the heading of apparel, drink, food and tobacco.

The following figures for the expenditure in 1946–47 under the main headings :—

	£
Administration	35,094
Agriculture	280,388
Defence	90,460
Education	686,385
Medical	613,730
Police	526,050
Public Debt	492,580
Public Works	912,611

Currency and Banking

Metallic Currency

British silver of all denominations circulates freely in Jamaica.

Nickel and bronze alloy subsidiary coinage issued under Law 49 of 1869 and Law 3 of 1943, respectively, of penny, halfpenny and farthing denominations are in circulation.

Notes

Four commercial banks operate in Jamaica, Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Bank of Nova Scotia, Royal Bank of Canada and Canadian Bank of Commerce. Their aggregate note circulation on 31st December, 1947, was £75,286.

Jamaica Government currency notes issued under Cap. 275 in circulation on 31st December, 1947, amounted to £2,696,250 10*s*.

Government savings banks were instituted in all the principal towns in 1871. There are 179 branches now operating. The total deposits on 31st March, 1946, was £2,914,492.

People's Co-operative Banks

People's co-operative banks are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Law, Chapter 263. At 31st March, 1947, 119 banks were registered as agricultural loan societies under Section 41 of the Agricultural Loan Societies Law, 1944.

The management of each bank is in the hands of a committee appointed by the shareholders in general meeting at which each member has but one vote regardless of his shareholding. The banks are supervised by the Agricultural Loan Societies Board.

The Agricultural Loan Societies Law, 1944, provides for the acceptance of withdrawable deposits by banks operating as agricultural loan societies under a scheme to be approved by the Governor in Executive Council and by the Legislature. The chief business of the banks, however, is the provision of credit for co-operative, agricultural and industrial objects.

The total membership of the banks under the supervision of the Agricultural Loan Societies Board at 31st December, 1946, was 65,766, the issued share capital was £175,939 and the paid-up share capital £102,061 19*s*. 11*d*. These figures indicate the success achieved by the banks and show the continued confidence in which they are held by small farmers.

The Agricultural Loan Societies Board makes advances from the Agricultural Credit Revolving Fund created by Law 28 of 1944. The amount at credit of this fund at 31st March, 1947, was £350,000. The following statement sets out the position at 31st March, 1947, of the various types of loans issued by the Board to banks from the revolving fund :—

Type of Loan.	Amount Advanced.			Balance Outstanding.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Law 28/44—General purposes	327,870	5	8	150,884	4	8
Dairy cattle	19,417	0	0	11,328	18	2
Banana extension	18,557	0	0	14,663	1	9
Office equipment (safes)	4,673	6	4	1,781	2	9
Office accommodation	6,350	0	0	5,375	17	6
Agricultural Rehabilitation—						
Hurricane loans, 1935	23,100	0	0	1,055	8	4
Hurricane loans, 1939	67,004	0	0	12,958	18	2
Hurricane loans, 1943	8,050	0	0	1,019	18	5
Hurricane loans, 36/1912	48,821	0	0	—		
Hurricane loans, 37/1916	24,768	12	4	—		
Hurricane loans, 24/1917	6,900	0	0	—		
Loans to fishermen	2,816	16	8	1,261	3	5
Housing loans, 1939	8,305	0	0	4,763	19	0
Farmers' housing	22,523	0	0	20,710	0	3
Advances for food production loans	164,913	15	0	58,445	5	7
Advances for Irish potato loans	34,421	4	0	3,652	14	1
Land settlement advances to banks	59,641	3	11	—		
	848,132	3	11	287,900	12	1

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The banks are the medium used by Government to assist agriculturists who have suffered loss by hurricane or other natural calamity, and rehabilitation loans were issued after the hurricane in 1912, 1916, 1917, 1935, 1939 and 1943. After the disastrous hurricane in August, 1944, the Imperial Government came to the assistance of the Island and placed a sum of £2,004,000 at the disposal of the Jamaica Government for the rehabilitation of agriculturists. This sum was made available to agriculturists through the Agricultural Loan Societies Board and the co-operative banks.

At 31st March, 1947, only applications for building rehabilitation loans were still being received and considered. The following statement shows the advances issued to banks for reloan to sufferers in the 1944 hurricane :—

Type of Loan.	Amount Advanced.			Balance Outstanding.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1944 Rehabilitation Loans—						
Banana rehabilitation	81,028	0	0	32,891	5	0
Coconut rehabilitation	20,980	0	0	12,526	11	1
Orchard crop rehabilitation	6,483	0	0	4,719	16	4
Food crop rehabilitation	35,750	9	0	16,965	8	4
Mixed cultivation rehabilitation	32,872	0	0	19,374	18	6
Building rehabilitation	566,213	0	0	497,942	9	9
Fishermen rehabilitation	167	0	0	56	19	4
	743,493	9	0	584,477	8	4

The educational programme, begun in 1943 with financial assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, has been extended to include all banks. The increased attendance at annual general meetings and the greater interest evinced by members in their banks show that the programme is meeting with success. Members are now appreciating the important part that the banks play in the agricultural development of the country.

Production and Trade

The steady upward trend in the value of the total trade of Jamaica continued in 1947, imports contributing mainly to the enormous increase. This was no doubt influenced by the temporary relaxation of controls during the year. Most commodity groups, with the exception of food, showed definite gains in volume over 1946. The estimated commodity trade for the year 1947 was £28,175,000, of which imports accounted for about £17,911,000, and exports for about £10,264,000. The value of total trade for 1947 increased 145 per cent over the value of the pre-war year 1938. Imports recorded an increase of 176 per cent and exports 104 per cent. over this base year. Imports and exports advanced 84 per cent. and 30 per cent., respectively, over the corresponding figures for 1946 which was then considered an outstanding year.

The economy of Jamaica is predominantly agricultural, with approximately one-half of the total available labour force engaged in agriculture and allied occupations. The remainder of the working population is engaged mainly in the building trades, cottage industries, fishing, processing, manufacture of goods for local consumption and export. The main crops etc. exported were sugar, rum, bananas, cigars, logwood and logwood extracts, citrus, ginger, raw cocoa, pimento, coffee, honey.

The year 1947 produced an all time record for the Tourist Industry both in money value and in the number of long stay visitors, exceeding the previous highest of 1937.

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	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946	
	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
British Empire																
United Kingdom	28·4	62·9	30·6	61·2	27·4	38·7	29·3	30·3	35·1	17·7	14·8	21·1	13·8	46·2	21·4	63·7
Canada	17·2	23·4	24·5	25·8	32·4	36·2	32·5	38·6	28·2	48·5	38·2	48·1	41·1	34·7	34·7	26·0
Other British countries	17·0	2·1	20·4	2·5	19·8	3·7	11·3	4·9	11·0	6·3	8·5	7·1	7·5	4·3	8·2	3·0
Total, British Empire	62·6	88·4	75·5	89·5	79·6	78·6	73·1	73·8	74·3	72·5	61·5	76·3	62·4	85·2	64·3	92·7
Foreign Countries																
United States of America	22·6	5·6	15·6	8·4	13·3	19·6	17·8	20·9	18·9	20·9	31·8	21·1	30·1	10·9	25·4	5·1
Japan	1·1	—	0·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	0·1	2·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch West Indies	1·9	—	2·3	—	3·2	0·1	5·2	0·1	1·9	0·2	3·4	0·1	2·4	—	2·9	—
Other foreign countries	9·2	3·6	4·1	1·6	2·0	1·2	2·1	4·7	3·7	5·8	2·5	1·7	3·7	2·7	6·1	1·6
Total, foreign countries	34·9	11·2	22·4	10·0	18·5	20·9	25·1	25·7	24·5	26·9	37·7	22·9	36·2	13·6	34·4	6·7
Parcel post	2·5	0·4	2·1	0·5	1·9	0·5	1·8	0·5	1·2	0·6	0·8	0·8	1·4	1·2	1·3	0·6
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

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IMPORTS

Year.	From U.K.	From Other British Countries.	From Elsewhere.	Parcel Post.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1939	1,847,731	2,222,759	2,269,043	167,156	6,506,689
1940	1,885,068	2,761,025	1,379,075	128,892	6,154,060
1941	1,787,987	3,397,762	1,206,080	125,598	6,517,435
1942	1,614,389	2,416,586	2,385,941	98,118	5,515,034
1943	2,566,302	2,864,682	1,793,404	86,952	7,311,340
1944	1,324,471	4,194,862	3,380,734	73,055	8,973,122
1945	1,325,900	4,657,146	3,475,062	137,479	9,733,066
1946	2,638,000	5,292,000	4,244,000	166,000	12,340,000

EXPORTS

Year.	To U.K.	To Other British Countries.	To Elsewhere.	Parcel Post.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1939	2,952,901	1,236,426	558,857	16,562	4,764,746
1940	1,887,315	960,336	349,234	16,115	3,213,000
1941	1,480,774	1,630,991	833,955	21,133	3,966,853
1942	1,178,880	1,740,305	1,113,627	18,580	4,051,392
1943	738,688	2,349,909	1,125,879	22,955	4,237,431
1944	926,081	2,495,586	1,023,958	33,837	4,479,462
1945	2,233,279	1,964,462	704,747	56,757	5,016,002
1946	5,473,000	2,588,000	633,000	52,000	8,746,000

SHIPPING (Tonnage)

Nationality.	1939		1940		1941		1942	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
British ..	2,098,329	2,079,038	1,019,430	1,015,844	548,646	554,871	268,166	267,804
Foreign ..	1,839,533	1,842,609	864,492	850,909	878,157	874,098	345,350	349,794

Nationality.	1943.		1944.		1945.		1946.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
British ..	152,735	155,888	228,129	195,405	280,014	261,587	735,161	764,502
Foreign ..	104,318	101,388	159,034	161,866	139,503	111,798	394,595	410,619

GOVERNORS

1660 G. D'Oyley.
1661 Lord Windsor.
1666 Sir T. Modyford.
1670 Sir T. Lynch.
1675 Lord Vaughan.
1678 Earl of Carlisle.
1682 Sir T. Lynch.
1684 Sir P. Howard.
1687 Duke of Albemarle.
1690 Earl of Inchiquin.
1702 William Selwyn.
1710 Lord A. Hamilton.
1716 Peter Heywood.
1718 Sir N. Lawes.
1722 Duke of Portland.
1728 Major-Gen. Hunter.
1735 H. Cunningham.
1738 G. Trelawney.
1752 Charles Knowles.
1758 George Haldane.
1762 W. H. Littleton.
1767 Sir W. Trelawney.
1773 Sir B. Keith.
1777 Major-Gen. Dalling.
1782 Major-Gen. Campbell.
1790 Earl of Effingham.
1795 Earl of Balcarras.
1801 Lt.-Gen. Nugent.
1806 Lt -Gen. Sir Eyre Coote.

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1808 Duke of Manchester.
1829 Earl of Belmore.
1832 Earl of Mulgrave.
1834 Marquis of Sligo.
1836 Lt.-Gen. Sir L. Smith.
1839 Sir C. Metcalfe.
1842 Earl of Elgin.
1847 Sir Charles Grey.
1853 Sir Henry Barkly.
1857 Sir C. H. Darling.
1862 E. J. Eyre.
1865 Lt.-Gen. Sir H. K. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1866 Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B.
1874 Sir William Grey.
1877 Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G.
1883 General Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.
1888 Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G.
1898 Sir A. W. L. Hemming, G.C.M.G.
1904 Sir J. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G.
1907 Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G.
1913 Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1918 Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.
1924 Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel H. Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1926 Sir R. E. Stubbs, G.C.M.G.
1932 Sir Ransford Slater, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1934 Sir Edward Denham, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1938 Sir Arthur F. Richards, G.C.M.G.
1943 Sir John Huggins, K.C.M.G., M.C.

Privy Council

The Governor (*President*).
D. C. MacGillivray, M.B.E. (*Colonial Secretary*).
Brig. Julian Jefferson (*Officer Commanding the Troops in Jamaica*).
Thomas Henry Mayers, K.C. (*Attorney-General*).
Sir David Norman Strathie, K.C.I.E. (*Financial Secretary and Treasurer*).
Sir Alfred D'Costa.
Harold Vincent Alexander, C.B.E.
Arthur Patrick Clerk (*Clerk of the Privy Council*).

Executive Council

The Governor (*Chairman*).
D. C. MacGillivray, M.B.E. (*Colonial Secretary*).
Thomas Henry Mayers, K.C. (*Attorney-General*).
Sir David Norman Strathie, K.C.I.E. (*Financial Secretary and Treasurer*).
Robert Beacroft Barker, O.B.E.
Owen Karl Cohen Henriques.
Sir Harold Egbert Allan, K.B.E. (*Minister for Finance and General Purposes*).
William Alexander Bustamante (*Minister for Communications*).
Edward Rupert Dudley Evans (*Minister for Agriculture*).
Jehoida Augustus McPherson (*Minister for Education*).
Frank Ainsley Pixley (*Minister for Social Services*).
Arthur Patrick Clerk (*Clerk of the Executive Council*).

Legislative Council

Sir Noel Livingston (*President*).
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary and Treasurer.
Robert Beacroft Barker, O.B.E.
Owen Karl Cohen Henriques.
Douglas Joseph Judah.
Robert Lucien Morrison Kirkwood.
Theodore Rowland Williams.
Allan Shaw Campbell.
Dr. Aldington George Curphey, M.B.E., M.C.
Samuel Magnus Walker.
Richard Walter Youngman.
Capt. Arthur Thelwell, O.B.E.
Dr. L. W. Fitzmaurice, O.B.E.

House of Representatives

Speaker—C. M. Aitcheson.

Constituency.		*Name.*
Kingston :	E.	Florizel Glasspole.
	C.	F. A. Pixley.
	W.	W. A. Bustamante.
St. Andrew :	E.	E. H. Fagan.
	C.	Linden Newland.
	W.	E. R. D. Evans.
St. Ann :	E.	Dr. I. S. Lloyd.
	W.	G. W. Gallimore.
St. Catherine :	N.E.	Rev. S. A. Black.
	S.E.	L. W. Rose.
	W.	J. R. Henry.
St. Elizabeth :	N.	N. C. Lewis.
	S.	B. B. Coke.
St. James :	N.W.	Miss I. R. Collins.
	S.E.	R. C. McFarlane.
St. Mary :	E.	R. D. Lindo.
	W.	L. L. Simmonds.
St. Thomas :	E.	I. W. A. Barrant.
	W.	J. A. McPherson.
Clarendon :	N.E.	Rev. R. E. Philips.
	N.W.	W. D. Linton.
	S.	H. C. Cork.
Manchester :	N.	N. L. Sinclair.
	S.	L. C. Bloomfield.
Westmoreland :	E.	F. L. B. Evans.
	W.	C. C. Campbell.
Trelawny :	N.	C. M. Aitcheson.
	S.	C. A. Neita.
Hanover :	E.	J. Z. Malcolm.
	W.	W. M. Dickson.
Portland :	E.	H. E. Allan, O.B.E.
	W.	L. A. Lynch.

Clinton Hart (*Clerk of the Legislature*).

Foreign Consular Representatives

(*All at Kingston except where otherwise indicated.*)

Belgium—L. J. Stone (*Consul*).
Chile—Ronald R. Suarez (*Hon. Consul*).
China—Feng Linng Kai (*Consul*); A. C. Wang (*Acting Consul*).
Columbia—Eduardo Escovar (*Consul*).
Costa Rica—J. W. Martin Carazo (*Consul-General*).
Cuba—Heriberto Clews (*Consul*).
Dominican Republic—Jorge A. Martin.
Finland—A. E. West (*Honorary Vice-Consul*).
France—Wellesley Bourke, Jr. (*Consular Agent*).
Greece—H. D. Macaulay Orrett (*Honorary Consul*).
Honduras—J. W. Martin Carazo (*Honorary Consul*).
Haiti—Maurice Liautaud (*Consul*).
Luxembourg—L. J. Stone (*Consul*).
Netherlands—Hon. Sir Alfred D'Costa (*Honorary Consul*).
Nicaragua—J. W. Martin Carazo (*Honorary Consul-General*).
Norway—F. W. Harris (*Honorary Consul*); K. V. Abendana (*Honorary Vice-Consul*), Port Antonio, B. A. Kirkham (*Honorary Vice-Consul*), Savanna-la-Mar.
Panama—Luis Hernandez (*Consul-General*); E. R. Surridge (*Honorary Vice-Consul*).
Peru—C. D. Rowe (*Honorary Consul*).
El Salvador—V. L. George (*Honorary Consul*).

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Spain—David Sabio (*Honorary Vice-Consul*); Hon. F. V. Grosett (*Consular Agent*), Port Antonio.
Sweden—A. E. West (*Honorary Consul*).
Switzerland—R. J. Waeckerlin (*Honorary Vice-Consul*).
United States of America—Malcolm Pitt Hooper (*Consul General*); George F. Kelly (*Vice-Consul*); Frederick L. Royt (*Vice-Consul*); Anthony E. Starcevic (*Vice-Consul*); Milton C. Walstrom (*Vice-Consul*).
Venezuela—Enrique Castellanos (*Consul*).

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Jamaica: The Blessed Island, by Lord Oliver. Faber and Faber, 1936, 21*s*.
Jamaican Interlude, by G. F. Timpson. Ed. J. Burrow & Co., 1938, 6*s*.
Voodoo Gods: An Enquiry into Native Myths and Magic in Jamaica, by Zorah Hurston. Dent, 1939, 15*s*.
A fuller bibliography is given in the Annual Report on Jamaica for 1947.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Notes

With certain exceptions, notably in the case of females and persons seconded to the service of the island from other public service (*vide* Jamaica Civil Service Widows and Orphans Pension (Amendment) Law, 1943), all salaries of £225 and over are by law subject to a deduction of 4 per cent. payable to Widows and Orphans Pension Scheme.

The basis on which free quarters are provided for Government officers is under revision by the Executive Council.

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief—Sir John Huggins, K.C.M.G., M.C. £4,500 and £1,000 duty allowance.
Aide-de-Camp—Captain H. M. D. Westin. £500.

LEGISLATURE

Clerk of the Legislature—Clinton Hart. £800.

ADMINISTRATION

Secretariat

Colonial Secretary—D. C. MacGillivray, M.B.E. £2,000.
Deputy Colonial Secretary—H. R. E. Browne, O.B.E. £1,400.
Secretary for Economic Affairs—J. B. Clegg. £1,500.
Secretary for Social Welfare Services—T. E. Newlin. £1,200.
Assistant Secretaries—C. L. Swaby, M.B.E.; A. D. Soutar; H. L. Lindo, B.A.; E. R. Richardson, A.L.A.A. £800–50–1,000.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Administrator-General—I. T. Graham (*also Protector of Immigrants and Custodian of Enemy Property*). £1,200.

AGRICULTURAL

Head Office

Director of Agriculture—A. E. Trotman. £1,500.
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Research—Vacant. £1,100.
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Extension Services—Vacant. £1,100.
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Veterinary Services—Vacant. £1,100.

Research and Laboratories

Plant Pathologist—E. B. Martyn. £750–50–900.
Entomologist—W. H. Edwards. £750–50–900.
Senior Agricultural Chemist—T. O. Ellis. £750–50–900.
Senior Botanist—Vacant. £750–50–900.
Agricultural Chemist—Vacant. £750–50–900.

AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD

Manager—E. L. Jack, M.B E. £1,000.

AUDIT

Auditor-General—F. D. MacPhail. £1,200.

BANKRUPTCY

Trustee in Bankruptcy—M. L. Levy. £800.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION

Secretary—E. Clarke (Miss). £600.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Island Statistician—S. B. Chambers. £800.

CIVIL AVIATION

Airport Manager and Deputy Director of Civil Aviation—Vacant. £900.

COLLECTOR-GENERAL

Collector-General—S. Bloomberg. £1,400.
Deputy Collector-General—W. DeWitt Logan. £1,000.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

Commissioner of Commerce and Industries—D. C. Ferguson. £1,400.
Deputy Commissioner of Commerce and Industries—J. L. S. Gayner. £1,000.

CROWN SOLICITOR

Crown Solicitor—A. B. Rennie. £1,200.

CURRENCY

Currency Officer—J. R. Lewis. £700–50–800. (Receives £100 personal allowance.)

EDUCATION

Director of Education—H. Houghton. £1,400.
Deputy Director of Education—H. Hughes £1,000.
Assistant Director of Education—C. M. Morales, £700–50–800
Planning Officer—£1,000–50–1,100—Vacant.
Principal, Kingston Technical School—R. S. Anderton. £1,000.
Vice-Principal, Kingston Technical School—Vacant. £600–25–700.

FORESTRY

Conservator of Forests—E. W. March, £1,100.

GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

Government Chemist—W. L. Barnett. £1,000.

HARBOURS

Marine Superintendent and Harbour Master, Kingston—B. H. Pickering. £800.

HOUSING

Manager—E. N. Bird, M.B.E. £1,000
Town Planning Officer—D. W. Spreull. £1,100.

IMMIGRATION

Chief Immigration Officer—Duties performed by First Class Inspector of Police.

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INCOME TAX AND STAMP DUTIES

Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamp Duties—Vacant. £1,200.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Superintendent—G. H. Owen. £450–25–550.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—Sir H. H. Hearne. £2,200.
Puisne Judges—J. L. H. W. Savary, R. M. Cluer, J. E. D. Carberry, C. M. MacGregor. £1,500.
Registrar—T. L. Lyons. £1,000.
Deputy Registrar—F. N. Barrow. £600–50–700.
Resident Magistrates—K. R. Brandon, J. M. Nethersole, A. O. Thomson, C. C. Sandford, R. H. McLaughlin, A. E. Nash, H. P. Allen, S. T. B. Sanguinetti, D. Marchalleck, L. A. McCormack, D. H. Semper, W. A. H. Duffus, C. G. X. Henriques, N. A. Clare, R. R. Phillips, I. D. Eccleston, H. G. H. Duffus. £800–50–1,000.

LABOUR

Labour Adviser—G. H. Scott. £1,300.

LANDS

Commissioner of Lands—A. F. Thelwell, O.B.E. £1,400.
Deputy Commissioner of Lands—D. C. Mais, M.M., £1,000.

LEGAL

Attorney-General—T. H. Mayers, K.C. £1,600.
Solicitor-General—J. L. Cundall. £1,200.

MEDICAL

Director of Medical Services—L. W. Fitzmaurice, O.B.E. £1,500.
Assistant Director of Medical Services (Health)—S. E. Ferreira. £1,200.
Assistant Director of Medical Services (Hospitals and Personnel)—A. A. Peat. £1,200.
Medical Secretary—B. M. Clark. £700–50–900.
Accountant—V. A. Isaacs. £600–50–700.
Bacteriologist—K. L. Evans. £1,150.
Assistant Bacteriologists—L. E. Arnold; L. S. Grant. £900–50–1,050.
Radiologist—C. H. Parkin, £900–50–1,050.
Senior Medical Officers—A. S. Westmorland, O.B.E.; I. S. Parboosingh; R. A. S. Cory. £1,150.
Senior Surgeons—G. F. Baxter, O.B.E.; A. L. McFarlane. £900–50–1,100.
Medical Officers (Specialists)—H. I. Whitelock; L. H. Evelyn; H. D. Chambers. £900–50–1,050.
Medical Officers (Health)—I. J. Cruchley; H. M. Johnston; C. C. Wedderburn. £900–50–1,050.

Mental Hospital

Senior Medical Officer—Vacant. £1,150.
Medical Officer—R. O. Cooke. £900–50–1,000.

Malaria Research Scheme

Malarialogist (temporary)—Vacant. £900–50–1,050.
Medical Officer (Health)—One vacancy. £800–50–1,050.

Rural Health Demonstration Scheme

Two Medical Officers (Health)—Vacant. £800–50–1,050.

Yaws Control Extension Scheme

Temporary Supervising Medical Officer (Health)—Vacant. £900–50–1,050.
Temporary Medical Officers (Health)—F. W. Aris; D. H. MacPhail. £800–50–1,050.

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—W. A. Calver. £1,300.
Deputy Commissioner of Police—C. A. Smith. £950.
Superintendents of Police—A. B. Harper; F. N. Miles; D. G. Neish; L. P. R. Browning; J. Murphy; S. V. Higgins; L. O'Donoghue. £700.
Senior Assistant Superintendents of Police—P. Long; A. G. Langdon; J. L. Monro; N. A. Crosswell; W. H. L. Pink; F. A. Depass; E. J. Colchester-Wemyss; G. F. Dugdale; J. G. Lindon; D. V. Noot; C. A. Mahon. £625.
Assistant Superintendents of Police—D. A. L. Chase; S. C. Scott; J. V. Beckett; J. Kealey; C. V. Pennycooke; C. S. Panton; W. S. Ashley; H. M. Wellington; J. R. Middleton; P. H. Miller; F. S. Langford; L. A. H. Lack. £425–25–525.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS

Postmaster-General—E. L. Morris. £1,200.

PRINTING

Government Printer—E. D. Matthews, M.B.E. £800. (*Receives personal allowance of* £100.)

PRISONS

Director of Prisons—I. Child (*seconded from Home Prison Service*). £900.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director of Public Works—W. Y. Feurtado, £1,500.
Deputy Director—G. A. R. Farquharson £1,100.
Assistant Director—G. F. Alberga. £1,000.

RAILWAYS

General Manager—H. R. L. Fox, C.B.E. £1,400.
Engineer-in-Chief (Civil and Mechanical)—L. C. Gardner. £1,100.

REGISTRAR GENERAL AND ISLAND RECORD OFFICE

Registrar General and Deputy Keeper of the Records—W. P. Thomson. £800.
Vital Statistics Adviser (Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D 153)—L. G. Hopkins, (*seconded from Palestine*). £1,000.
Assistant Registrar General—J. M. Lloyd. £600–25–650.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES

Registrar of Titles—Arnold Foote. £900.

REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation Officer—Duties performed by an Assistant Labour Adviser. £850.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK

Manager—O. R. Nunes. £1,000.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Chief Probation Officer—E. J. Montgomery. £600–50–700.

SURVEY

Director of Surveys—Major F. J. Quinton. £1,100.
Deputy Director of Surveys—Vacant. £850.

TRAFFIC AUTHORITY

Supervisor of Traffic and Transport—J. B. L. Taylor. £650–50–750.

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TREASURY

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—Sir David Norman Strathie, K.C.I.E. £1,600.

Deputy Financial Secretary and Treasurer—J. E. C. McFarlane, £1,100.

Senior Assistant Treasurer—H. McD. White. £850–50–1,000.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

DESCRIPTION

The Cayman Islands, which form a dependency of Jamaica, consist of three islands—Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac—lying between 79° 83′ and 81° 30′ W. longitude and 19° 16′ and 19° 45′ N. latitude, and having a total area of about 104 square miles. They were discovered by Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Hispaniola, but were never occupied by the Spaniards. The English took possession soon after the conquest of Jamaica in the middle of the seventeenth century and the islands were mainly colonised from Jamaica, though many English and Scottish mariners, shipwrecked on the coast of Cuba, settled on the islands.

The proportion of white inhabitants in the Cayman Islands is considerably larger than in other parts of the West Indies.

The principal island, Grand Cayman, is distant about 178 miles from the nearest point of Jamaica. It is 17 miles in length, with a varying breadth from 4 to 7 miles, and has an area of 85 square miles. The estimated population of the islands is 6,670, of which some 5,311 live in Grand Cayman, where Georgetown, the capital town, with a population of 1,462, is situated.

The coasts are for the most part rock-bound, protected by coral reefs and enclosing some fair-sized deep-water harbours.

CLIMATE

The climate from November to March is cool, the prevailing winds being from the north, but during the summer months it is hot, with southerly winds. Mosquitoes abound in the summer. The rainfall at Georgetown during 1947 was 51·90 inches, the average annual rainfall being about 60 inches.

The more recent hurricanes at the islands occurred in October, 1944; November, 1932; September, 1917; August, 1909; and August, 1903—previous to this there was a severe hurricane in October, 1876. During 1935 a modern meteorological station was erected at Georgetown, and observations taken form an important study of meteorological phenomena in the Caribbean, especially in connection with hurricanes.

CONSTITUTION

The Government is administered by a commissioner who is also judge of the Grand Court. Justices of the Peace (at present 27) are appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and these, with 27 elected members, known as vestrymen, constitute the Legislative Assembly under the presidency of the Commissioner. Elections are held biennially.

The present constitution of this Assembly of Justices and Vestry is over 100 years old and the centenary was commemorated by a special issue of postage stamps in 1932.

COMMUNICATIONS

A regular three-weekly steam-ship service is maintained from Georgetown with Kingston, Jamaica. There is also communication by sailing and motor vessels with the ports of Central America and the United States.

There are motorable roads connecting every district in both Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac.

There are two wireless stations: Georgetown, Grand Cayman, and Stake Bay, Cayman Brac; the latter established in 1936, the former in 1935. The deferred rate to all Empire countries and to the United States of America is 6*d.* per word.

EDUCATION

Education is in charge of a Board of Education which receives an annual grant from the public revenue. Thirteen public elementary schools are maintained, with a roll of 753 pupils and an average attendance of 538.

FINANCES

Year.	*Revenue.* £	*Expenditure.* £
1943/44 ..	27,933	22,137
1944/45 ..	21,155	28,533
1945/46 ..	29,821	23,946
1946/47 ..	31,200	28,950
1947/48 ..	34,697	36,204

The public debt amounts to £6,518, being made up of loans by the Jamaica Government (*a*) in 1933 to assist in repairing damage caused by the hurricane of 1932; (*b*) in 1938 for the construction of certain works of improvement in the dependency.

The dependency has £28,315 invested as a reserve fund and £2,117 as a hurricane fund.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND CUSTOMS

The chief industry of the inhabitants is catching turtle—or "turtling," as it is called. These turtles are brought to the island and placed in "crawls" to recover and fatten before export. The total number of turtle exported in 1947 amounted to 2,602, valued at £9,107.

The people are first-class shipbuilders and many fine schooners are built in these islands for local use and sale abroad.

Georgetown is a port of registry and 5 sailing vessels and 16 motor vessels, with an aggregate net tonnage of 4,580, are on the registry of shipping there.

The islands are in some parts fruitful and the usual tropical products are grown, but a considerable acreage is traversed by honeycombed limestone and unfit for cultivation. Mahogany, cedar and other valuable timber and some dye-woods are found.

Many of the islanders find employment on the mainland of America and in foreign vessels, supporting their families in Cayman by remittances from abroad.

An *ad valorem* customs duty of 12½ per cent. is levied on most imported commodities, with specific duties on alcoholic liquors and tobacco. The revenue derived from these duties amounted to £14,208 in 1946–47.

There is a British preferential tariff on certain articles.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Year.	*Imports.* £	*Exports.* £
1943 ..	71,283	9,971
1944 ..	82,494	12,861
1945 ..	91,661	27,998
1946 ..	104,295	27,967

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COMMISSIONERS SINCE 1900

1900 F. S. Sanguinetti.
1906 C. H. Yorke Slader.
1907 Dr. G. S. S. Hirst, M.B.
1913 A. C. Robinson.
1916 C. E. Mellish.
1919 H. H. Hutchings, I.S.O.
1929 Captain G. H. Frith.
1931 Lieut.-Col. E. A. Weston, C.M.G.
1934 A. W. Cardinall, C.M.G.
1941 J. P. Jones, O.B.E.
1946 Ivor O. Smith.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Commissioner and Judge—Ivor O. Smith. £900; duty allowance, £100; car allowance, £75. Also Registrar-General—fees, furnished quarters rated for pension purposes at £80 per annum.
Assistant Commissioner, Postmaster and Collector of Customs, Grand Cayman—A. C. Panton, M.B.E. £450 × 25–550. Also Registrar of Shipping and Receiver of Wrecks, fees.
District Commissioner, Postmaster and Collector of Customs, Lesser Islands—A. S. Rutty, M.B.E. £350 × 25–450. Also Receiver of Wrecks, fees.
Government Medical Officer—V. O. Finlayson, £500 × 25–600. Allowance in lieu of private practice, £300; free partly furnished luarters.
Deputy Treasurer—E. O. Panton, M.B.E. £300 × 20–400.
Clerk of Court—E. S. Parsons. £280 × 20–360.
Inspector of Police and Foreman of Works—J. R. Watler. £200 × 20–300.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

SITUATION AND AREA

The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. latitude and 71° and 72° 37′ W. longitude at the extreme south-eastern end of the Bahama chain. The Turks Islands are separated from the Caicos group by the 22-mile wide Turks Islands Passage. The combined area of both groups is about 166 square miles.

CLIMATE

The climate is equable and healthy and rarely unpleasantly hot owing to the constant trade winds.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures during 1947 were 88° and 70·7° respectively the extreme range being from 64° to 93°. The rainfall at Grand Turk during 1947 amounted to 19·73 inches, and the average rainfall for the last five years was 31·7 inches.

Hurricanes strike the dependency periodically, almost always during the month of September. There were severe hurricanes in 1926, 1928 and 1945, the last being the worst within living memory.

A United States weather bureau is maintained by Cable & Wireless, Ltd., at Grand Turk; reports on local weather conditions are sent to Miami every six hours during the 24.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Geographically the islands are part of the Bahama chain, and have the same flat characteristics. Economically they are divided into two distinct parts, the salt-producing islands of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and South Caicos; and the remainder of the Caicos group, where the people are peasant farmers and fishermen. Food supplies for the salt-producing islands are imported from abroad, but during the winter months some vegetables are sent to these islands from the outlying Caicos.

The only industry is salt-raking. All salt is exported by the Salt Industry Board, and before the war exports averaged 50,000 tons annually. Since 1942 there has been a severe depression in the salt business, owing to the difficulty of obtaining tonnage to lift salt, and in regaining markets lost during the war. Total shipments during 1947 were 70,340 tons but a large proportion of this total comprised accumulated stocks. 51,700 tons, which were purchased by H.M. Government as a relief measure during the war, were despatched to Japan during the year.

HISTORY

The Turks and Caicos Islands were discovered in 1512 by Ponce de Leon. From 1678 they were visited by Bermudians who remained in Grand Turk during the summers to rake salt and returned to Bermuda during winter. In 1710 the salt-rakers were driven out by the Spaniards, but they in their turn drove the Spaniards from the islands. During the next 40 years brushes with the Spaniards were a frequent occurrence, but the salt-rakers armed their ships and gave as good as they got.

In 1753 and again in 1764 the French attacked the salt-rakers and took them to Haiti as prisoners. A treaty between the French and English commissioners in Jamaica ended these depredations.

The Caicos Islands were settled by loyalist planters from the southern states of America after the War of Independence. Cotton was cultivated until 1812 but drought and insect plagues caused the industry to fail, and after the abolition of slavery in 1834 the planters left the islands, leaving their former slaves in possession.

In the meantime, in 1799, the islands were annexed by the Bahamas Government, in spite of vigorous protests by the Bermudian salt-rakers. These protests were continued until 1848 when a separate charter was granted to the islands, divorcing them from the control of the Bahamas.

After a period of severe financial stringency, the Legislative Council in 1873 addressed a petition to Her Majesty praying that the islands might be annexed to the colony of Jamaica. The Legislative Council of Jamaica agreed, and on 1st January, 1874, the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica, and still remain one of its dependencies.

CONSTITUTION

In the Order-in-Council of 1873 which annexed the islands to Jamaica provision was made for the constitution of a Legislative Board for the Turks and Caicos Islands. This board now consists of three official and three unofficial nominated members appointed by the Governor of Jamaica. The Commissioner is *ex-officio* President of the Board. The board is empowered to make ordinances for financial measures and for matters of a local character, but these ordinances do not become law until the Governor has given his assent to them.

Laws passed by the legislature of Jamaica do not apply to the Dependency unless they are made applicable in express terms. The revenue and expenditure of the Dependency are kept distinct from those of Jamaica.

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THE LEGISLATIVE BOARD

The Commissioner (*President*).
The Magistrate.
The Treasurer.
E. G. Ewing.
F. B. Harriott.
F. C. Grant.

POPULATION

Census 1943

	Turks Islands.	*Caicos Islands.*
Black	1,135	2,946
Coloured ..	860	1,075
White ..	93	29
	2,088	4,050

Total population .. 6,138
The estimated population in 1947 was 6,455.

ADMINISTRATION

The revenue of the dependency is derived mainly from import duties, and royalty on salt.

The Magistrate holds court weekly at Grand Turk, and monthly at Salt Cay and South Caicos.

District boards have been appointed at the main settlements in the outlying Caicos Islands. Their members are appointed by the Commissioner, and they are empowered to make rules for the control of public health, water supplies, and the cultivation of land.

RELIGION

The Turks and Caicos Islands are in the diocese of the Bahamas. The Anglican rector lives at Grand Turk, and there are Anglican churches at Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour.

There are Methodist and Baptist churches at Grand Turk, Salt Cay, South Caicos, and Blue Hills, and Baptist churches, visited regularly by the minister, in all the other Caicos settlements.

Anglican Rector—The Rev. A. W. B. Staffurth.
Methodist Minister—The Rev. D. A. Mullings.
Baptist Minister—The Rev. G. L. Walters.

CURRENCY AND BANKING

There are no commercial banks in the dependency. The currency used is Jamaican banknotes and British silver.

The Government Savings Bank was established in 1890, and had on 31st December, 1947, 1,178 depositors, with £51,213 in deposits.

COMMUNICATIONS

There is a monthly mail, passenger, and freight service with Jamaica.

Air mail is sent fortnightly by a sailing vessel to Haiti, from where it is forwarded by air to Jamaica. All mail to and from the dependency is at present routed via Jamaica.

An air strip, built during the war by the American army on South Caicos, was handed over to the Government of the Dependency in 1947 and a small air strip, 2,200 feet in length, suitable for small aircraft, was constructed at Grand Turk during the same year. At present no civil air lines call there.

Grand Turk is an important junction of Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Ltd. Their cables connect with Jamaica, Barbados, and Bermuda, and thence via Canada with London and all parts of the world. The company also has a regular wireless service with Ciudad Trujillo, and with the Government wireless stations at Salt Cay and South Caicos. On notification contact can be made with ships at sea, but no regular ship's watch is kept.

A direct Radio Telephone Service between Grand Turk and Jamaica was opened by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., on December 1st, 1947.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Medical officers are stationed at Grand Turk and South Caicos. They are seconded for periods of one year from the Jamaica Medical Service.

There are 12 Government elementary schools in the Dependency, with 960 pupils enrolled in 1947 and an average attendance of 670. Education is compulsory up to the age of 14 at Grand Turk, Salt Cay and South Caicos.

There is a Government senior school at Grand Turk which takes children up to the school certificate standard.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1938	14,359	14,660
1939	9,780	13,830
1940	14,491	13,991
1941	24,297	23,853
1942–43 ..	16,287	23,091
1943–44 ..	34,575	34,701
1944–45 ..	34,815	30,563
1945–46 ..	64,069	53,307
1946–47 ..	61,702	69,945
1947–48 ..	39,838	50,760

	Imports.	*Exports.*
	£	£
1938	25,974	23,009
1939	23,708	24,604
1940	30,135	38,213
1941	40,828	39,297
1942	31,148	18,456
1943	70,163	12,646
1944	58,272	14,367
1945	93,731	30,299
1946	60,864	31,891
1947	72,244	55,501

COMMISSIONERS

1848 Capt. F. Forth (*President*).
1854 W. R. Inglis.
1862 A. W. Moir.
1869 Capt. M. Campbell.
1874 D. T. Smith (*Commissioner*).
1878 R. B. Llewelyn.
1885 Capt. H. M. Jackson, R.A.
1901 W. Douglas Young.
1906 F. H. Watkins, I.S.O.
1914 G. Whitfield Smith, O.B.E.
1923 Harold E. Phillips, I.S.O.
1934 F. C. Clarkson, O.B.E.
1937 H. C. N. Hill, M.C.
1940 E. P. Arrowsmith.
1946 C. E. Wool-Lewis

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

COMMISSIONER

Commissioner—C. E. Wool-Lewis. £900 and £100 duty allowance. Furnished quarters rated for pension purposes at £100 p.a.

JUDICIAL

Magistrate and Acting Judge—D. A. R. Alexander (*seconded from Jamaica*). £600–25–650. Furnished quarters not rated for pension purposes.

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MEDICAL

Medical Officer, Turks Islands—J. H. Martin (*seconded from Jamaica*). £800-900. Furnished quarters not rated for pension purposes.
Medical Officer, Caicos Islands—S. P. W. Street (*seconded from Jamaica*). £800-900. Furnished quarters not rated for pension purposes.
Dentist—D. O. Astwood. £600.

TREASURY

Treasurer—T. W. Willis. £550-650.

KENYA

SITUATION AND AREA

The territory comprised under the name of "Kenya Colony and Protectorate", previously known as the East African Protectorate, extends from approximately latitude 4° N. to latitude 4° S. and from longitude 34° E. to 41° E. It is bounded on the North by the Sudan and Abyssinia, on the East by the Indian Ocean and Somalia, on the South by Tanganyika and on the West by Uganda.

Kenya includes parts of two of the great African lakes, Victoria Nyanza and Lake Rudolf; the land area is approximately 219,770 square miles and the water area 5,230 square miles, making a total of 225,000 square miles. This total area is made up of the following :—

	Square miles
Native areas (including native settlement areas)	52,038
Crown forests	4,746
Townships, reserves, &c.	291
Other Government reserves	287
Alienated land and land available for alienation	12,348
Northern Frontier, Turkana and extension from Uganda	115,393
Unclassified areas	34,667
Lakes	5,230
Total	225,000

CLIMATE

The climate of Kenya varies greatly, and may best be described by division into three general climatic zones : (1) the coast and its immediate hinterland ; (2) the low plain between 300 feet and 2,000 feet from the Somalia and Abyssinian borders to the north and east of the highlands, comprising two-thirds of the area of the Colony, and (3) the highlands.

The coast has an average temperature of 80° F., and an annual rainfall of between 40 inches and 50 inches over half of which falls in the rainy season of April to June. Zone (2) is mainly a very dry area, with an average annual rainfall of between 5 inches and 20 inches most of which falls in April to May or October to December, and with hot days and cool nights.

The highlands vary in altitude from 3,000 feet to 10,000 feet, with higher mountains such as Kenya (17,041 feet) and Elgon (14,178 feet), and enjoy a climate which is considered generally healthy for Europeans. The average temperature varies 3° F. per 1,000 feet in altitude from about 70° F. at 4,000 feet to 52° F. at 10,000 feet ; at Nairobi the mean maximum and minimum temperatures are 78° F. and 57° F. respectively. Frosts may occur over 7,000 feet. The annual rainfall is mainly between 40 inches and 60 inches, but according to altitude and other factors may vary between about 30 inches and nearly 100 inches. The rainy seasons are March to May and October to December east of the Aberdare Mountains and March to September elsewhere, but near Lake Victoria there is no pronounced dry season.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Northern part of Kenya, comprising about three-fifths of the whole, is arid and semi-desert. The Southern part, in which almost all economic production is at present centred, comprises a low-lying coastal strip and a plateau of a mean elevation of about 5,000 feet above sea-level. This area includes the great volcanic mountains of Mount Kenya (17,040 feet), Mount Elgon (14,000 feet) the Aberdare Range (about 12,000 to 13,000 feet) and part of the Great Rift Valley which is 30 to 40 miles wide and forms a continuous depression in places 2,000 to 3,000 feet below the level of the country bounding it on either side.

The capital of Kenya and the seat of Government is Nairobi which is situated on the edge of the Athi Plains at an elevation of about 5,400 feet above sea-level : it is roughly half way by railway between the seaport of Mombasa and the Uganda border.

The capital of the Colony is Nairobi, which is administered by a municipal council. Its population, based so far as non-natives are concerned on preliminary estimates from the census held on the 25th February, 1948, is—Europeans, 10,400 ; Asians and others, 43,600 ; with an estimated 75,000 Africans, giving a total of 129,000.

Mombasa is the principal port, administered by a municipal board, and has a population totalling 98,400, which includes 2,200 Europeans, 25,500 Indians, 13,400 Arabs and 56,500 Africans. The figures for the non-native population are again preliminary estimates from the Census held in February 1948, while the Native figures await verification from the African Census. Mombasa is an island of about seven square miles in area and has two harbours. Mombasa harbour is on the eastern side and Kilindini harbour to the south-west. There is a light house and signal station at the entrance to the port.

Other towns having municipal status are Nakuru in the centre of the European farming district, Kisumu situated on Lake Victoria, and Eldoret.

POPULATION

The total population was estimated at 25th February, 1948, as follows :—

Europeans	29,500
Indians	90,900
Goans	7,100
Arabs	23,900
Other non-natives	2,900
Total non-natives	154,300
Africans	4,055,000
Total	4,209,300

Note.—These figures are, for other than Africans, preliminary estimates from the census held on 25th February, 1948. The African figure is estimated as results of the census held on 23rd August, 1948, are not yet available.

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On the coast the Arabs and Swahilis predominate; further inland are races speaking Bantu languages, and non-Bantu tribes, such as the Nilotic Kavirondo, the Nandi, the Kipsigis, the Suk, the Turkana, the Masai, the Somali and the Galla.

Religion

Indigenous religious beliefs were animistic; Mohammedanism had established itself on the coast before the coming of British rule, and has more recently established itself in Nairobi and other towns up-country. Mohammedanism also prevails among certain of the tribes of the Northern Frontier Province. A number of Christian missionary societies have been at work in the Colony and Protectorate, and indigenous Christian churches in full communion with the historic churches have been established; it is estimated that the total African Christian community is of the order of 300,000. There are three Roman Catholic missionary organisations in the Colony: the Mill Hill, Consolata, and Holy Ghost Missions. The principal non-Roman organisation are the Africa Inland Mission, the Church Missionary Society, the Methodist Missionary Society, the Church of Scotland Mission, the Society of Friends' Africa Mission, the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society, the Salvation Army, and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission. In addition to their purely pastoral activities, these church organisations are responsible for large educational systems which range from schools providing, without Government grant, an elementary vernacular education. In association with local and central government, and with varying degrees of grant-in-aid, there is a system of primary education, secondary education, and senior secondary education, successful scholars from the last-named passing on to Makerere College, Uganda. Missions are also responsible for a large share in African teacher training, both for men and women teachers. Missions also conduct hospitals, maternity centres, welfare institutions, and dispensaries, some of which are in receipt of small government grants.

There are organised European congregations, this work being done for the most part by the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. The Roman Catholic Church ministers to the Goan community, which is predominantly Roman Catholic, and the non-Roman Churches have a small work among Indians, who otherwise provide for themselves their own mosques and temples.

There is a small immigrant Jewish community which has its headquarters in Nairobi, where a synagogue has been built.

History

The eastern and north-eastern boundaries were originally defined along the Juba River by an agreement with Italy (1891), but upon the cession of Jubaland to Italy in 1925, a commission was appointed to adjust these boundaries. The northern boundary is defined by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1947 which supersedes the original agreement of 1908.

The Protectorate is a strip of land extending ten miles inland along the coast from Tanganyika to Kipini and the islands of the Lamu Archipelago and consists of the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, in respect of which a rent of £10,000 per annum is paid to His Highness.

The original concession was made to a company, subsequently called the Imperial British East Africa Company, but the territory was transferred in 1895 to His Majesty's Government, and the whole Protectorate was placed under the control of a Commissioner and Commander-in-chief. It was transferred, in 1905, from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. By an Order in Council dated 9th November, 1906, the Protectorate was placed under a Governor and Commander-in-chief, and the Order in Council of 22nd October, 1906, constituted executive and legislative councils. The frontiers were defined by agreements with Germany (1890 and 1893) and Italy (1891). All foreign consular jurisdiction was, during the year 1908, transferred to the British court.

By the "Kenya Annexation Order-in-Council, 1920", the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were established as a colony. This Order in Council came into operation on 23rd July, 1920, and the Sultan's mainland dominions are now styled the Protectorate of Kenya, whilst the remaining territory is known as the Colony of Kenya.

Constitution

Under the Royal Instructions dated 29th March, 1934, amended on 27th April, 1948; the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the Chief Secretary and Member for Development, Attorney General and Member for Law and Order, Financial Secretary and Member for Finance, Chief Native Commissioner and Member for Native Affairs, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Deputy Chief Secretary and Member for Education, Member for Health and Local Government (ex officio members), and such other persons as the Governor may appoint, whether holding public office or not, who shall be styled Appointed Members, or appointed as temporary members with the Governor as President. There are four such appointed members. It is further provided that the Legislative Council of the colony shall consist of the Governor as President, a Vice-President and Speaker, the 7 ex-officio members of Executive Council, 9 nominated official members, 1 Arab elected member, 11 elected European members, not more than 5 Indian elected members, such persons as the Governor may appoint as nominated unofficial members to represent the African community (at present, they are 4 in number), and one nominated unofficial member to represent the Arab community, thus giving Council its first unofficial majority.

By the "Kenya Protectorate Order in Council, 1920," it was provided that the Governor of the Colony should be Governor of the Protectorate, that the Executive Council of the Colony should be deemed to be the Executive Council of the Protectorate, and that it should be lawful for the Legislative Council of the Colony to legislate for the Protectorate. The Supreme Court is situated at Nairobi, and sessions are also held at Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, and various other places. In all cases to which natives are parties local ideas and customs are considered. The legal status of slavery has been abolished throughout the Colony and Protectorate.

The 1924 ordinance governing the election of European, Indian and Arab members to the Legislative Council was consolidated and amended in 1935, but not brought into operation until 1937, when new registers of voters were compiled for the

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general elections which took place in 1938. Under amendments to the 1924 ordinance the boundaries of several of the 11 European electoral areas had been altered, and certain areas renamed. These were continued in the 1935 ordinance, which, however, provided for three Indian electoral areas (two each to return two members and the other one) in place of the whole country forming one constituency returning five members. Temporary legislation was introduced during 1948 for the reservation of two of these seats for Moslems. For Arabs, the whole country is still one constituency. The Indian and Arab franchise, like the European, is adult (over 21 years) suffrage, except that in the latter case it is made subject to the ability to write Arabic or Swahili in Arabic characters. The next general election will be in 1952.

By the enactment in 1924 of the Native Authority Amendment Ordinance a considerable measure of local self-government was conferred on Local Native Councils in the Colony. This Ordinance was replaced in 1937 by a new Ordinance with the same title. Those sections of the latter dealing with local native councils will shortly be superseded by an African District Councils Ordinance, which will confer on African local government bodies similar powers and procedure to those exercised by non-African local authorities. There are now twenty-six Local Native Councils exercising powers of raising their own revenues by rates, engaging staff, undertaking works, and promoting the welfare of the inhabitants within their areas. They also possess powers of passing local legislation regulating health, agriculture, law and order, public works, and other subjects. Local Government Ordinances passed in 1928 in replacement of earlier legislation provide for local government in municipalities and the Settled Areas.

Administration

The Colony and Protectorate is divided into five provinces and one extra-provincial district viz. :—

The Nyanza Province (comprises the districts of North Nyanza, South Nyanza, Central Nyanza, Kericho and Kisumu-Londiani).

The Rift Valley Province (comprises the districts of Nakuru, Baringo, Laikipia, Samburu, Nandi, Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo-Marakwet, Trans Nzoia and West Suk).

The Central Province (comprises the districts of Nairobi, Kiambu, Thika, Fort Hall, Nyeri, Nanyuki, Embu, Meru, Machakos and Kitui).

The Coast Province (comprises the districts of Digo, Mombasa, Teita, Kilifi, Tana River and Lamu).

The Northern Province (comprises the districts of Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, Wajir, Garissa and Turkana).

The Masai District (comprises the districts of Narok and Kajiado).

Post-War Reorganisation

In order to meet efficiently and expeditiously the complexity of post-war conditions and problems of development and reconstruction, plans for the reorganisation of the Government were set on foot early in 1945. Decentralisation of the work hitherto canalised along traditional lines to the Chief Secretary has been by the institution of a system of organising departments in groups under members of the Executive Council.

Under this system the Chief Secretary became "Chief Secretary and Member for Development and Reconstruction." By Government Notice No. 674 of 1st August, 1945, an Authority for Development and Reconstruction was established, with the Chief Secretary as Chairman and Sir Reginald Edwin Robins, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours (now Member for Transport, East Africa High Commission), and Sir Alfred Vincent, M.C.A., as members. The main powers and duties of the authority are to organise and superintend the execution of works and projects of reconstruction and development in accordance with approved plans communicated to it, and for that purpose to give directions to all departments or groups of departments of the Government. The establishment of the authority is reflected in the division of the estimates into two parts, the first part consisting of the ordinary budget of revenue and expenditure of the Colony and Protectorate, the second part comprising a Development and Reconstruction Fund, expenditure from which is controlled by the authority within the framework of the estimates of the authority as approved by the Legislative Council.

As part of this devolution of authority a Member for Health and Local Government has been appointed to take charge of the medical and local government departments and to represent these departments on the Executive and Legislative Councils. It is intended to establish a Local Government Board to supervise and control the activities of all local authorities, including local native councils which hitherto have not been the concern of the Local Government Department. Local Native Councils will be reconstituted as African district councils with powers and procedure similar to those of municipal authorities and district councils in the settled areas. The Local Government Board will work through standing committees for local government in urban, rural and purely African areas and relieve the Governor-in-Council of certain duties.

In health matters the member is the channel of communication between the Medical Department and the Government, and exercises a general supervision over the work of the department. He is also the Chairman of the Hospital Authority which has been set up to govern European hospitalisation. Municipal authorities are already public health authorities; and other local authorities will increasingly assume public health responsibilities.

A third change has been to designate the Attorney-General as the Member for Law and Order, and he is responsible for all that that title implies. The fourth appointment has been that of a Member for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources, who co-ordinates and lays down a general policy for the departments concerned with agriculture, veterinary services, forestry, game, soil and water conservation, research, and settlement, the latter including the settlement and re-settlement of Africans in the native lands, schemes for further European settlement, and investigations into the possibilities of Indian and Arab settlement. The Financial Secretary is now the Member for Finance.

Much of the administrative work hitherto performed by the Chief Secretary has been transferred to the Deputy Chief Secretary, who has been given a seat on the Executive Council as well as on the Legislative Council. The latter's work in turn now falls on the Administrative Secretary. To the Secretariat staff has been

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added a Secretary for Commerce and Industry whose services are available to the Development and Reconstruction Authority as well as to the Government.

Social Services

Education

Schools for Europeans, Indians, Goans, Arabs and Africans exist in all the principal centres in the colony.

Education is compulsory for all European children between the ages of 7 and 15 years, and for Indian boys of that age (not girls) in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu.

There are two Government European secondary schools in Nairobi, one for boys and one for girls. These cater for both day scholars and boarders.

Nine Government European primary schools exist, of which four have boarding sections for both boys and girls and one for boys only.

There are also a number of private preparatory and other schools.

For Indians there are 14 Government schools in the towns and larger townships; both primary and secondary ediucaton is provided. There are also 62 private schools of which 42 are assisted by grants-in-aid.

In Mombasa there is a combined Government primary and secondary school for Arab boys and also a Government girls school.

The academic education of Africans is organised in two stages: primary and secondary. Primary schools are mostly administered by missions, some being aided by Local Native Councils.

Government maintains 16 African secondary schools and gives financial aid to 35 mission schools. Government also aids 38 African girls' schools.

After the full secondary school course a system of Government bursaries enables suitable students to go to Makerere College in Uganda for further academic education and professional training.

Education fees are as follows:—

(*a*) Schools for European children.

Tuition—	*Per term.*
Pupils in classes up to and including sixth standard	Sh. 30
Pupils in classes above the sixth standard	Sh. 100
Boarding.	*Per term.*
For the first child in a family ..	Sh. 400
For the second child in a family ..	Sh. 360
For the third or subsequent child in a family	Sh. 320

(*b*) Schools for Indian Children.

Tuition—	*Per term.*
Pupils in classes sub-standard A and B	Sh. 6
Pupils in standards I and II ..	Sh. 12
Pupils in standards III and IV ..	Sh. 18
Pupils in standards V and VI ..	Sh. 24
Pupils above standard VI ..	Sh. 45

Information Services

The Kenya Information Office was established at the outbreak of war and has operated since then under that title until the middle of 1948 when its name was changed to that of "Press Liaison and African Information Services". The main function of the office is the mass education of Africans and the preparation of material for this purpose on behalf of various Government departments.

The services provided by the office fall roughly into the following heads:—

Press

All official communiques and handouts are issued to the European, African and Asian press, through the office. Articles on the work of Government departments and matters of general interest are prepared for local press use and for overseas. Two weekly newsletters are prepared, one for overseas use and one for the African vernacular press. A summary of opinions on African affairs expressed in the local press is prepared fortnightly and distributed widely.

Publications

Such booklets as "This is Kenya," "Kenya ... 77 Questions Answered" are produced and published by the office for worldwide distribution on sale. Booklets, pamphlets and leaflets are published locally on matters of educational interest for Africans in the Colony. The "K.I.O. Fortnightly"— a bulletin containing matters of interest to European farmers, Government notices, etc.— is distributed to 4,000 addresses. "Pamoja" a Swahili broadsheet for Africans containing background on world affairs and general educational articles is published weekly and 18,000 copies distributed.

Assistance in money and material is given to five district news sheets.

Broadcasting

Broadcasts to Africans are given daily from a studio in the office and transmitted throughout Kenya by Messrs, Cable and Wireless, Ltd. Seven different vernaculars are used. Special broadcasts such as running commentaries on the more important football matches and athletic meetings are given periodically as well as regular quiz competitions and other features.

Three local broadcasts in Swahili are given each week from a studio in Mombasa. Funds for this service and material for the broadcasts are provided by the office.

The office owns and maintains some hundred wireless sets which are distributed to community centres, information rooms, district headquarters, missions, schools, etc. for communal listening to its programmes by Africans.

Still Photographs

The office has a library of some 7,000 photographs on almost every aspect of Kenya life. This is available to the general public, visiting journalists, etc., and much use is made of it.

Filmstrips for use by Africans are prepared regularly on general educational matters and distributed to the sixty filmstrip projectors owned and maintained by the office in community centres throughout the Colony. These are operated by Social Welfare Workers who have been trained by the Information Services staff.

It produces printed picture sheets for educational use by Social Welfare Workers in Kenya and issues special educational sets of photographs to all social halls and information rooms. It issues photographs to many parts of the world for exhibition purposes and for use in illustrated papers.

All social halls, community centres, etc., are supplied with sets of photographs, fully captioned for wall display.

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Cine Films

The office produces its own 16-mm. cine films of an educational nature, primarily for Africans, and news reels and occasional films for entertainment. These films are used by the Mobile Information Units and some forty projector posts throughout the Colony.

A film library of sound and silent films, supplied by the Central Office of Information, London, and the Colonial Film Unit, are distributed in a similar manner.

The office also distributes 35-mm. British news films to the commercial cinemas in Kenya. These are supplied by the Central Office of Information.

Field work

Four Mobile Information Units are attached to Provincial Commissioners, in the four main provinces. They are constantly on safari, working under the direction of the Provincial Administration, giving cinema shows in the evenings, and lectures supported by filmstrip shows during the daytime. The majority of the shows are for Africans but European and Asian schools also receive visits from time to time.

Each Unit gives about 250 shows per year.

Despatch and Distribution

In addition to the issue of its own publications the office distributes the Colonial Office publication in Swahili " Siku Hizi ", some 4,000 copies of each issue are distributed on sale or return terms to agents throughout the Colony. Posters, booklets, ebonoids, articles, photo sets, etc., received from the Colonial Office and Central Office of Information are also distributed to various lists of addressees in the Colony, selected according to the type of material.

The average weekly output amounts to more than 20,000 items.

Health

The health services of the colony and protectorate are administered through various agencies. With the exceptions mentioned later, the Government Medical Department controls the great majority of hospitals and dispensaries providing facilities for all races.

The Medical Department is responsible for the control and maintenance of all native hospitals whether in townships or native reserves. In the reserves, contributions are made by the Local Native Councils towards the capital costs of maternity wards and of dispensaries ; and a similar principle is adopted in townships by contributions from Local Native Trust Funds. Municipal Authorities also provide and manage health clinics and, in some cases, maternity hospitals for Africans and Asians.

There are Government European hospitals at Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu. Including the accommodation at Mathari Mental Hospital, Nairobi, 112 beds for Europeans are available. European hospitals are also maintained under local insurance schemes at Nakuru, Eldoret and Kitale. However, under the auspices of the Hospital Authority, a compulsory contributory scheme has been introduced providing hospital maintenance at a very reduced rate at Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, with reimbursements to persons entering the other hospitals mentioned.

There are five European private nursing and maternity homes in Nairobi and one in Mombasa. There is also one European children's hospital as well as two European nursery schools and child welfare clinics in Nairobi.

There are 172 beds for Asian patients in Government Hospitals throughout the country. In Nairobi, in addition to the Indian Maternity Hospital, there is one private Asian nursing home and one private Asian maternity home ; in Mombasa there are two private maternity nursing homes.

At native hospitals throughout the reserves and settled areas 4,032 beds for all types of cases, including maternity, are available.

Health services, including port health services, are the sole concern of Government, except in the larger towns, where they are administered by local authorities.

The Government Medical Research Laboratory in Nairobi operates throughout the Colony and Protectorate and manufactures vaccines and other preparations. It comprises several divisions and also accommodates the Government Analytical Chemist. Examinations and reports are available to all medical practitioners. Smaller laboratories are present at all Government hospitals where research work and routine work is carried out and vaccines are manufactured and also a government chemist's department.

Labour

The Labour Department was reorganised and expanded at the beginning of 1946 and is responsible for the inspection of the conditions of labour and the administration of the labour laws of the Colony. Labour officers are posted in most of the important labour centres and, in addition to their inspectorate duties, intervene when required in cases of labour difficulties or disputes. The laws of the Colony in consonance with international conventions provide for certain minimum conditions under which workers may be employed.

At 28th November, 1947, 260,227 men were employed on monthly contracts and in addition 1,100 were employed in the military. In addition some 35,000 families were residing on farms under contract, the adult males of which work for the farm occupiers for a limited period in each year.

Up to 29,000 men, women and juveniles were also at times employed as daily paid casual labour.

Further information with regard to labour services can be obtained from the annual reports of the Labour Department and the Handbook of the Labour Laws, price Shs. 2, both obtainable from the Government Printer.

Welfare

The Social Welfare organisation is not a separate Government Department, but a branch of the African Affairs group within the Secretariat. The Commissioner for Social Welfare is, therefore directly responsible to the Chief Native Commissioner, as are the officers responsible for the African Information Service, Co-operative Societies and other services largely concerned with African development. Social welfare falls into two main divisions—remedial welfare which conerns all races, and African community development.

The remedial welfare work deals with :—

(*a*) Persons without adequate means of subsistence.

(*b*) Aged or infirm persons.

(*c*) Orphans, neglected, defective and delinquent children.

(*d*) Handicapped persons, blind, cripples, etc.

(*e*) Persons in need of advice and assistance in personal or domestic troubles.

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The staff dealing with the above consists of four welfare officers—two European and two Asian ladies. These officers enquire into individual cases working in close co-operation with the various voluntary welfare societies. There is a central committee composed of representatives of the various charitable societies which considers the cases of individuals who make application for assistance from a central destitute persons fund provided by Government. The various communities, however, largely accept the responsibility for the care of the more unfortunate members of their community and this branch of welfare depends very largely on the generosity of the public.

Certain municipalities now have their own welfare organisations, providing their own staff, buildings and equipment. Companies, private firms and individual farmers are now giving much attention to the provision of welfare amenities for their staffs.

Apart from a small headquarter staff, the African community development work is handled by the Administration. Eight District Welfare Officers have been appointed and are members of the District Commissioners' staff. Under them are trained African Welfare Workers. These latter are in charge of community centres set up in selected villages and are paid from local Native Council funds. The centres themselves were built with council funds assisted by Central Government. Some 35 such centres are now in operation. Each centre is run by an African Welfare Committee and usually offer classes to adults, both men and women, in literacy, English, spinning and weaving; discussions, debates, film strip and cinema shows take place; some centres now have their own small libraries, though periodicals, etc., are provided by the Information Service. Missions and various voluntary organisations give their assistance. The Commissioner for Social Welfare also controls a central Composite Training Centre where these welfare workers are trained together with other departmental staff.

Communications

Roads

There are approximately 16,846 miles of road in Kenya, including all the township roads and dry weather tracks in the Northern Frontier Province and Turkana. These are classified as :—

Bituminous roads.. ..	356 miles
Gravel or murram roads ..	1,612 miles
Macadamised roads ..	130 miles
Earth tracks	14,748 miles

The Great North Road passes through Kenya entering the colony from Tanganyika at Namanga and passing through Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu and on to cross the border into Uganda at Busia. Work is now proceeding on this road, a section 75 miles long from Limuru to Nakuru has been bituminised and opened to traffic. Another 18 mile section between Nairobi and Limuru will be completed before the end of December, 1949. Final survey has been completed between Nakuru and Kisumu. The survey of the Kisumu Busia section is to be commenced shortly. The standards adopted for this road are as follows :—

> Twenty foot bituminised carriageway, with a ruling gradient of five per cent. and a minimum curvature of 500 feet. The bridges are constructed with a clear width of 24 feet and are designed to carry 12 units of the British Standard Loading, type "A".

Three branch roads from this main route have been under construction. Nairobi–Thika Road has been completed and opened to traffic, and the survey for the extension of this road to Nyeri and Nanyuki is well in hand. Lumbwa–Sotik Road has been completed and opened to traffic. Kericho–Muhoroni Road has been completed and is open to all traffic. The survey for another branch, 115 miles from Mau Station to connect Eldoret and Kitale with the Trunk Road System, is nearing completion.

Shipping

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company and the British India Steam Navigation Co. maintain a monthly service of passenger steamers from and to London. The Union Castle vessels run either via the Cape or Suez.

The Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles to Madagascar call fortnightly at Mombasa, homewards and outwards. Only one ship is at present in operation.

The Clan Ellerman Harrison Line maintains a three-weekly service of fast cargo steamers from Liverpool; also a service from the U.S.A. and Canada, and a monthly service to Australia via South Africa.

The Holland Afrika Line maintains a fortnightly service from London and Continental ports to South and East Africa calling at this port.

India-Africa Line (Andrew Weir & Co.) connect monthly with India and South Africa.

Farnwell Lines (Inc.) connect U.S.A. monthly via South African ports.

Robin Line connect the United States of America monthly via South African ports.

A fortnightly mail service to Bombay and Durban is maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company's passenger and cargo steamers. The northbound ships connect at Bombay with the P. & O. mail steamers to England.

A monthly passenger service is maintained with Batavia via southern ports by the Royal Packet Company of Holland.

A cargo service is maintained by the "Silver Java Pacific Line" from America via South African ports to Java and back to America via Pacific.

Communication between the coastal ports of the Protectorate is maintained by steamers belonging to the B.I.S.N. Co. and Holland Africa Line.

The B.I.S.N. Co. also maintain a monthly service to and from Australia.

Railways, Rivers and Harbours

Air Services and Posts and Telegraphs Services

(*See under "East Africa High Commission."*)

Finance

Year	*Revenue* £	*Expenditure* £
1938 ..	3,776,030	3,876,952
1939 ..	3,811,778	3,808,079
1940 ..	4,111,412	4,064,465
1941 ..	5,348,888	4,511,275
1942 ..	5,595,025	5,341,551
1943 ..	6,801,860	6,782,467
1944 ..	7,734,333	7,629,088
1945 ..	8,034,196	7,815,928
1946 ..	9,057,390	8,795,237
1947 ..	9,877,196	9,023,624

Public debt .. £15,300,600

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Public debt comprises the following loans :—

	£
5 per cent 1927 Loan	5,000,000
4½ per cent 1928 Loan.. ..	3,500,000
4½ per cent. 1930 Loan ..	3,400,000
3½ per cent. 1933 Loan ..	305,600
3 per cent. 1936 Loan	375,000
3 per cent. 1945 Loan	600,000
2¾ per cent. 1946 Conversion Loan	1,820,000
2¾ per cent. K.U.R. & H. Loan	300,000

The following were the chief sources of revenue for 1947 :—

	£
Customs and Excise	4,254,211
Licences and taxes	2,502,164
Fees and payments for specific services	261,667
Posts and telegraphs	551,557
Earnings of Government Departments	205,522
Revenue from Government property	99,030
Sale of Government property	79,399
Forest Department revenue ..	121,603

The following were the main headings of expenditure in 1947 :—

	£
Administration	884,528
Law and order	464,263
Defence	445,606
Finance	3,729,017
Education	555,176
Posts and telegraphs	668,952
Agriculture	652,488
Health and Local Government	852,674
Public Works	769,647

Currency and Banking

The standard coin is the East African shilling (silver) with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations: 50 cents (silver) and 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation: Shs. 10,000, Shs. 1,000, Shs. 200, Shs. 100, Shs. 20, Shs. 10, Shs. 5 and Shs. 1.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the East African Territories (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar) by local Currency Officers.

The National Bank of India, Ltd. (Head Office, 26, Bishopsgate, London) are bankers to the Government of Kenya, with branches in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu and Kericho, and at Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja and Mbale in the Uganda Protectorate.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. (Head Office 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London) has branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Nakuru, Kisumu, Nyeri, Nanyuki and Kitale in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and at Kampala, Jinja and Mbale in the Uganda Protectorate.

Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas) with which is amalgamated the National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kitale, Eldoret, Kisumu and Thompson's Falls in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and at Kampala and Jinja in the Uganda Protectorate.

Land and Products

With altitudes varying from sea level to over 9,000 feet, Kenya lends itself to the production of a wide range of crops. In the areas above 5,000 feet coffee, tea, maize, wattle bark, pyrethrum and wheat are the principal crops. At the lower altitudes sisal, cotton and oilseeds are most important. Other crops grown in various parts of the colony include beans, potatoes, sorghums, millets, pulses, coconuts, cashew nuts, sugar cane, vegetables, fruit and essential oil plants.

Beef production, dairying, sheep, pigs and poultry play an increasingly important role in the general agricultural policy of the Colony and considerable quantities of meat, butter, hides and skin, wool and bacon are produced annually.

The local market is well supplied with the main food staples and local factories produce jams, cordials, canned fruit, sweets, biscuits, oatmeal, etc.

During the war by increasing the production of all main crops, Kenya played an important part in supplying the greatly increased wartime consumption of East Africa, due to the presence of many thousands of troops, prisoners, refugees and evacuees. During the general post-war shortage Kenya production has been maintained at a high level, but the normal internal demand has also increased substantially, thus reducing the surplus available for export. Nevertheless, the export of agricultural and animal produce reached a total value of £6,011,274 in 1946 as compared with £3,200,629 in 1937.

Fishing is carried on both on the coast and on Lake Victoria, and apart from seasonal shortages, an adequate supply is obtained for local consumption.

During the war the forests of the Colony successfully met the heavy demands of the armed forces for building timber and of the railways for wood fuel. On the coast mangrove poles and bark, muhuhu, timber, and gum copal are the main products. In the highland forests are found large quantities of pencil cedar and several other good timbers such as podocarpus, E African olive and camphor, also large areas of bamboos. A scheme is projected for planting 100,000 acres of conifers over a twelve year period, an important feature being the comparatively short period—25 years—in which conifers reach maturity under the conditions of high rainfall, tropical sunshine and altitude peculiar to Kenya.

The following minerals have been located :—

Gold.—Has been found throughout the Nyanza Province and in the Lolgorien district of the Masai reserve. Traces of gold have been found in various areas occupied by Basement System rocks.

Silver.—Is commonly associated with gold in Nyanza and also occurs in galena ores in the Coast Province.

Amblygonite.—Has been found sporadically in pegmatites in Basement System areas.

Apatite.—Has been located in small concentrations near Homa Bay in Southern Kavirondo.

Arsenopyrite.—Is commonly associated with the gold mineralisation of Nyanza.

Asbestos.—Of anthophyllite type occurs in Basement System rocks and is worked in West Suk.

Barytes.—Of good quality is found in association with lead and zinc ores in the Coast Province.

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Beryl.—Small amounts have been found in pegmatites particularly in Machakos.

Clays.—Of meta-bentonite type have been found at Athi River, near Nairobi, and north of Mount Kenya. Ceramics clays are known in the Central and Coast Provinces.

Columbite.—Sporadic occurrences of columbite-tantalite have been found in Basement System pegmatites.

Copper.—Impregnations occur in association with pegmatites in the Tsavo area. Promising gold-copper deposits are being developed in Southern Kavirondo (Nyanza Province).

Corundum.—Occurs in association with a dunite intrusion near Mtito Andei (Machakos).

Diatomite.—Is widespread in Pleistocene lake beds in the Rift Valley. Five large deposits are known that are estimated to contain extensive reserves of the material. One deposit near Gilgil is now being worked.

Felspar.—Suitable for ceramic purposes is found in pegmatites in Central Province.

Galena.—Occurs in a barytes-base metal vein in the Coast Province and is also known as thin veins in sandstones near Mazeras (also in the Coast Province).

Graphite.—Occurs in Basement System gneisses and schists, and is best known in the Machakos, Southern Kitui and Tsavo areas.

Gypsum.—Is found in the Northern Frontier District especially near El-Wak and Garissa.

Ilmenite.—Is widespread in areas of Basement System rocks.

Iron.—Magnetite and magnetite-haematite quartzites occur in the Basement System and form a possible source of ore for future requirements. Gossans and pyritic ore bodies in the goldfields of Nyanza are an additional possible source.

Kyanite.—Is found in the Machakos area and sometimes occurs in fine crystals that have been at times cut as gems. Extensive deposits of massive and unusually pure kyanite are being worked in the Taveta area (Coast Province).

Limestone.—Coral and other limestones are abundant in the Coast Province, and enormous quantities of crystalline limestone are available in Basement System areas, notably near Voi, Kajiado, Machakos, the Loldaika hills, Elgeyo and Suk. Lacustrine limestones are worked near Muhoroni and Homa Bay in Western Kenya. Extensive deposits of limestone of carbonatite type are also known in the Homa Bay area.

Manganese.—Occurs in the Coast Province, and small deposits have been located in the Central and Rift Valley Provinces.

Magnesite.—Has been exploited near Mtito Andei (Machakos). Other deposits are known in the northern frontier district.

Marble.—Is being exploited near Kajiado.

Mica.—Of sheet type occurs in pegmatites, and has been worked in Central Province and West Suk.

Molybdenite.—Traces have been found in Northern Kavirondo and near Maralal.

Monazite.—Is found in coastal beach sands.

Olivine.—Is concentrated in rivers draining from the Aberdares, and constitutes the bulk of a dunite intrusion near Mtito Andei.

Pigments.—Mineral pigments yielding yellow, chrome, brown, red and green colours are being worked in Kitui. Green pigments are obtained in Turkana.

Pumice.—Occurs in the Rift Valley Province near Naivasha.

Pyrite.—Massive pyrite-pyrrhotite bodies have been located by diamond drilling in the Kakamega area, and pyrite veins occur on a copper-gold property in South Kavirondo.

Quartz.—Of optical and piezo-electrical quality has been found in Central Province.

Quicksilver.—In the form of cinnabar has been found in the Coast Province.

Rutile.—Is present in coastal sands.

Sapphire.—The corundum deposit at Mtito Andei has yielded small fragments of gem sapphire.

Sillimanite.—Schists have been discovered in the Machakos and Maralal areas, and in the Northern Frontier District.

Soapstone.—Extensive deposits are known in Southern Kavirondo. One deposit near Kitere is now being worked.

Soda.—Is being extracted in large quantities from Lake Magadi by the Magadi Soda Company.

Talc.—Deposits have been found in the Machakos and West Suk districts.

Tin.—Traces of tin occur in Trans-Nzoia, and cassiterite is an accessory mineral in the Kisii sandstones.

Tungsten.—Scheelite has been found as an accessory mineral in gold-quartz veins in central Kavirondo.

Vermiculite.—Deposits have been found at various localities in the Central Province and Masai district, and in West Suk.

Zinc Blende.—Is present in a barytes-galena vein n the Coast Province.

Zircon.—Is an abundant constituent of river sands in Nyanza and the Coast Province.

Trade, Customs and Excise

Under the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties equality of treatment in respect of imported goods irrespective of origin is ensured, and the grant of Imperial Preference is therefore inadmissible. Goods declared as in transit are allowed to be imported and forwarded under customs control on payment of expenses of administration (6*d.* per package).

For purposes of customs, Kenya and Uganda form a single unit and by agreement with the Tanganyika Territory Government a common tariff has been accepted by the three territories, the free and unrestricted movement within the territories of both imported goods and local products being thus secured. The common tariff, however, includes a small number of "suspended duties" which are of a protective nature and may be imposed by proclamation either in part or in full in any or all of the territories.

The general duty rating under the common tariff is 22 per cent. *ad valorem*, based on the landed value at the port of entry, building materials, artisans' tools, and vehicles and parts being admitted at lower ratings. Specific duties are imposed on such articles as readily lend themselves to this form of assessment and in certain cases alternative specific or *ad valorem* charges are levied. Exemption from duty is

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allowed on drugs and medicines, packing materials, disinfectants, germicides and vermin killers, machinery, and many articles necessary for road construction, sanitation, irrigation and drainage purposes, and for the agricultural, industrial, and educational development of the territories.

For Kenya and Uganda, the value of trade imports (excluding imports on Government account, railway material and goods in transit and transhipment) and of exports (domestic and foreign) and the net amount of customs receipts from all sources and the tonnage entered at Kenya ports, were as follows :—

Years.	*Trade Imports.* £	*Trade Exports.* £
1939 ..	7,661,020	10,750,666
1940 ..	10,456,690	11,965,650
1941 ..	13,887,581	13,964,862
1942 ..	12,995,961	14,035,440
1943 ..	12,904,974	13,824,195
1944 ..	13,946,486	16,086,385
1945 ..	13,029,748	19,224,923
1946 ..	20,326,471	20,594,311
1947 ..	29,528,544	26,667,016

Years.	*Customs Receipts.* £	*Tonnage Entered. (Net Tonnage.)*
1939 ..	1,310,580	2,116,540
1940 ..	1,502,666	2,239,490
1941 ..	1,933,998	2,816,127
1942 ..	1,395,614	2,894,893
1943 ..	1,631,677	2,142,278
1944 ..	2,288,174	2,359,407
1945 ..	2,244,159	1,772,014
1946 ..	3,690,005	2,274,809
1947 ..	4,918,701	2,098,811

In 1947 the main imports into Kenya and Uganda were: grain and flour, £50,105; beer, wines and spirits, £459,728; cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, £427,646; coal, £694,639; cement, £302,211; iron sheets (galvanised and corrugated), £204,370; tools and implements, £1,068,590; electrical goods and apparatus, £503,379; machinery, £2,094,084; cotton piece goods and manufactures, £5,596,142; woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures, £379,663; silk and artificial silk tissues and manufactures, £395,715; jute bags and sacks, £722,165; haberdashery and wearing apparel, £892,540; chemicals, drugs, dyes, paints and colours, £699,800; fuel oil, £712,221; lubricating oils and greases, £406,803; motor spirit, £1,191,341; mineral oil, illuminating or burning, £308,415; stationery and other paper manufactures, £804,157; motor cars, parts and accessories, £1,064,745; motor lorries, tractors, parts and accessories, £1,913,819; tyres and tubes for vehicles, £527,108.

The principal countries of origin were: United Kingdom, 39·7 per cent.; British possessions, 28·3 per cent. (total British Empire, 68·0 per cent.); Persia, 5·5 per cent.; United States of America, 14·8 per cent.; Italy, 1·5 per cent.; Belgo-Luxemburg, 3·6 per cent.; other foreign countries, 6·6 per cent. (total foreign countries, 32·0 per cent.).

The principal domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda during 1947 were: coffee, £2,847,561; sugar, £438,747; tea, £1,147,550; cigarettes, £726,283; tin ore (Uganda), £40,151; cotton and cotton seed (mainly Uganda), £7,283,535; sisal, fibre and tow, £1,395,374; **hides and skins**, £1,119,826; wattle bark and extract, **£446,609**; ivory (elephant), £71,724; **pyrethrum, £271,999**; wool, £41,846; gold bullion, £191,789; **sodium** carbonate, £571,811.

The chief countries of destination were: **United** Kingdom, 23 per cent.; **British possessions,** 60 per cent. (total British Empire, **83 per cent.**); United States of America, **3 per cent.**; **other** foreign countries, 14 per cent. **(total foreign** countries, 17 per cent.).

Full particulars are available in the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda.

Governors

1909	Colonel Sir E. P. Girouard, K.C.M.G. D.S.O., R.E.
1912	Sir H. C. Belfield, K.C.M.G.
1919	Major-General Sir E. Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1922	Sir R. T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G.
1925	Lt.-Col. Sir E. W. M. Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
1931	Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph A. Byrne, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1937	Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
1940	Sir Henry Moore, K.C.M.G.
1944	Sir P. E. Mitchell, G.C.M.G., M.C.

Executive Council

The Governor.
The Chief Secretary (*Member for Development and Reconstruction*).
The Attorney General (*Member for Law and Order*).
The Financial Secretary (*Member for Finance*).
The Chief Native Commissioner.
Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, C.M.G. (*Member for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources*).
C. E. Mortimer, C.B.E. (*Member for Health and Local Government*).
The Deputy Chief Secretary.
Major A. G. Keyser, D.S.O.
E. A. Vasey, C.M.G.
Archdeacon L. J. Beecher.
A. B. Patel.

Legislative Council

President

His Excellency the Governor—Sir P. E. Mitchell, G.C.M.G., M.C.

Vice-President and Speaker

W. K. Horne.

Ex-officio Members

Chief Secretary and Member for Development—J. D. Rankine, C.M.G.
Attorney General and Member for Law and Order—K. K. O'Connor, M.C.
Financial Secretary and Member for Finance—J. F. G. Troughton, C.M.G., M.B.E.
Chief Native Commissioner and Member for African Affairs—P. Wyn Harris, M.B.E.
Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources—F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, C.M.G.
Deputy Chief Secretary and Member for Education—C. H. Thornley.
Member for Health and Local Government—C. E. Mortimer, C.B.E.

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Nominated Official Members

A. Hope-Jones (*Secretary for Commerce and Industry*).
Dr. N. M. MacLennan (*Director of Medical Services*).
R. Patrick, E.D. (*Director of Education*).
J. B. Hobson (*Solicitor General*).
N. F. S. Andrews, O.B.E. (*Deputy Financial Secretary*).
E. M. Hyde-Clarke, M.B.E. (*Labour Commissioner*).
S. Gillett (*Director of Agriculture*).
Sir Godfrey Rhodes (*Special Commissioner for Public Works*).
G. J. Robbins (*Commissioner of Lands, Mines and Surveys*).

European Elected Members

M. Blundell (*Rift Valley*).
S. V. Cooke (*Coast*).
G. M. Edye (*Nyanza*).
D. Q. Erskine (*Nairobi South*).
W. B. Havelock (*Kiambu*).
J. G. H. Hopkins, O.B.E. (*Aberdare*).
Major A. G. Keyser, D.S.O. (*Trans Nzoia*).
L. R. Maconochie-Welwood (*Uasin Gishu*).
W. G. D. H. Nicol (*Mombasa*).
Lady Shaw (*Ukamba*).
E. A. Vasey, C.M.G. (*Nairobi North*).

Indian Elected Members

C. B. Madan (*Central Area*).
I. E. Nathoo (*Central Area*).
A. Pritam (*Western Area*).
A. B. Patel, C.M.G. (*Eastern Area*).
Dr. M. A. Rana, M.B.E. (*Eastern Area*).

Arab Elected Member

Shariff Mohamed Abdulla Shatry.

Nominated Unofficial Members

African Interssts—J. J. K. Arap Chemallan ; J. Jeremiah ; E. W. Mathu ; B. A. Ohanga.
Arab Interests—Sheikh Said Seif bin Salim.

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Belgium—M. de Vlieger (*Consul General, Nairobi*); Mr. J. S. de Haaf (*Secretary, Nairobi*).

China—The care of Chinese affairs is temporarily under the jurisdiction of Mr. Shih Chao-Ying (*Consul General at Johannesburg*).

Czechoslovakia—The Consular District of Mr. Karel Vanek (*Consul General of Czechoslovakia in London*), includes all Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territies.

Denmark—P. E. Andersen (*Royal Danish Consul, Nairobi*) (*Box* 412) ; Mr. Ole Beyer (*Vice-Consul*) ; Major W. Read, M.C., is in charge of Danish Consular Affairs in Mombasa (*Dalgety and Co.*).

France—Mons. Amedee Beaulieux (*Consul, Nairobi*) ; Mons. Roux (*Vice-Consul*) ; Mons. Paul Benazeth (*Consular Agent, Mombasa*).

Finland—Finnish Political Representative, London.

Greece—N. Georgiadas (*Hon. Greek Consul for Uganda and Kenya, residing Kampala, Uganda*).

Italy—Count Renato Della Chiesa D'Isasca (*Italian Government Representative, Hove Court Hotel, Nairobi*).

Netherlands—W. J. Zwart (*Acting Consul, Mombasa*).

Norway—Mr. Wm. Reginald Hessett Austin (*Royal Consul, Mombasa*).

Poland—Mons. Albert Morski, Polish Consul-General in London, with jurisdiction including British Colonial Territories with the exception of Cyprus and Palestine.

Portugal—Senhor Jose Leopoldo Lopes de Neiva (*Consul at Nairobi*) ; Senhor Roque Felix Dias (*Vice-Consul, Mombasa*).

Sweden—A. E. H. Bursell (*Hon. Vice-Consul, Nairobi*) (*Box* 485) ; Swedish Consul General (*Pretoria*).

Switzerland—H. Tanner (*Consul, Tanga*) (*Box* 102) ; W. Diener (*Chancellor, Tanga*) ; Ernest Belart (*Vice-Consul, Nairobi*) (*Court Chambers*).

Turkey—Mr. Halil Ali Ramazanoglu (Consul General of Turkey at London, with jurisdiction including British Colonies with the exception of Cyprus).

United States of America—Robert M. Taylor (*Consul, Nairobi*) ; Elmer E. Yelton, Robert B. Houghton, Earle J. Richey, Elester P. Taylor, William J. Bushwaller (*Vice-Consuls, Nairobi*) ; Mr. L. Armstrong (*Consul, Mombasa*); Mr. Edward W. Mulcany, Mr. J. Cudd Brown (*Vice-Consuls, Mombasa*).

Union of South Africa—Col. R. Campbell-Ross, D.S.O., O.B.E. (*Commissioner*) (*P.O. Box* 624, *Nairobi*).

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Out of Africa, by K. Blixen. Putnam, 1939, 5*s*.

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Race and Politics in Kenya, by E. Huxley and M. Perham. Faber & Faber, 1944, 12*s*. 6*d*.

The Social Institutions of the Kipsigis, by J. G. Peristiany.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Notes

The scales shown are those in force before the introduction of the new scales as a result of the E.A. Salaries Commission Report.

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir Philip Euen Mitchell, G.C.M.G., M.C. £5,000 and duty allowance £2,500; allowance as High Commissioner for Transport, £1,000.

Private Secretary—Wing Cdr. J. R. Irving Bell. £775; allowances, £150.

Aide-de-Camp—Vacant. £600; allowances £100.

Administration

Secretariat

Chief Secretary and Member for Development—J. D. Rankine, C.M.G. £2,600.

Financial Secretary and Member for Finance—J. F. G. Troughton, M.B.E. £2,150.

Chief Native Commissioner—P. Wyn Harris. M.B.E. £1,950.

Deputy Chief Secretary—C. H. Thornley. £2.150.

Secretary for Commerce and Industry—A. Hope-Jones. £2,000.

Administrative Secretary—C. H. Gormley, O.B.E. £1,775.

Director of Establishments—C. H. Hartwell. £1,850.

Deputy Financial Secretary—N. F. S. Andrews, O.B.E. £1,635.

Assistant Chief Secretary—L. A. Weaving. £1,435.

Assistant Secretary for Commerce and Industry—H. L. Adams. £1,435.

Assistant Financial Secretary—W. Padley, O.B.E. £1,435.

Chief Establishment Officer—R. C. M. Wood. £1,335.

Establishment Officers—A. C. M. Hingley; J. B. Gould; R. L. B. Perkins.

Assistant Secretaries—T. M. Loudon; J. L. H. Webster; M. N. Evans; P. M. Gordon; V. A. Maddison; K. M. S. Mackenzie. £970–1,320.

Assistant Secretary (Female)—Miss M. M. Balch. £776–1,056.

Clerk to Legislative Council—A. M. Wilkie. £970–1,320.

Provincial Administration

Provincial Commissioners—K. L. Hunter, O.B.E.; D. L. Morgan, M.B.E.; E. R. St. A. Davies; A. C. M. Mullins; R. G. Turnbull. £1,775.

Senior District Commissioners—Colonel E. L. B. Anderson, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*seconded to African Settlement and Land Utilization Board*), H. E. Lambert, O.B.E. £1,535.

Deputy Provincial Commissioners—G. R. B. Brown; P. F. Foster; E. H. Windley. £1,1435.

Officer-in-Charge, Masai—E. A. Sweatman, £1,435.

District Officers—C. A. Cornell; Sir H. G. Elphinstone; W. A. Perreau; R. T. Lambert; Capt. D. H. Wickham; H. G. Gregory Smith (*seconded to British Guiana*); P. J. de Bromhead; H. A. Carr; R. D. F. Ryland; A. A. M. Lawrence; R. J. C. Howes, M.B.E.; J. H. Flynn; L. E. Whitehouse; W. H. Hale; C. F. Atkins; J. W. Cusack; J. H. Lewis (*seconded to African Settlement and Land Utilization Board*); P. S. Osborne; N. F. Kennaway; D. O'Hagan; C. H. Williams; C. M. Johnson; M. E. W. North; E. J. A. Leslie (*seconded as Ag. Registrar o Co-operative Societies*); R. O. Hennings (*seconded as Asst. Secretary to the Member for Agriculture*); R. A. Wilkinson; J. B. Sinclair-Lockhart; K. M. Cowley; J. K. R. Thorp; J. A. H. Wolff; J. L. H. Webster (*seconded to Secretariat*); R. E. Wainwright; F. W. Goodbody; W. F. Coutts, M.B.E.; D. W. Hall (*seconded as Personal Assistant to the Chief Native Commissioner*); T. G. Askwith (*seconded as Municipal Native Affairs Officer*); W. F. P. Kelley; G. C. M. Dowson; A. C. C. Swann; F. D. Homan; J. D. Stringer; J. B. Carson; H. J. Simpson; P. W. Low; G. A. Skipper; M. N. Evans (*seconded to Secretariat*); J. W. Howard; F. A. Lloyd; A. M. Wilkie (*seconded to Secretariat*); P. G. Tait; D. C. Kennedy; M. M. Smith, D. G. Christie-Miller; P. H. Brown; C. Campbell; W. N. B. Loudon; J. Pinney; T. A. Watts; R. A. M. Birkett; R. S. Winser; T. J. F. Gavaghan; A. J. Stevens; F. P. B. Derrick; A. F. Holford Walker; A. C. Loggin; A. D. Shireff; R. H. Symes-Thompson; J. A. Gardner; T. M. Loudon (*seconded to Secretariat*); P. M. Gordon (*seconded to Secretariat*;) The Hon. H. A. C. Howard; G. M. Hector; P. D. McEntee; L. F. G. Pritchard; J. H. Candler; G. J. Ellerton; R. G. Brayne-Nicholls; N. G. Hardy; A. D. Galton Fenzie; P. E. S. Walters; R. C. Mills; P. M. Brothers; D. J. Penwill; G. E. Noad; O. E. B. Hughes; A. C. Small; P. Crichton; V. A. Maddison (*seconded to Secretariat*); P. M. Hughes, M.B.E.; T. Neil; F. R. Wilson; A. B. Simpson; E. W. M. Magor; D. W. A. Stone; P. J. H. Barker; J. F. D. Buttery; J. A. Cumber; J. J. de G. Delmege; B. G. Kinloch; D. M. Craib, M.C.; C. P. Chevenix-Trench; K. M. S. Mackenzie (*seconded to Secretariat*); P. D. Abrams; W. F. Pollock-Morris; P. J. Browning; M. R. S. Mackay, D.F.C.; D. L. V. Hodge; G. N. Hampson; C. J. Denton; K. B. Keith; L. D. A. Baron; E. C. Eggins; H. C. F. Wilks. £550–1,320.

Accountant General

Accountant General—H. J. Webster, C.B.E. £1,650.

Assistant Accountant General—R. W. Smith. £1,335.

Senior Accountants—G. E. Bowles (£780); D. Cuthbert (£780). £550–1,230.

Accountants—G. B. Harvey; R. Miller; H. C. O'Brien; B. A. Pickering; H. G. Watkins; A. F. C. Barnwell (£525); H. P. Cinnamond (£550); J. A. R. Edwards (£550). £550–1,230.

African Information Services

Manager—G. G. S. Hutchinson. £1,335.

Press Liaison Officer—H. C. E. Downes. £1,335.

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AGRICULTURE

Director of Agriculture—S. Gillett. £1,850.
Deputy Director—G. M. Roddan. £1,535.
Chief Research Officer—G. J. L. Burton, M.C., (*seconded to European Settlement Board*). £1,335.
Assistant Director—W. O. Sunman. £1,335.
Agrarian Development Officer—W. L. Watt, M.B.E. £1,435.
Senior Agricultural Officers—P. C. Chambers; M. H. Grieve; R. E. T. Hobbs; N. Humphrey (*seconded to African Settlement and Land Utilisation Board*); J. T. Moon. £585–1,320.
Senior Agricultural Officer (Pasture Research)—D. C. Edwards. £585–1,320.
Agricultural Officers—E. W. Gaddum; £372–840. M. A. Barrett; E. Bellis; L. H. Brown; G. S. Cowley, D.F.C.; G. Gamble; T. H. Jackson; P. A. Jones; A. F. Nichols; F. H. Ormerod; A. E. Pound; G. B. Rattray; A. Storrar; A. W. Thompson; R. O. Williams; F. B. Wilson, M.B.E.; E. C. M. Green; E. S. Porter; G. R. Henderson. £585–1,320.
Principal, Egerton School of Agriculture—J. E. P.

COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION BOARD

Chairman—W. N. Dolton. £920.

CUSTOMS

(*See under East Africa High Commission.*)

DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY

Chairman—J. D. Rankine, C.M.G.
Secretary—C. M. Deverell, O.B.E. £1,100.
Consulting Engineer—Colonel W. H. Evans. £3,250.
Town Planning Adviser—H. T. Dyer. £1,100.
Architect—C. T. Mitchell.

EDUCATION

(*Administration*)

Director of Education—R. Patrick. £1,850.
Deputy Director of Education—W. J. D. Wadley. £1,535.
Chief Inspector of Schools—B. A. Astley. £1,385.
Assistant Director of Education—Miss M.

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ERRATUM

The note regarding salary scales on page 198 should be deleted.

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Office of the Member for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources

Member for Agriculture—Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, C.M.G., M.C. £2,150.
Secretary to the Member for Agriculture—J. H. Ingham, M.B.E. £1,435.
Assistant Secretary to the Member for Agriculture—R. O. Hennings. £970–£1,320.

European Settlement

Commissioner for European Settlement—G. R. B. Brown. £1,100 plus £100 personal.
Settlement Officer—G. J. L. Burton, M.C. £1,000 plus £100 personal.

African Settlement

Commissioner for African Land Utilisation and Settlement—E. L. B. Anderson, C.B.E., D.S.O. £1,200.
Executive Officer—J. H. Lewis. £880–920.
Senior Agricultural Officer—N. Humphrey. £840.

AUDIT

Director of Audit—W. P. Nason. £1,800.
Deputy Director of Audit—R. Rodway. £1,435.
Senior Auditors—K. A. W. Johnson, W. E. Evans, G. C. Cowan. £1,095–1,230.
Auditors and Assistant Auditors—G. J. Grantham, G. C. Jarvis, R. I. Guthrie, K. R. Cook, M.B.E., W. A. Marshall, P. K. Bond, J. Wood. £550–1,050.

European Education

Headmaster, Prince of Wales School—P. Fletcher. £1,335.
Education Officers (Male)—R. Hunter; E. G. A. Atkinson; R. H. Barton; W. N. Cheadle; A. H. David; J. R. Forrest; Rev. J. Gillett; R. H. James; W. Read Salmon; J. H. Stewart; J. Woods; E. J. Clarke; B. D. Spencer; A. K. Fyfe; H. E. Watson; F. H. Goldsmith; C. M. Taylor; G. C. Knight; O. T. Davies; E. M. Cobb; E. J. Boase; J. E. Duff; W. J. H. Liversidge; Rev. I. J. McCulloch; N. R. Chadwick; P. G. Brown; J. N. Pearson-Walmsley; F. Gillroy; M. Sim; D. S. Jammie; H. P. Lamont. £550–1,140.
Principal, Kenya High School—Miss J. M. A. Stott. £1,068.
Education Officers (Female)—Miss A. E. Chase, M.B.E.; Miss L. M. Eden; Miss E. A. Ford; Miss A. K. Harding; Miss J. Harnett; Miss A. M. Ingram; Miss V. M. McLean; Miss M. E. Biddle; Miss M. A. Taylor; Miss D. P. Cashmore; Miss R. Harnett; Miss V. B. M. Raw; Miss C. M. Richardson; Miss Hastings; Miss Anderson; Miss River; Miss J. Harnett; Miss H. J. Richardson; Miss E. M. Yonge; Miss Ca. Vicolle; Miss E. A. Blundell; Miss D. M. Watkins; Miss M. M. G. Thomson; Miss D. P. Cashmore. £496–912.

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Indian Education

Principal, Indian Male Training Centre—E. I. Gledhill. £550–1,140.
Education Officer (Male)—E. K. Light. £550–1,140.
Principal, Training College for Indian Women—Miss N. M. H. Stapley. £948–1,056.
Principals (Female)—Government Indian Girls' School—
Mrs. C. H. Lincoln ; Miss M. E. Paine. £948–1056.
Education Officer (Female)—Miss M. E. Churchill. £496–912.

Arab Education

Principal, Arab Boys' School—C. C. Ricketts, £550–1,140.
Education Officers (Male)—I. C. H. Freeman ; T. M. Sharrad ; A. J. Raymer. £550–1,140.

African Education

Principals, Teacher Training Colleges—Rev. R. A. Lockhart ; S. C. Western. £1,185–1,320.
Principal, Training Centre for African Women—Miss G. A. Hamnett.
Education Officers (Male)—A. F. Bull ; H. A. W. Chapman ; W. W. Lewis-Jones ; H. T. Woodhouse ; E. S. Cooper ; R. A. Lake ; J. L. Crawford ; R. G. Travers ; A. M. Wallace ; J. L. Porter ; H. R. Day ; W. N. Cheadle ; C. W. Jackman ; J. W. Popkin ; G. E. Perrin ; T. Bateman. £550–1,140.
Education Officer (Female)—Miss N. P. Hockley ; Miss Hamnett. £496–912.

FORESTRY

Conservator of Forests—J. C. Rammell. £1,635
Senior Assistant Conservators of Forests—R. M. Graham ; C. W. Elliot, M.C. £550–£1,320.
Assistant Conservators of Forests—E. J. Honore ; D. G. B. Leakey ; R. V. H. Porter ; J. T. Templer. £480–720. W. E. M. Logan ; J. R. B. Angus ; J. E. Cobby ; J. P. W. Logie ; K. Sargent ; J. B. Smart. £550–£1,320.

GAME

Game Warden—Capt. A. T. A. Ritchie, O.B.E., M.C. £1,385.
Senior Assistant Game Warden—L. D. E. F. Vesey-Fitzgerald, M.B.E. £945–1,085.
Fish Warden—H. Copley. £945–1,085.

HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Member for Health and Local Government—C. E. Mortimer C.B.E. £2,150.
Secretary, Health and Local Government—T. C. Colchester (*seconded from Administration*). £1,435.
Local Government Inspector—J. B. Witherick. £830–1,140.
Executive Officer European Hospital Authority—H. L. Steel. £750.

IMMIGRATION

Principal Immigration Officer—J. A. Palfreman. £1,100.
Deputy Principal Immigration Officer—J. G. Carter. £880–1,000.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—Sir Barclay Nihil, Kt.B., K.C., M.C. £2,700.
Puisne Judges—R. S. Thacker, K.C. ; T. D. M. Bartley ; P. J. Bourke ; M. C. N. de Lestang. £1,850.
Resident Magistrates—C. P. Connell ; D. D. J. Coffey ; R. H. Keatinge ; M. D. Lyon ; R. A. Campbell ; H. G. Sherrin ; E. R. Harley ; W. S. Wright ; I. R. Gillespie ; A. A. L. Cram, M.C. ; W. H. Goudie. £865–1,320.
Registrar of Supreme Court and Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa—D. F. Shaylor. £1,185–1,320.

LABOUR

Labour Commissioner—E. M. Hyde-Clarke, M.B.E. £1,775.
Deputy Labour Commissioner—F. W. Carpenter. £1,435.
Medical Specialist—G. Dru Drury. £1,335–1,435.
Trade Union and Labour Officer—J. Patrick. £900–1,020.
Registrar of Natives—A. T. Wise. £840–960.
Principal Labour Officer—A. H. Kneller. £690–£1,320.
Senior Labour Officers—M. P. Byers, C. W. Howard, W. O. Townsend. £690–1,320.

LANDS, MINES AND SURVEYS DEPARTMENT

Commissioner for Lands, Mines and Surveys—G. J. Robbins. £1,750.

Lands

Assistant Commissioner (Lands)—J. A. Rice. £1,485.
Assistant Land Officer—G. H. W. Annells. £970–1,140.
Principal Registrar of Titles—E. B. Lloyd. £1,185–1,320.
Registrars of Titles—J. E. Jardin ; *C. G. Usher. £550–1,050.

Mines

Assistant Commissioner (Mines)—W. D. Harverson. £1,485.
Senior Geologist—W. Pulfrey. £690–1,320.
Geologists—A. Huddleston ; J. J. Schoemann.
Chemist and Assayer—W. P. Horne. £690–1,320.
Inspector of Mines—B. W. Harding. £655–1,320.

Surveys

Assistant Commissioner (Surveys)—H. A. Stamers-Smith. £1,485.
Assistant Director—H. C. Long. £1,335.
District Surveyor—C. A. A. Hime. £550–1,320.
Staff Surveyors—M. L. T. Maingay ; R. J. Butler; R. Congreve ; G. V. Ashton ; P. B. Finn ; C. G. Fannin ; B. B. Whitaker ; J. W. Loxton. £550–1,320.

LEGAL

Attorney-General—K. K. O'Connor, M.C. £2,150.
Solicitor-General—J. B. Hobson. £1,635.
Legal Draughtsman—H. E. Stacey. £1,435.
Crown Counsel—J. H. S. Todd ; A. F. Holland ; A. G. Lowe. £865–1,320.
Legal Assistant—J. S. Templeton. £715–960.

MEDICAL

Director of Medical Services—N. M. Maclennan. £1,950.
Deputy Directors of Medical Services—K. A. T. Martin ; C. R. Philip, O.B.E. £1,635.
Assistant Director of Medical Services—R. S. McElroy. £1,150.
Senior Medical Officers—W. Wilkinson ; W. H. Smith ; G. S. Hale ; E. A. Trim ; H. N. Turner ; R. McFiggans ; A. McK. Fleming. £1,485.

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Senior Specialist (Surgical)—C. V. Braimbridge, M.V.O. £1,585.
Specialist (Surgical)—J. F. Jarvis. £1,385–1,485.
Specialist (Ophthalmic)—R. J. Harley-Mason. £1,385–1,485.
Specialist (Anaesthetist)—J. A. Carman. £1,385–1,485.
Specialist (Senior Parasitologist)—Vacant. £1,395–1,485.
Specialist (Medical)—F. J. Wright. £1,385–1,485.
Specialist (Psychiatrist)—J. C. D. Carothers. £1,385–1,485.

Medical Officers

Note.—‡ £865–1,320.
‡J. H. Bartlett.
‡W. L. Barton.
A. H. Barwell.
‡G. G. Bisley.
‡D. M. Blomfield.
‡P. L. Candler.
‡C. Cachia.
‡D. W. F. Charlton.
‡J. H. H. Chataway.
‡E. M. Clark.
‡G. C. Cochrane.
‡E. de M. Commell.
‡J. K. Craig.
‡C. W. Davies.
‡R. G. Davies.
‡N. R. E. Fendall.
‡H. C. Foster.
‡S. R. S. Godkin.
‡G. M. Gorrie.
‡E. O. C. Grattan.
‡B. P. Harris.
‡W. S. Haynes.
‡R. R. Henderson.
‡W. G. Kerr.
‡W. H. Kirkaldy-Willis.
‡W. E. Lawes.
‡J. M. Liston (*seconded as D.M.S., Sarawak*).
‡J. Littlejohn.
‡T. L. W. McCullagh.
‡D. H. Mackay.
‡E. H. Murcott.
‡W. H. G. Patton.
‡C. S. Pitt.
‡P. G. Preston.
‡E. P. Rigby.
‡A. R. Sandford.
‡A. C. B. Singleton.
‡H. Stott.
‡A. J. Walker.
‡H. G. Waters.
‡W. Waterson.
H. O. Watkins-Pichford.
‡R. H. Wiseman.

Matron-in-Chief—Miss M. V. Todrick. £850.
Matrons (2), Grade II,—Miss K. R. Jardine; Miss I. M. Nicholson. £730.
Nursing Sisters (74)—£460–700.
Chief Health Inspector—J. S. Stirton. £840–1,000.
Assistant Director of Laboratory Services—R. M. Dowdeswell. £1,485.
Pathologists—G. L. Timms; E. R. N. Cooke. £865–1,320.
Biochemist—D. Harvey. £585–1,320.
Entomologists—J. C. McMahon. £585–1,320.
Parasitologist—R. B. Hersch. £865–1,320.

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—C. H. Ward, O.B.E. £1,850.
Deputy Commissioner of Police—S. L. Vincent. £1,535.
Senior Superintendent (Finance)—Captain C. S. Littlefair. £1,095–1,230.
Senior Superintendents—D. D. M. McGoun. £840–40–920. A. W. Riggs, M.B.E. £880–40–1,000. E. K. Laws; K. T. M. Holmes; K. Cleland, M.B.E. £1,185–1,320.
Superintendents—W. M. G. Sandwith; W. R. B. Pugh; A. C. Thomas; C. Penfold; D. A. C. Swayne; J. A. Sweeney. £550–1,140.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

(*See under East Africa High Commission*)

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Government Printer—G. H. Braithwaite, O.B.E. £1,450.
Assistant Government Printer—T. L. Peet. £970–1,140.

PRISONS

Commissioner of Prisons—G. H. Heaton. £1,535.
Assistant Commissioner—B. B. Donald. £1,140–£1,230.
Inspector of Approved Schools—D. C. Camerson. £1,140–1,230.
Superintendents—V. de V. Allen, J. H. Daly, Capt. J. H. Frank, M.C.; A. P. Manley; F. A. Martin, M.C. £550–1,025.
Superintendent, Grade I Approved Schools—E. B. Dove. £550–£1,025.
Probation Officer, Grade I—W. R. Elliott. £550–£1,025.

PUBLIC WORKS

Special Commissioner for Public Works—Sir Godfrey Rhodes. £1,850.
Assistant Director of Public Works—R. L. Ashcroft Jones. £1,535
Road Engineer—£1,535. J. Fleming. £1,300, personal.
Hydraulic Engineer—A. E. M. Tetley. £1,535 (£315, personal allowance).
Deputy Hydraulic Engineer—H. E. Carrick. £1,185–1,320.
Structural Engineer—W. D. Arnot. £655–1,320.
Materials Engineer (Roads)—F. S. Strongman. £1,185–1,320.
Quantity Surveyor and Contracts Officer—G. R. Thomas. £1,185–1,320.
Chief Accountant—L. P. John. £1,140–1,320.
Chief Storekeeper—W. A. Morrison, M.B.E. £960–1,080.
Mechanical Engineer and Transport Officer—J. I. Moore (£1,000 personal). £1,185–1,320.
Engineer Hydrologist—F. Grundy, M.C. £1,185–1,320.
Engineer Geologist—W. H. Reeve (£880–40–1,000 personal). £690–1,320.
Executive Engineers, Grade I—H. H. Facey; C. D. Graham; W. J. Deal; T. V. Garland. £1,000. Grade II—D. B. O'Shea; G. S. Cullen; G. A. N. Starmans. £655–1,320.
Architect—L. Bintley. £1,385.

Development and Reconstruction Staff

Superintendent Engineer (Buildings)—D. B. Mills. £1,300.
Surveyor of Works—A. E. Wevill. £1,000.
Deputy Road Engineer—C. F. Armstrong. £880–40–1,000.

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Construction Engineers (Roads)—M. C. Rhodes (£1,200 personal); F. L. D. Woolterton (£1,200 personal); O. Fayle. £880–40–1,000.
Executive Engineers, Grade I (Hydraulic Branch)—B. R. C. Koch; H. H. Aldwinckle. £880–40–1,000.
Executive Engineer, Grade II (Hydraulic Branch)—G. J. S. Turner. £660–30–840 (£1,000 personal).
Senior Engineer Geologist—S. Stock. £880–40–1,000.

MacKinnon Road Project

Resident Engineer—W. A. Shephard. £1,200–1,500.
District Engineer—H. G. Follenfant. £1,200–1,300.
Mechanical Engineer—E. N. Millar. £1,000.
Engineers (Roads)—D. G. H. Gardner, £600; W. T. Oliver, £880.

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

(*See under East Africa High Commission.*)

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

Registrar-General, Public Trustee and Official Receiver—H. V. Anderson. £1,450.
Assistant Registrar-General, and Deputy to Public Trustee and Official Receiver—D. J. Coward. £760–1,140.

VETERINARY

Director of Veterinary Services—E. Beaumont. £1,850.
Deputy Director of Veterinary Services (Field Services)—R. A. Hammond. £1,535.
Deputy Director of Veterinary Services (Native Field Services)—D. E. Faulkner. £1,535.
Chief Veterinary Research Officer—H. S. Purchase.
Senior Veterinary Officers—F. W. Aston; K. D. S. MacOwan; E. P. Rice. £865–1,320.
Veterinary Officers—B. Bagenal; T. G. Chamberlain; A. E. Dorman; M. P. Ford; C. R. Holmes; R. W. E. Lewis; W. S. Luke; R. M. S. Neave; P. T. Preston; F. G. Waddington; J. F. Hart. £865–1,320.
Veterinary Research Officers—J. Anderson, £600–720–840—5 years to 920; M. J. Fitzpatrick; S. E. Piercy. £865–£1,320.
Entomologist—Vacant. £585–1,320.
Bacteriologist—Vacant. £585–1,320.
Zoologist—Miss B. L. Duthy. £468–1,056.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

SITUATION AND AREA

The colony of the Leeward Islands, with a total area of 422 square miles, consists of a number of islands belonging partly to the chain of the Lesser Antilles and partly (the Virgin Islands group) to the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles. The islands of Antigua, Barbuda, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis and Montserrat form a fairly compact group between the 61st and 63rd degree of west longitude and around the 17th degree of north latitude; but Anguilla, Sombrero, and still more the Virgins group (Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, etc.), lie apart to the north and north-west.

St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat form part of the volcanic chain of the Lesser Antilles, whilst Antigua and Barbuda form part of the eastern sedimentary series of the same chain.

Politically the colony is divided into four Presidencies:—Antigua (with Barbuda), St. Christopher and Nevis (with Anguilla), Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. These have been united and separated at various times in their history, and were finally federated in 1871 by Imperial Act 34 and 35 Vict., cap. 107. Sombrero was added to the colony by Order-in-Council under the Colonial Boundaries Act on the 10th August, 1904, being attached to the Virgin Islands Presidency, and later transferred to St. Christopher and Nevis.

On 1st January, 1940, Dominica, which had been a presidency of the colony of the Leeward Islands, was separated and became a colony of the Windward Islands.

CLIMATE

The climate of the islands varies, but is usually dry and fairly healthy. Antigua is subject to drought, and has an average rainfall of about 45 inches; St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat have average rainfalls of from 50 to 60 inches. The mean temperature is about 80°, with but a slight range. The Virgin Islands are cooler. The hot season is from May to October; the rainy season from August to January.

POPULATION

The total population at the 1946 census was 108,000, being a decreae of 14,242 on that of 1921. The estimated population on 31st December, 1947, was 109,274.

The most important towns are St. John (Antigua), 11,000; Basseterre (St. Kitts), 12,000.

HISTORY

The islands were discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, in 1493, and became British during the 17th century. Particulars of their subsequent history will be found in the separate articles, but it may here be mentioned that they have been from the first associated politically as well as geographically. They were all colonised from St. Kitts as centre, all included in the Carlisle grant, and possessed a common Legislature as far back as the reign of William and Mary. The General Legislature met for the last time in 1798, when it passed a highly humane slave amelioration Act, which was allowed; a Catholic Emancipation Act, and an Act repealing the duty on exports of 4½ per cent. for the benefit of the English exchequer—both of which were disallowed. An attempt was made by Sir William Colebrook in 1837 to revive the General Legislature, and though the attempt was regarded unfavourably in some quarters, and the Legislature never actually met, yet the right to revive it was clear, and there is no doubt that the Act of 1871, the passing of which was largely due to the energy and activity of Sir Benjamin Pine, is no more than a revival of the ancient constitution of the islands. The Presidencies of St. Kitts and Nevis, with Anguilla and their respective dependencies, were united into one Presidency by the Federal Act No. 2 of 1882.

CONSTITUTION

By "The Leeward Islands Act, 1871" one Executive Council and a legislative body styled "The General Legislative Council," under one Governor, were constituted for the five (now

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four) presidencies. The General Legislative Council consists of nine official members and nine unofficial members. Of the unofficial members three are elected from among the Island Council of Antigua, three from the Island Council of St. Christopher and Nevis, one of whom shall at the time of election be resident in Nevis, and two from the Island Council of Montserrat. These members must be and continue to be members of their respective island councils and are elected to the General Legislative Council for a period of three years. As there is no island council in the Virgin Islands, an unofficial member is appointed by the Governor, under Section 9 of the Leeward Islands Act, to represent that Presidency, but whenever such an appointment is made the Governor must under the provisions of the said section, appoint a person holding office under the Government of the Colony, and approved by the Secretary of State, to be an official member of the said Council. The official members are the Governor, the person for the time being performing the duties of Colonial Secretary, the holder of the substantive appointment of Administrator of Antigua, the holder of the substantive appointment of Administrator of St. Christopher and Nevis, the person for the time being lawfully performing the duties of Attorney General, the holder of the substantive appointment of Commissioner of Montserrat, the holder of the substantive appointment of Commissioner of the Virgin Islands, and the person for the time being lawfully performing the duties of Federal Treasurer.

The Legislative Council has concurrent legislative powers with the local legislatures on certain subjects specified in the Act, such as matters of property, mercantile and criminal law, air, the law relating to status, the maintenance of a general police force and a common convict establishment, quarantine, postal and telegraph affairs, currency, audit, weights and measures, education, and the care of lunatics, all matters relating to immigration, copyright and patents, and its own constitution and procedure. Any island legislature is, in addition, competent to declare other matters to be within the competency of the general legislature. Any island enactment on such subjects is void if repugnant to an enactment of the general legislature, or may at any time be repealed or altered by one.

The Council meets at least once a year, at a place notified by proclamation, and no Council lasts more than three years. The session usually lasts for about one week.

The expenses of the federal establishments are voted by the Council, and apportioned among the Presidencies.

The Council has power to alter its constitution by an ordinary act, to be reserved for the King's pleasure, and the King has power, by Order-in-Council, at any time to include any other West Indian Island in the federation, upon joint addresses from the legislative body of such island, and from the Council, on such terms and conditions in each case as are in the addresses expressed. This power has not actually been exercised, and the inclusion in the Colony of Sombrero, which had no legislative body, was effected as above mentioned under a different act. Constitutional changes involving the electoral principle with unofficial majorities in the Presidential Councils came into being in 1937.

Antigua is the seat of government of the Leeward Islands and the residence of the Governor.

Education

The system of elementary education is denominational in Montserrat and the Virgin Islands, the various denominations being Anglicans, Methodists and Roman Catholics. In the other presidencies elementary education is provided by the Government. On 31st December, 1948, there were 99 aided and Government schools in the colony. The clergy of the various denominations are granted facilities for giving religious instruction during school hours to the children of their respective churches. During the year 1947 the cost of elementary education in the Colony was £70,000.

In 1945, the undenominational schools operated by the Anglican and Methodist authorities were taken over by the Government.

School fees have now been abolished in all public elementary schools throughout the colony. The schools are required to receive all children applying for admission. Grants-in-aid are refused to superfluous or inefficient schools. In the 99 aided and Government schools there were enrolled on 31st December, 1947, 29,000 children, with a daily average attendance of 23,500. For secondary education there are Government grammar schools for boys in St. Kitts, and for boys and girls in Montserrat, private grammar schools for boys in Antigua, private girls' high schools in Antigua and St. Kitts, and private mixed schools in Antigua, Nevis and St. Kitts (convent).

The standard of the secondary schools is the Cambridge School Certificate.

There is a training college for female teachers in Antigua (under the control of the Moravian Church).

Civil Service

A system of grading civil service clerks has been established throughout the colony. The pay assigned to the several grades is as follows :—

Junior clerks—£120–£10–£150–£15–£250.
Senior clerks—£260–£20–£320.
Principals—£350–£25–£425.

A cost of living allowance is paid on salaries up to £800 per annum as follows ;

20 per cent. on the first £100.
10 per cent. on the second £100.
5 per cent. on the third £100.

Communication

Shipping

The following steamship lines serve the Colony :—

Canadian National Steamships, fortnightly from Canada, proceeding to Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana and return.

The Alcoa Steamship Co., about once every two weeks from Canada call at St. Kitts, Antigua and Montserrat, proceeding to French West Indies, Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad, etc.

There are no passenger opportunities from the Colony to U.K. direct and consequently more holidays are being spent in Canada.

Air

An air mail service operated by Pan American Airways calls daily at Antigua from Miami (U.S.A.) via Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo and Porto Rico, proceeding to Trinidad, Georgetown (British Guiana) and Paramaribo (Dutch Guiana) and returns, also daily, in the opposite direction.

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An air mail service operated by British West Indian Airways (from Trinidad, Barbados and Jamaica) calls at Antigua and St. Kitts twice weekly.

Posts and Telegraphs

Mails with Great Britain are exchanged via New York, occasionally via Barbados, and sometimes direct from Antigua, and direct with Canada, the United States and the British West Indies.

Mails are also exchanged by air with the places served by the Pan American Airways and British West Indian Airways, and with Great Britain and Canada via Miami, U.S.A.

There are 46 post offices in the colony and the rates of postage are as follows:—

Inland—Letters, 1*d.* for the first 2 oz., ½*d.* per additional 2 oz.; post cards, ½*d.*

British Empire, Egypt and Tangier.—Letters, 2*d.* for the first oz., 1*d.* per additional oz.; post cards, 1*d.*

Other Places.—Letters, 3*d.* for the first oz., 1½*d.* per additional oz.; post cards, 1*d.*

All Places.—Printed matter, ½*d.* per 2 oz.; "small packets," 5*d.* up to 10 oz.; 1*d.* for every additional 2 oz.

Parcel post despatches are exchanged with Great Britain via Barbados, Canada and New York and direct with Canada, the United States and British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, Guadeloupe and dependencies, and the Dutch West Indies, and via London or New York to other countries.

British Imperial postal orders are issued and paid in the colony and money orders are exchanged direct with Great Britain, Canada, the United States and British West Indian colonies.

Telephone systems are maintained by the Government in Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat.

Telegraph communication is maintained by means of wireless operated by Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Ltd., there being stations at Antigua and St. Kitts, all of which communicate with one another and with Barbados for telegrams to the United Kingdom, Canada, North America, etc. There is also a wireless station in Montserrat maintained by the Colonial Government but operated by the company.

The wireless stations at Antigua and St. Kitts are also owned and operated by Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Ltd. A coast station is also maintained at St. Kitts for communication with ships at sea.

This company also maintains a wireless telephone service connecting Antigua, St. Kitts and Montserrat to the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America, and the other British West Indian Colonies.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£	£	£
1940	688,905	796,674	365,427	354,702
1941	802,232	957,476	413,105	368,786
1942	832,613	644,519	480,347	474,679
1943	976,182	827,599	526,171	409,897
1944	No statistics available.		550,000	450,000
1945	1,200,000	950,000	625,000	570,000
1946	1,500,000	1,100,000	700,000	620,000
1947	2,000,000	1,600,000	750,000	720,000

CURRENCY AND BANKING

The usual currency is British silver and B.W.I. dollars. A few British and United States gold coins being occasionally met with. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Ltd., and the Royal Bank of Canada have branches in Antigua and St. Kitts, and the latter bank has a branch in Montserrat. In Nevis and the Virgin Islands there are no banks.

Government savings banks have been established in all the Presidencies.

	Total Deposits on 31st December, 1947.	Number of Depositors on 31st December, 1947.
	£	
Antigua	135,000	9,300
St. Kitts and Nevis ..	58,000	1,200
Montserrat	26,000	800
Virgin Islands ..	6,000	300
	£225,000	11,600

GOVERNORS OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

1871 Sir B. C. Pine, K.C.M.G.
1873 H. T. Irving, C.M.G. (later Sir H. T. Irving, K.C.M.G.).
1875 Sir George Berkeley, K.C.M.G.
1881 Sir J. H. Glover, G.C.M.G.
1884 Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.
1885 Lord Gormanston, K.C.M.G.
1888 W. F. Haynes Smith, C.M.G.
1895 Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G.
1901 Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
1902 Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir C. C. Knollys, K.C.M.G.
1906 Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.
1912 Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.
1916 Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
1921 Lt.-Col. The Hon. Sir E. E. Fiennes, Bart.
1929 Sir Reginald St. Johnston, K.C.M.G.
1936 Sir Gordon J. Lethem, K.C.M.G.
1941 Sir Douglas J. Jardine, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1943 Sir L. Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1948 The Earl Baldwin of Bewdley.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

The Governor.
W. A. Macnie, O.B.E. (*Colonial Secretary*).
R. St. J. O. Wayne (*Administrator of Antigua*).
L. S. Greening, O.B.E., M.C. (*Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis*).
S. E. Gomes, K.C. (*Attorney-General*).
H. Burrowes (*Commissioner of Montserrat*).
J. A. C. Cruikshank.
E. A. Thompson.
C. N. Griffin, O.B.E.
M. H. Davis.
A. Moody-Stuart, O.B.E., M.C.
J. L. E. Jeffery, O.B.E.
A. C. Evelyn.
A. W. Griffin.
Clerk—A. E. Penn.

GENERAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Official Members

The Governor (*President*).
The Colonial Secretary.
The Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis.
The Administrator of Antigua.
The Attorney-General.
The Commissioner, Montserrat.
The Commissioner of the Virgin Islands.
The Federal Treasurer.
J. R. A. Branch, M.B.E.

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Elected Members

Antigua—V. C. Bird, M. D. L. Benjamin, E. H. Lake.
St. Kitts—R. J. Gordon, M. H. Davis, R. L. Bradshaw.
Montserrat—H. F. Shand, A. W. Griffin.

Unofficial Member

Virgin Island—J. O. Georges.
Clerk—A. E. Penn.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

FEDERAL

ADMINISTRATION

Governor—The Earl Baldwin of Bewdley. £2,200. Duty pay, £550.
Colonial Secretary—W. A. Macnie, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,300. Free quarters, £150.
Assistant Colonial Secretary—W. S. Archer. £750.

AGRICULTURE

Director of Agriculture—R. B. Allnutt. £1,100.

AUDIT

Principal Auditor—H. M. Watson. £750.

EDUCATION

Federal Education Officer—A. C. G. Palmer. £760.
Education Officer—D. L. Matheson. £600.

ENGINEERING UNIT

Federal Engineer—J. Knox. £1,000. House allowance, £70.
Assistant Engineer Surveyor—J. Mitchell. £600.
Clerks of Works—A. E. Griffiths ; J. Carmichael ; S. H. Best. £550.

FOOD CROP PEST INVESTIGATION

Food Crop Pest Investigation Officer—R. G. Fennah. £750. House allowance, £100.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice (Windward and Leeward Islands)—Sir Clement Malone, Kt., O.B.E. £1,400.

LABOUR

Federal Labour Officer—F. K. Payne. £760.
Assistant Federal Labour Officer—C. Greaves Hill. £550-25-650.

LEGAL

Attorney-General—Vacant. £1,100.

Magistrates

Antigua—J. H. V. Redhead. £650.
St. Kitts-Nevis—C. A. S. Harney. £650.
Montserrat—Charlesworth Ross. £650.
Additional Magistrate (Antigua)—Vacant.

MEDICAL

Federal Senior Medical Officer—C. N. Griffin, O.B.E. £1,000.
Supernumerary Medical Officers—W. T. Joseph ; M. A. Lambert ; L. M. D. Winkelhakon. £400-25-550.
Relief Nursing Sister—Vacant. £250-10-300. Allowance in lieu of quarters, £50.

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—Colonel J. R. A. Branch, M.B.E. £800.
Superintendents of Police—Major F. S. Wigley, Captain A. A. M. Hill. £500-25-575.
Assistant Superintendents of Police—E. P. D. Greaves, A. J. Bowry, W. S. Southwell, E. H. A. Grell. £350-25-450.

PRINTING

Superintendent, Printing Office—S. C. Carmichael, M.B.E. £460.
Assistant Superintendent, Printing Office—E. Scholar. £250-10-300.

VETERINARY

Chief Veterinary Officer—Vacant. £800.

ANTIGUA

Antigua is situated in W. longitude 61° 45′, and N. latitude 17° 6′. It is about 54 miles in circumference, and its area is officially recognised as 108 square miles, about half the size of Middlesex.

The islands of Barbuda (population 902) and Redonda are dependencies of Antigua. They have a total area of 62½ square miles. Barbuda lies about 25 miles due north of the main island, with an area of 62 square miles, is very flat, with a large lagoon on the west side, separated from the sea by a spit of sand. It was long owned by the Codrington family. It produces sea island cotton, charcoal and salt, and is well adapted for cattle grazing and horse rearing. Cotton is being grown with favourable results. Deer were introduced by the Codringtons. The island has communication with Antigua by a sailing-boat service. Redonda, lying between Montserrat and Nevis, 25 miles S.W. of Antigua, in 25° 6′ N. latitude, 61° 35′ W. longitude, one mile by one-third mile, 1,000 feet high, is valuable for its phosphate of alumina mines, discovered in 1865, formerly worked by the Redonda Phosphate Company under licence and subject to an annual rental of £50.

Antigua was discovered by Columbus in 1493 who named it after a church in Seville, called Santa Maria de la Antigua. It was first inhabited by a few English from St. Kitts in 1632. In 1663 Charles II made a formal grant of the island to Lord Willoughby, who sent out a large number of colonists. After an interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1666. There are no rivers, but there are a few springs and many wells, most of which are brackish. There are a few shallow ponds. In 1947 a severe drought was experienced. The island is in the main low-lying and has no forests.

Rainfall :

Year.	*St. John's.*
1943	55·93
1944	43·67
1945	55·99
1946	49·06
1947	28–84

On 22nd March, 1898, the Legislative Council, which was previously partly elected and partly nominated by the Governor, passed an Act abrogating itself and substituting the Crown Colony system. The new Council consists of 16 members, eight official and eight non-official, all nominated by the Governor under Royal Letters Patent. The Governor presided. By Ordinance No. 20 of 1936 the Council was reconstituted and is now composed of the Administrator as President, two other officials, three nominated and five elected members.

The chief products are sugar and cotton. In 1947 there were about 13,500 acres under sugar-cane, 1,550 acres under cotton, 1,200 acres under food crops and 52,750 used for grazing or uncultivated, the great portion of the latter being non-arable.

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Year.	Finances		Shipping Entered and Cleared	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1938 ..	124,026	119,909	1,060,742	1,388,930
1939 ..	127,327	152,311	1,068,640	1,355,950
1940 ..	132,360	134,125	728,072	1,003,950
1941 ..	173,810	144,230	571,862	1,422,764
1942 ..	181,792	173,310	164,624	389,352
1943 ..	219,559	200,974	57,524	86,328
1944 ..	227,823	256,219	71,550	110,044
1945 ..	296,536	310,029	176,742	211,278
1946 ..	384,102	348,869	300,000	375,000
1947 ..	384,926	362,331	224,319	403,873

Imports

Year.	From U.K.	From Other British Countries.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1938 ..	102,309	105,457	45,903	253,669
1939 ..	81,446	101,080	42,569	225,095
1940 ..	83,836	118,570	21,788	224,194
1941 ..	62,132	235,389	28,966	326,487
1942 ..	49,186	271,173	102,467	422,826
1943 ..	60,308	302,349	96,010	458,665
1944 ..	58,599	301,815	193,583	553,997
1945 ..	66,255	354,249	116,189	536,693
1946 (est.)	80,000	400,000	150,000	630,000
1947 ..	170,094	637,371	227,464	1,034,929

Exports

Year.	To U.K.	To Other British Countries.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1938 ..	84,415	112,823	3,119	200,357
1939 ..	150,182	68,422	2,126	220,730
1940 ..	150,961	26,497	5,177	182,635
1941 ..	132,059	135,476	4,341	271,876
1942 ..	230,469	47,296	1,932	279,697
1943 ..	101,009	113,240	155,290	369,539
1944 ..	128,914	55,182	94,732	278,828
1945 ..	280,502	15,110	18,418	314,030
1946 (est.)	350,000	20,000	20,000	390,000
1947 ..	407,409	56,482	1,691	465,582

The total Customs Revenue for 1947 was £138,690.

Public Debt, 31st December, 1947, £85,414.

Amount to credit of Sinking Funds, 31st December, 1947, £28,931 (face value of stock).

Population

Year.	*White.*	*Black.*	*Coloured.*	*Total.*
1901 ..	—	—	—	34,178
1911 ..	1,009	26,458	3,927	31,394
1921 ..	914	24,854	3,999	29,767
1946 ..	—	—	—	41,800

Governors of Antigua

1668	Lord Willoughby, of Parham.
1668	Samuel Winthrope (*Deputy-Governor*).
1672	Philip Warner.
1675	Rowland Williams.
1682	Sir William Stapleton.
1682	Nathaniel Johnson.
1689	General Codrington.
1698	Col. John Yeamans (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1698	Christopher Codrington.
1704	Sir William Matthew.
1706	Col. Parke.

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1710 Col. John Yeamans (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1710 General Hamilton.
1711 Walter Douglas.
1715 General Hamilton.
1721 John Hart.
1728 Lord Londonderry.
1730 William Matthew.
1752 Sir George Thomas.
1766 James Verchild.
1768 William Woodley (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1771 Sir Ralph Payne.
1776 William H. Burt.
1781 Sir Thomas Shirley.
1788 John Nugent (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1790 Sir Thomas Shirley.
1791 John Nugent (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1792 William Woodley (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1793 John Stanley (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1795 Major-General Leigh.
1799 William Woodley (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1801 Lord Lavington.
1810 Hugh Elliott.
1814 Lieut.-General Sir James Leith.
1816 Major-General Ramsay.
1819 Major-General Sir B. Durban.
1826 Sir Patrick Ross.
1834 Sir Evan M'Gregor.
1836 Henry Light (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1837 Sir William Colebrooke.
1840 Major Macphail (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1842 Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy.
1845 C. J. Cunningham (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1847 J. M. Higginson.
1850 R. J. Mackintosh.
1855 K. B. Hamilton, C.B.
1859 Sir Hercules Robinson (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1859 B. E. Jarvis (*President*).
1859 E. J. Eyre (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1860 Sir William Byam (*President*).
1860 K. B. Hamilton, C.B.
1863 Sir William Byam (*President*).
1863 Colonel S. J. Hill, C.B.
1866 Sir B. C. C. Pine, Kt. (*Acting*).
1867 Col. S. J. Hill, C.B.
1869 Sir B. C. Pine, K.C.M.G.
1871 E. D. Baynes (*Acting*).

Executive Council (Local)

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Administrator.
The Attorney-General.
E. A. Thompson.
E. E. Harney.
J. C. McMichael.
S. T. Christian, B.A., LL.M.
R. Cadman.
V. C. Bird.
Clerk—C. O. Byron.

Legislative Council (Local)

President—The Administrator.

Official Members

The Crown Attorney.
The Treasurer.

Non-Official Members

S. T. Christian, B.A., LL.M.
A. Moody Stuart, O.B.E., M.C.
R. Cadman.
V. C. Bird.
M. D. L. Benjamin.
E. H. Lake.
H. O. Pratt.
F. Williams.
Clerk—C. O. Byron.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Note

* Plus value of free quarters assessed at not more than one-sixth of salary.

Administration

Administrator—R. St. J. O. Wayne. £1,100.*
Administration Secretary—E. H. M. Edwards. £450–25–500.

Agriculture

Agricultural Superintendent—C. A. S. Hynam. £550–25–700.
Assistant Agricultural Superintendent—E. R. H. Marten. £450–25–550.
Marketing Officer—L. M. F. Parris. £450–25–500.

Income Tax

Senior Assessor—L. H. Skeete. £450–25–500.

Legal

Crown Attorney—E. E. Harney. £750.
Registrar and Provost Marshal—R. E. Henry. £450.

Medical

Surgeon Specialist (Resident Medical Superintendent)—N. J. L. Margetson. £950.*
Medical Officer, Institutions—A. I. Boyd. £600–25–800.
Medical Officers.
District "A"—L. R. Wynter.
District "B"—P. I. Boyd.
District "C"—Vacant.
District "D"—Vacant.
District "E"—C. E. S. Bailey.
Medical Officer—Z. Wisinger.
£400–25–550 (*with private practice*)

Municipal

City Clerk—H. A. L. Harney. £450–25–500.

Post Office

Postmaster—W. O. Peters. £450–25–500.

Prison and Training School

Keeper of Prisons and Superintendent of Training School—A. E. Peters, M.B.E. £500.*

Public Works

Superintendent of Public Works—G. V. La Barrie. £600.
Inspector of Works—C. A. Royer. £400–25–450.

Treasury and Customs

Treasurer and Collector of Customs—E. A. Thompson. £750.

Water

Water Engineer—T. R. Theobalds. £650–25–700.

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MONTSERRAT

This Island, discovered by Columbus in 1493, was named by him after a famous mountain in Spain, where is situated the monastery in which Ignatius Loyola conceived the project of founding the Society of Jesus.

It is situated 27 miles from Antigua in 16° 45′ N. latitude, and 61° W. longitude, and is about 11 miles in length and 7 miles in the broadest part. Its total area is 32½ square miles. It is of volcanic formation and very rugged and mountainous. The hills are covered with forest, the highest elevation being Chance's Mountain (3,000 feet) in the southern part of the island. Plymouth, the chief town, with a population of about 2,000, is on an open roadstead on the south-west coast.

Montserrat was colonised by the Irish in 1632; the French took it in 1664 and levied heavy imposts on the inhabitants; it was restored to England in 1668. It capitulated to the French in 1782, but was restored to the English in 1783.

Montserrat possessed a Legislative Council and Assembly as early as 1668. In 1861 these were replaced by a single Chamber of eight elected and four nominated members.

By an Act of the Legislative Assembly, dated 24th December, 1866, and confirmed by Order in Council 26th February, 1867, this Chamber was replaced by a Legislative Council of not more than six nominated members. By Act No. 2 of 1902, which rescinded these Acts, the number of members was limited to four. Ordinance No. 4 of 1909 repealed No. 2 of 1902 and limited the tenure of office of the members of the Council to three years. Ordinance No. 2 of 1911 amended No. 4 of 1909 and increased the number of members to six. Ordinance No. 18 of 1922 amended No. 4 of 1909 and increased the number to eight. By Act No. 16 of 1936 this Council was reconstituted, substituting for the old council a body consisting of the Commissioner as President, two official members, four elected unofficial members, and two nominated unofficial members. Unofficial representation on the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands has now been provided for.

The cultivation of sugar, once the staple industry of the island, is now reduced to an acreage of about 150 acres, and Sea Island cotton, tomatoes, onions and limes are now the principal products.

Among the other exports may be mentioned lime oils, lime juice, cotton-seed, oil, cattle and vegetables.

There are 11 Government schools with a total roll of 3,026 scholars, and 1 denominational school with a roll of 267 scholars.

There is one Government secondary school (mixed) with a roll of 140 scholars.

An extensive road reconstruction scheme is in progress, and the roads throughout the Island are being steadily and systematically improved.

On 7th August, 1899, the island was devastated by a hurricane; and again on 28th August, 1924, and 12th September, 1928.

A series of seismo-volcanological disturbances occurred during the years 1933 to 1935 causing much damage to stone and mortar buildings.

There is telephonic communication throughout the Island.

Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Limited, operates the wireless station from which services are conducted with the Company's stations at Antigua and St. Kitts, and with Barbados, where connection is made with all parts of the world through the system of Cable & Wireless, Limited.

They also operate a wireless telephone system which connects the island with the other British West Indian Islands, United Kingdom, U.S.A., and Canada. The island is considered to be one of the most healthy of the Antilles.

The average annual rainfall at the Grove botanic station is about 67 inches.

FINANCE

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1938 ..	27,221	37,230
1939 ..	29,301	35,496
1940 ..	44,346	37,792
1941 ..	37,954	39,521
1942 ..	36,901	41,365
1943 ..	52,661	51,478
1944 ..	81,586	73,521
1945 ..	76,357	80,150
1946 ..	90,850	86,266
1947 ..	90,899	100,009

IMPORTS

	From U.K.	*From Other British Countries.*	*From Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1938 ..	19,632	30,155	9,314	59,101
1939 ..	14,028	27,425	7,847	49,301
1940 ..	19,913	50,886	4,857	75,656
1941 ..	15,059	81,004	3,636	99,699
1942 ..	10,075	45,143	10,764	65,982
1943 ..	8,960	58,293	11,712	78,965
1944 ..	8,700	70,697	25,950	105,347
1945 ..	7,636	70,749	23,964	102,349
1946 ..	16,353	98,806	13,818	128,977
1947 ..	20,538	96,572	25,983	143,093

EXPORTS

	To U.K.	*To Other British Countries.*	*To Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1938 ..	20,997	13,360	6,954	41,311
1939 ..	40,039	10,637	6,608	57,284
1940 ..	91,187	16,359	1,612	109,158
1941 ..	96,138	14,933	2,392	113,463
1942 ..	19,031	7,037	—	26,068
1943 ..	2,171	12,027	6,273	20,471
1944 ..	134,720	8,784	2,439	145,943
1945 ..	91,826	7,285	594	99,705
1946 ..	12,960	8,533	588	22,081
1947 ..	40,417	8,698	1,549	50,664

PUBLIC DEBT

	£
1938	42,562
1939	48,018
1940	10,408
1941	7,260
1942	7,077
1943	6,526
1944	6,363
1945	5,719
1946	5,209
1947	21,560

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POPULATION

Census, 1901—12,215; 1911—12,196; 1921—12,120; Est. 1941—15,198; Census, 1946—14,329; 1947—13,283.

COMMISSIONERS

March, 1889 .. E. Baynes.
January, 1900 .. F. H. Watkins, I.S.O.
March, 1906 .. Lt.-Col. Wilfred B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G.
October, 1918 .. C. F. Condell.
September, 1922.. Major H. W. Peebles, D.S.O., O.B.E.
September, 1929.. H. H. Hutchings, I.S.O.
February, 1932 .. T. E. P. Baynes, O.B.E.
January, 1946 .. H. Burrowes.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands (*ex officio*).
The Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands (*ex-officio*).
The Commissioner.
W. E. Bassett (*Agricultural Superintendent*).
W. B. R. Jones (*Medical Officer in Administrative Charge*).
D. R. Walwyn (*Treasurer*).
A. J. Wilson.
H. S. Mercer.
W. F. Graham.
J. E. T. Roberts—*Clerk*.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Commissioner.

Official

The Crown Attorney.
The Treasurer.

Elected Officials

H. F. Shand.
H. S. Mercer.
T. M. Peters.
J. W. R. Perkins.

Nominated Unofficials

A. W. Griffin.
W. F. Graham.
J. E. T. Roberts—*Clerk*.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Commissioner—H. Burrowes. £800. Duty allowance, £200. Free quarters, value £100.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Officer—W. E. Bassett, M.B.E., £550–25–700.

JUDICIAL

Magistrate—Charlesworth Ross. £650. (*Registrar, Provost-Marshal*, £100.)

MEDICAL

Medical Officers. £400–25–550 (*with private practice*)—
District 1—W. B. R. Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Also receives* £100 *as Medical Officer in Administrative Charge.*)
District 2—L. J. Charles.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster—D. R. Walwyn (*paid as Assistant Treasurer*).

PUBLIC WORKS

Superintendent of Public Works—The Commissioner (*ex officio*).
Inspector of Works—D. C. Todd. £425–25–550.

TELEPHONES

Superintendent of Telephones—D. C. Todd (*paid as Inspector of Works*).

TREASURY

Treasurer—The Commissioner (*ex officio*).
Assistant Treasurer—D. R. Walwyn. £500–600.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

This presidency consists of the islands of St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis and Anguilla. These were united to form one presidency by the Federal Act No. 2 of 1882.

The total population on 31st December, 1947, was estimated at 45,800, as compared with 38,214 at the census of 1921. The total area is about 152 square miles.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

In 1625 Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Warner landed in St. Christopher, bearing a Royal Commission to the Earl of Carlisle, by which the islands of St. Christopher (or Merwar's Hope), Nevis, Barbados and Montserrat were taken under royal protection, and given over to his custody as the King's Lieutenant.

In 1671 St. Christopher, Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, Barbuda, Anguilla " and all the other Leeward Islands " were separated from Barbados and created the " Leeward Caribbee Islands Government," and Sir Charles Wheler was appointed " Captain-General " of the same. The chief seat of government was then at Nevis, but afterwards transferred to Antigua, and the government of each island, in the absence of the Captain-General, was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, or, when none such was appointed, by the President of the Council.

In 1689 Colonel Christopher Codrington was appointed Governor-in-Chief, and his commission, granted by William III, and dated 20th October, 1689, authorised him to call assemblies of freeholders and planters within any of the islands "jointly and severally to make laws for the public peace, welfare and good government of the said islands," thus providing for separate and federal legislatures. The legislature in St. Christopher and in Nevis, as in the other islands of the government, consisted of two houses, a nominated Council and an elected Assembly, and had secured to it its own peculiar laws and local jurisdiction.

By Letters Patent, dated 26th April, 1816, the Commission originally granted to Sir William Stapleton was revoked, and the Leeward Caribbee Islands formed into two distinct governments, the first comprising Antigua, Montserrat and Barbuda, and the other St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla and the Virgin Islands.

By Letters Patent, dated 23rd November, 1832, the General Government was restored, Dominica being for the first time included, and a Governor

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and Commander-in-Chief, with two Lieutenant Governors for St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, and for Dominica respectively, were appointed, each island possessing a Legislative Council and House of Assembly, which continued, under the supervision of the Governor-in-Chief, to legislate for local interests.

In 1866 measures were introduced in each island to alter the constitution, and the two houses then existing were replaced by a single Legislative Assembly, consisting of *ex-officio* members, nominees of the Crown, and representatives of the people elected under a limited franchise.

In 1878 the single chamber constitution was repealed in St. Kitts and in Nevis, and the crown colony form of government adopted in its stead, and in 1882 these two islands, with Anguilla, were united into one presidency.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor, which existed until 1870, has been abolished, and the presidency, in the absence therefrom of the Governor, is under the immediate supervision of an Administrator.

There is one Executive Council for the presidency, consisting of the Governor, the Administrator, certain *ex-officio* members, and such other persons as His Majesty may from time to time appoint. The Legislative Council consists of two official, three nominated unofficial members and five elected members, besides the Administrator. Of the elected members three are representatives of the electoral district of the island of St. Christopher, one represents the island of Nevis and one Anguilla. These members are elected by ballot by voters of the electoral districts they respectively represent. As no residential qualification is necessary it is possible for a person from any one of the islands, provided he is a registered voter and is standing for election, to be elected to represent any one of the other districts. Each island is a separate electoral district. The President of the Council enjoys a casting vote in the event of a tie in the votes of members at a meeting. The Council meets at the town of Basseterre in St. Kitts.

Education

There are four secondary schools: a Government grammar school for boys in St. Kitts, a girls' high school in St. Kitts and a mixed school in Nevis, both state-aided, and a school run by the Roman Catholic Sisters.

There are 32 Government primary schools (17 in St. Kitts, including 5 in Basseterre, 10 in Nevis and 5 in Anguilla), also a Roman Catholic school and a few small private schools.

Industry, Trade and Customs

Sugar is the principal crop in St. Kitts (108,054 tons of cane in 1947 crop from 10,718 acres, 34,357 tons of sugar manufactured). It is grown in the Basseterre Valley and on the lower slopes round the island (the northern side showing the best average yield), and the cane is crushed and sugar produced at a central factory a mile from Basseterre. A light railway for haulage of canes encircles the island.

The only other important crop in St. Kitts is cotton, the lint produced in 1947 being 194,038 lb. on 956 acres.

Cotton and coconuts are the chief products exported from Nevis. Small quantities of tomatoes are also exported to Canada during the winter months.

Vegetables and cattle, chiefly for export to St. Kitts and for local consumption are also produced in Nevis.

Salt is the chief product of Anguilla, and is also produced from ponds at the south-eastern part of St. Kitts, the quantity from St. Kitts and Anguilla in 1947 being 6,831 tons valued at £21,441.

Anguilla also produces cotton in small quantities.

There are no manufacturing industries (other than the manufacture of sugar) in the presidency.

The Customs import tariff is mainly on an *ad valorem* basis with a surtax of 12½ per cent. A preferential reduction varying in amount, but in most cases equal to one third of the general rate, is accorded to Empire products. The percentage of trade in 1947 is as follows:—

United Kingdom	19
Other British countries	58
Other foreign countries	23
Total	100

St. Kitts

The island lies in latitude 17° 18′ N., and longitude 62° 48′ W. The area of the main body of it presents a long oval, from the south-eastern end of which runs a narrow neck, gradually expanding into a small knob of land, within which are the salt ponds.

The total length of the island is about 23 miles. The total area is 68 square miles.

The central part of the main body consists of a range of lofty rugged mountains, which traverses it from south-east to north-west, attaining its greatest height at Mount Misery, which is about 3,711 feet above the sea. A branch of this range encloses the spacious and fertile valley or plain, on the seaboard of which lies Basseterre, the principal town with a population of about 12,000. Near the town of Sandy Point is Brimstone Hill, strongly fortified and fiercely besieged during the French wars. It is quite isolated and about 750 feet in height.

The circle of land formed by the skirts and lower slopes of the mountain-range of the main body of the island, and the valley of Basseterre, constitute nearly the whole of the arable and cultivated portion of the island. The higher slopes of the mountains are covered with short grass, affording excellent pasturage, while their summits are crowned with dense wood. The island is of volcanic formation, and the soil, save in the mountains (where it is clayey) is peculiarly light and porous, sandy yet fertile.

The climate, for a tropical one, is decidedly healthy. The highest temperature in the shade is about 88°, the lowest 66°, and the mean average about 79°.

The average annual rainfall of St. Kitts is 55 inches.

St. Christopher or St. Kitts, the Carib name of which was Liamuiga, "The Fertile Isle," was the first settled of the British West Indies, the settlement having been founded by Mr. Thomas Warner and other settlers, who landed on 28th January, 1623, at the present village of Old Road. Later, French settlements were formed at the two ends of the island. The whole island was finally assigned to England under the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

Nevis

The island of Nevis is situated in 17° 40′ N. latitude and 62° 33′ W. longitude. It was discovered in 1498 by Columbus, and was colonised

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by the English from St. Kitts in 1628. Charlestown, the principal town, has a population of about 1,100. The population of Nevis largely consists of peasant proprietors.

The island, which is divided into five parishes, is nearly of a circular form; its area is about 50 square miles, or about 32,000 acres, of which about 15,000 acres are fit for cultivation; its greatest elevation 3,596 feet above the sea.

The soil is very different from that of St. Kitts, being of stiff clay, encumbered everywhere with volcanic boulders.

There are hot mineral springs adjoining the Bath House Hotel near Charlestown. These springs have valuable medicinal properties.

The climate is very similar to that of St. Kitts, from which place it is separated by a strait of about two miles in breadth at its narrowest part, which, however, lies out of the direct course for boats plying between the two islands. The distance between Basseterre (St. Kitts) and Charlestown (Nevis) is about 12 miles.

ANGUILLA

Anguilla is situated in 18° 12′ N. latitude, and 63° 5′ W. longitude about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, and is 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from three to one-and-a-half miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. The "Dogs" and neighbouring islands are dependencies of Anguilla.

Unlike the mountainous volcanic islands of St. Kitts and Nevis, Anguilla consists of Oligocene limestone and clay and its highest point is 213 feet above sea level.

The inhabitants are peasant proprietors under the jurisdiction of a medical officer who is also magistrate.

The island is healthy, but suffers from want of an adequate water supply.

The chief products are sheep and goats and salt. Sea island cotton is cultivated.

POPULATION

(*according to the Censuses of* 1911 *and* 1921)

	(1911)	(1921)
St. Kitts.. ..	26,283	22,415
Nevis	12,945	11,569
Anguilla.. ..	4,075	4,230

No census was taken in 1931.

According to Census of April, 1946

St. Kitts	29,840
Nevis	11,331
Anguilla	5,035
	46,206

Total estimated population 31st December, 1947 45,859

FINANCES

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED *British Tonnage.*	*Total Tonnage.*
	£	£		
1938	137,493	122,659	2,536,402	3,072,818
1939	147,578	179,652	2,673,210	3,142,111
1940	176,217	164,256	2,077,819	2,571,589
1941	190,509	170,290	1,836,156	2,279,525
1942	197,244	196,874	399,902	538,590
1943	212,893	183,962		
1944	232,114	230,413		
1945	275,522	319,008	270,021	328,161
1946	330,176	287,231		
1947	378,885	310,224	824,795	1,333,360

Revenue and expenditure include receipts and payments for schemes from Colonial Development and Welfare Grants.

Public debt .. 31st December, 1947 £29,235

IMPORTS

Year.	*From U.K.*	*From Other British Countries.*	*From Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1938	119,098	119,620	63,067	301,785
1939	102,504	118,285	72,475	293,264
1940	126,715	194,269	45,239	366,223
1941	88,056	228,756	34,736	351,548
1942	74,421	188,512	56,302	319,235
1943	91,641	266,612	77,813	436,066
1944	80,265	287,627	97,019	464,911
1945	133,056	373,184	121,094	627,334
1946	161,788	377,604	95,899	635,291
1947	180,356	7,535,068	216,012	931,436

EXPORTS

Year.	*To U.K.*	*To Other British Countries.*	*To Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1938 ..	140,478	124,683	1,156	266,317
1939 ..	326,681	102,179	4,964	433,824
1940 ..	300,407	143,912	6,604	450,923
1941 ..	375,721	172,327	5,177	553,225
1942 ..	284,535	56,079	3,124	343,738
1943 ..	260,742	86,941	229,231	576,914
1944 ..	290,467	52,559	211,097	554,123
1945 ..	472,312	45,090	138,569	655,971
1946 ..	607,719	41,184	62,830	711,733
1947 ..	753,519	58,624	40,571	892,714

Customs revenue—1943 .. £74,830
1944 .. £80.371
1945 .. £101,166
1946 .. £112,307

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS, ETC., OF ST. KITTS, FROM 1834

1834 Lieut.-Colonel J. Lyons Nixon (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1835 W. G. Crooke (*President*).
1839 C. T. Cunningham (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1847 R. J. Mackintosh (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1850 E. Hay Drummond Hay (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1855 Hercules G. R. Robinson (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1856 Thomas Price (*Administrator*).
1860 Sir B. C. C. Pine (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1862 J. E. Tudor (*President*).
1862 J. H. King (*President*).
1863 Sir B. C. C. Pine (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1864 J. R. Holligan (*President*).
1865 Sir B. C. C. Pine (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1866 J. R. Holligan (*President*).
1867 Sir Arthur Rumbold, Bart. (*Administrator*).
1867 Capt. Mackenzie, R.N. (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1868 W. W. Cairns (*Lieut,-Governor*).
1870 F. S. Wigley, C.M.G. (*Administrator*).
1872 J. S. Berridge. (*President*).
1873 AlexanderWilson Moir,C.M.G. (*President*).
1883 C. M. Eldridge (*President*).

ADMINISTRATORS

1888 J. S. Churchill (*Commissioner*).
1895 T. Risely Griffith, C.M.G. (*Administrator*).
1899 Charles T. Cox (*Administrator*).
1904 Sir Robert Bromley, Bart (*Administrator*).
1906 T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.
1916 Major J. A. Burdon, C.M.G.
1925 Lt.-Col. T. R. St. Johnston, C.M.G.
1929 T. C. Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E.
1931 D. R. Stewart, C.M.G.
1940 J. D. Harford, C.M.G., M.A.
1947 L. S. Greening, O.B.E., M.C.

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
J. P. O'Mahony, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.T.M. (*Medical Officer in Administrative Charge*).
C. F. Henville, LL.B. (*Additional Magistrate District "C" and "D" and Crown Attorney*).
E. A. Evelyn (*Magistrate and Warden, Nevis*).
V. S. Brookes (*Treasurer*).
Rev. W. Sunter.
M. H. Davis.
A. C. Evelyn.
R. J. Gordon.
J. I. Howell (*Clerk*).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Official Members

The Administrator.
C. F. Henville, LL.B. (*Magistrate, District "C" and "D" and Crown Attorney*).
Treasurer, *ex-officio*.

Nominated Members

H. B. Henville.
C. B. B. Connell.
A. C. Evelyn.

Elected Members

St. Kitts—R. L. Bradshaw, M. H. Davis, J. N. France.
Nevis—R. J. Gordon.
Anguilla—D. Lloyd.
J. I. Howell (*Clerk*).

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Administrator—F. M. Noad. £1,100. Free Quarters valued at £150 p.a. Duty allowance £300. Travelling allowance £75.
Warden (Nevis)—E. A. Evelyn. £475. Free quarters valued at £50 p.a. Duty allowance, £50 p.a.

AGRICULTURAL

Agricultural Superintendent—R. E. Kelsick. £700.
Agricultural Assistant—J. N. Niccolls. £500.
Marketing Officer—S. L. Henry. £450.

EDUCATION

Education Officer—D. L. Matheson. £600.
Headmaster, Grammar School—F. H. Malone, £600. Free quarters.
Headmistress, Girls' High School—M. Pickard, £500. Free quarters.

ELECTRICITY

Electricity Commissioner—W. H. Delisle. £500.

HEALTH

Medical Officer in Administrative Charge—J. P. O'Mahony. £250.
Medical Officer, District 1—J. P. O'Mahony, £435.
District Matron, Nevis—Vacant. Free quarters.
Medical Officer, District 7—M. F. H. Griffith, £475.
Medical Officer, District 6—H. E. Kelsick.
Medical Superintendent, Alexandra Hospital, Nevis—H. E. Kelsick.
Medical Officer, District 2—A. W. Lake. £435.
Medical Officer, District 5—A. P. McDonald. £453.
Medical Officer, District 4—G. D. McLean. £435.
Medical Superintendent, Pogson Hospital and Leper Home—G. D. McLean. £75.
Medical Officer, District 3—W. A. Slack. £435.
Medical Superintendent, Cunningham Hospital, St. Kitts—E. V. Strisiver. £700. Free quarters.

INCOME TAX

Senior Assessor—L. C. Wenham. £450–25–500.

LEGAL

Crown Attorney—C. F. Henville. £750.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster—J. D. Maloney. £500.

PUBLIC WORKS

Surveyor of Public Works—Vacant. £500.

TREASURY

Treasurer—V. S. Brookes. £750.

VETERINARY

Veterinary Officer—A. W. Vaughan. £710.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands were discovered in 1493 by Columbus who named them after St. Ursula and her 11,000 virgins. They are an archipelago adjacent to Puerto Rico and forming the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles. Politically they are divided between the United States and Great Britain. The British group, acquired in 1666, lies to the north and east of the Virgin Islands of the United States, acquired from Denmark in 1917; and, excluding numerous small rocks and reefs, numbers in all, 36 islands and islets, of which 11 are inhabited, the largest being Tortola (situated in 18° 27′ N. latitude, and 64° 39′ W. longitude), Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dykes. The total area of the group is approximately 67 square miles.

Courts of justice and a civil government of the representative and bicameral type usual in the West Indies at that date were established in the British islands in 1773. The constitution was modified at intervals during the nineteenth century and for the last three decades thereof it was of a Crown Colony type, with a single council partly elected and partly nominated. In 1902 this council dissolved itself and resigned its legislative powers into the hands of the Governor of the Leeward Islands. A revival of representative institutions is now being prepared. There is an executive council similar in constitution to those of the other presidencies of the Leeward Islands.

The capital is Road Town, Tortola (population in 1946, 684), which is a port of registry having, on 31st December, 1946, 17 vessels registered, with a total tonnage of 165. A small hospital, a new senior school to provide junior secondary education for the whole group, the Government offices and an agricultural station are situated in Road Town, which has a few shops and two small boarding houses. The bulk of the Presidency's trade is conducted by sailing vessels with St. Thomas (Virgin Islands of the United States), but sloops also engage in some trade with the Dutch, French and British islands to the south. The principal industry is stock raising for the St. Thomas market and to a lesser degree for local consumption. The chief subsidiary exports (almost entirely to St. Thomas and Puerto Rico) are fish, charcoal, fruit and vegetables. Some

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sugar cane is grown for the manufacture of rum for local consumption.

The British West Indian dollar is legal tender, but United States dollars circulate freely.

The climate is more healthy than that of most West Indian islands and the heat is seldom oppressive. The average annual rainfall at Road Town is 50 inches (1947). Births and death rates per 1,000 are 28·4 and 17·9 respectively (1946).

Mail and passenger communication is by launch to St. Thomas, whence air, sea and cable communications exist to continental America and the Lesser Antilles.

Population

Census, 1901, 4,908; 1911, 5,562; 1921, 5,082; 1946, 6,508; 1947, 6,690.

Finance

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1938 ..	9,385	9,687
1939 ..	9,430	11,040
1940 ..	6,516	7,362
1941 ..	9,357	10,794
1942 ..	10,451	11,936
1943 ..	14,755	13,874
1944 ..	11,786	14,592
1945 ..	26,567	27,471
1946 ..	31,443	32,390
1947 ..	17,488	26,199

There is no public debt.

Trade

Year.	Imports From U.K. £	From Other British Countries. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1938	2,429	1,840	9,856	14,125
1939	1,752	239	13,969	15,960
1940	1,330	2,958	14,075	18,095
1941	934	392	21,501	22,827
1942	750	469	24,336	25,555
1943	622	251	21,261	22,134
1944	295	118	28,485	28,898
1945	358	199	20,561	21,118
1946	711	10,089	44,087	54,887

Year.	Exports To U.K. £	To Other British Countries. £	To Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1938	—	325	9,573	9,898
1939	700	180	9,847	10,727
1940	268	355	11,674	12,297
1941	712	17	13,295	14,124
1942	—	134	27,557	27,691
1943	—	11	35,123	35,134
1944	—	—	30,274	30,274
1945	—	—	20,805	20,805
1946	—	600	33,586	34,186

Shipping Entered and Cleared

	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1938 ..	—	—
1939 ..	16,500	19,477
1940 ..	17,408	20,180
1941 ..	22,148	24,587
1942 ..	17,674	20,890
1943 ..	18,755	22,927
1944 ..	19,301	23,475
1945 ..	20,177	21,991
1946 ..	21,667	23,301

Commissioners

1873 F. A. Pickering.
1887 E. J. Cameron.
1894 A. R. Mackay.
1897 N. G. Cookman.
1903 R. S. Earl.
1910 T. L. H. Jarvis.
1919 Major H. W. Peebles, D.S.O.
1923 Capt. O. L. Hancock, O.B.E.
1926 F. C. Clarkson, M.B.E.
1936 Dr. D. P. Wailling, O.B.E.
1946 J. A. C. Cruikshank.

Executive Council

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands (*ex officio*).
The Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands (*ex officio*).
The Commissioner.
H. A. de S. Williams (*Assistant Treasurer and Postmaster*).
Dr. W. T. Joseph.
S. H. Abbott.
A. C. Franklin.
J. O. Georges.
H. R. Penn.
E. L. Smith.
J. R. O'Neal.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Administration

Commissioner—J. A. C. Cruikshank. £750. Duty allowance, £150. Free quarters, value £100. (Is also Magistrate, Coroner, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Civil Marriage Officer, Treasurer and Registrar of Shipping.)

Assistant Treasurer—H. A. de S. Williams. £425–25–500. (Is also Postmaster, Deputy Coroner, Provost-Marshal and Registrar of the Supreme Court.)

Agriculture

Agricultural Officer—S. H. Abbott. £460. Free quarters, value £50.

Education

Supervisor of Education—T. D. Green. £500–25–600. (Is also Headmaster of the Senior School.)

Medical

Medical Officer—W. T. Joseph, £400–25–550 (*with private practice*). Free quarters, value £50.

Public Works

Surveyor of Works—A. C. Franklin. £450–25–500.

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FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Situation and Area

The territories comprising the Federation of Malaya are situated in the southern section of the Kra Peninsula which protrudes at the south-eastern corner of Asia between India and China, between latitudes 1° and 7° N. and longitudes 100° and 105° E. The Federation covers an area of approximately 50,850 square miles, rather more than twice the size of the island of Ceylon and slightly larger than England without Wales. The largest of its territories is the State of Pahang, which is twice the area of Lancashire and Yorkshire combined and the smallest is the State of Perlis which is about twice the size of Rutland.

The State of Perlis lies on the north-west coast of the Peninsula and is bounded by a range of mountains running north and south which separates it from the Siamese province of Setul. On the east the boundary is with the Siamese province of Nakon Sridhammaraj and the Malay State of Kedah, which is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Songkhla and Patani and by the State of Perak. The Muda River separates it from Province Wellesley.

The State of Perak stretches south from Province Wellesley, Kedah and Siam and is separated from Kelantan and Pahang on the east by the main range of mountains that form the backbone of the Peninsula. On the south, the Bernam River separates the State from Selangor, which is bordered on the east by the State of Pahang and on the south by the State of Negri Sembilan.

Stretching north on the east coast between the northern border of Pahang and the Siamese boundary lie the two States of Trengganu and Kelantan.

In the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula lies the State of Johore. Four-fifths of the surface of the Peninsula is covered by dense tropical jungle. The only generally cleared parts of the country are the long stretches down the west coast, an area in the north and a number of open stretches up the principal rivers. The State of Trengganu, for example, is divided into sixteen river basins all of which empty into the China Sea.

Climate

The principle features of the Malayan climate are copious rainfall, high humidity and uniform temperature. The year is commonly divided into south-west and north-east monsoon seasons which correspond roughly with the summer and winter of Northern latitudes. The months between these two seasons which correspond with spring and autumn of Northern latitudes are the wettest months over most parts of Malaya. Coastal districts however, have their own peculiar rainy seasons.

Rainfall averages about 100 inches a year, though the annual fall varies considerably from place to place and year to year. Jelebu, in Negri Sembilan, is the driest place in Malaya with an average of 65 inches and Maxwell's Hill the wettest with 198 inches a year.

The average maximum temperature in the plains is rather less than 90° F. and minimum about 70° F. At hill stations temperatures are considerably lower; at Cameron Highlands the extreme temperatures recorded are 79° F. and 36° F. and at Fraser's Hill 81° F. and 53° F.

The nights are reasonably cool everywhere and although the days are frequently hot and, on account of the high humidity somewhat oppressive, it very rarely happens that refreshing sleep is not obtained at night. The effect of the heat and humidity is, however, cumulative, and after a few years a change to a more bracing climate becomes imperative if health is to be maintained.

The average monthly rainfall for 1947 was 9·08 inches. The average maximum temperature in the plains was 88·5° F. and the average minimum was 72·8° F. The highest temperature 99° F. was recorded at Ipoh on 17th February and the lowest temperature 63° F. was recorded at Jelebu on 20th July.

General Description

The Kra Peninsula is divided by mountain ranges the principal trend of which is north and south. The centre of the Peninsula is a series of parallel ridges separated by strips of low country while to the east and west of the outside ranges are the coastal plains which are mainly alluvial and in the south a region of low land. Approximately 80 per cent. of the whole area remains under primeval jungle, mountain, or swamp, 14 per cent. under rubber, 2·4 per cent. under padi and 2·1 per cent. under coconuts and oil palms.

The Malay rivers at their sources and in their upper reaches are quick flowing, often with tortuous rapids and precipitous gorges.

In the lower reaches, the descent is more gradual and the water takes on a muddy hue from contamination with the silt of the plains through which they meander, debouching ultimately through strips of mangrove swamp, particularly on the west coast.

The two principal rivers of the Peninsula are the Perak and the Pahang, the latter being some ten miles shorter than the River Thames. It springs in the main range of mountains, the highest of which is Gunong Tahan which rises to over 7,000 feet at its summit. This and other peaks constitute some of the highest territory south of the Himalayas, while there are half a dozen prominencies which would comfortably overshadow Ben Nevis. That part of the country free from the torrid luxuriance of forest and jungle has been developed into great rice-producing areas as in the alluvial plains of Kedah, Perlis and Kelantan. Other stretches have been scarred by the incisions of industry as in the Kinta Valley of Perak, which opens out into a monotonous prospect of silver-grey silt, the residuum of tin extraction.

The coast-line of the Malay Peninsula extends to over 1,000 miles; on the west a practically unbroken succession of mangrove and mud flat with infrequent indentations of picturesque bays fringed with coconut palms and the graceful spires of the casuarina. On the east coast there are long unbroken stretches of sand and surf bordered by a littoral vegetation which lends to it a beauty possibly unparalleled in the tropics.

Within the territorial waters lie the Langkawi Islands off the North Kedah coast rising to over 2,000 feet wrapped in wild and rugged beauty. Farther south there is the island of Penang, picturesque in a different way, whose features have been eulogised by travellers from the earliest histories. The island of Pangkor off the coast of Perak was once a Dutch settlement but little remains in evidence of this history beneath the vegetation which has long since reclaimed its own.

Finally, off the east coast among a sprinkle of beautiful islands there is Tioman with its symbolic silhouette of granite peaks.

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Population

The first post-war census of the Federation of Malaya was held on the 23rd September, 1947, when a total of 4,908,086 persons, excluding transient categories, were enumerated, giving a mean population density of 97 per square mile.

As the following comparisons of the main components of this population show, there has been an increase in the population since 1931 of 29·6 per cent. notwithstanding a drop of nearly 42,000 in the number of Indians. The Malaysian and Chinese components have increased by 30·3 per cent. and 46·7 per cent. respectively :—

	1931	1947
Malaysians ..	1,863,872	2,427,834
Chinese	1,284,888	1,884,534
Indians	572,613	530,638
Europeans ..	9,534	9,607
Eurasians	9,096	10,061
Others	47,755	45,412
Total	3,787,758	4,908,086

Out of the Malaysian total, 265,803 are immigrants from various parts of Indonesia and the adjacent Dutch territories or descendants of such immigrants who have not yet been fully assimilated with the Malay population.

Religion

The Muslim religion is practised by the Malays, who are Sunni Muslims of the Shafi'i School. The Malay Rulers are the titular religious heads of their Muslim subjects in each State. The Muslim community also includes a number of the local Indian population and a lesser number of persons of other races.

There are Christian churches in most of the larger towns of Malaya and the Christian community includes an appreciable number of local Asians.

Hinduism is the religion of the majority of the Indian labourers and of a large number of the local Indian population of all classes, including the Chettiars.

Buddhism is practised by a section of the Chinese and Indian communities and by the small Siamese groups. The Sikh community follow the religious belief of that name.

Amongst the Chinese population may be found a variety of beliefs which include Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism, with the addition of the worship of a number of local deities.

Little is known of the beliefs of the primitive aboriginal tribes of the interior, but they are said to practise forms of Shamanism and Animism.

History

European power in Malaya may be dated from 1511, when a Portuguese fleet captured Malacca ; it succeeded to periods of Indian and Islamic influence. Indian traders from the Coromandel coast, arriving in the Peninsula in about the first century A.D., found the aboriginal inhabitants living by fishing and the most primitive agriculture. The Indians, beginning to settle in the country and intermarry with the aborigines, built the first towns ; the chief one, which stood on the River Merbok in Kedah, was known in Malay records as Langkasuka. Eventually there emerged an Indo-Malayan kingdom called Sri-Vijaya, of which the capital was at one time at Palembang in Sumatra, but may later have been at Langkasuka. This Indian influence, which had replaced the aboriginal tribal organisation by the rule of Rajas, had disseminated Buddhism, and had added to the Malay language a large number of Sanskrit words, together with the Indian alphabets, lasted until about the fifteenth century, when Muslim missionaries began to undermine it. Indians, Persians and Arabians, they had come to Sumatra a century earlier, and soon spread to the Peninsula. By the seventeenth century Indian culture and religion had yielded to those of Islam ; the Arabic alphabet was introduced, Arabic words came into the language, and Indian aesthetics gave place to Muslim austerity. A great part in this process was played by Iskander Muda, Sultan of Acheen in northern Sumatra, whose piratical hordes swept through Malaya, massacring and pillaging, and at the same time compelling conversion to Islam at the point of the sword. Meanwhile European power was beginning. The Portuguese in Malacca succeeded a Malay kingdom which, founded by a dispossessed ruler of Tumasik (the modern Singapore), had extended its sway over much of the peninsula. They held Malacca from 1511 to 1641, when they were dispossessed by the Dutch. The Portuguese were crusaders even more than traders, and made themselves detested by the Malays by their compulsory conversions to Christianity. In contrast, the Dutch concerned themselves almost entirely with trade during their 150 years of rule in Malacca, jealously guarding their monopoly of the tin and spice trades. But neither the Portuguese nor the Dutch extended their rule beyond the town of Malacca. It was to break the Dutch trading monopoly that the British first settled in Malaya. Francis Light, in 1786, obtained for the East India Company a grant of the almost uninhabited island of Penang, and in 1800 Province Wellesley was added. Malacca came into British hands in 1795, during the Napoleonic wars ; it served as a base for the successful attack on Dutch Java by Lord Minto and Sir Stamford Raffles. Raffles became Lieutenant-Governor of Java ; but in 1814 Java and Malacca alike were handed back to the Dutch. Raffles, with his far-seeing vision, held this to be a grave mistake, and by continued representations to the company secured permission to look for a site on which to build up a new trading centre as a rival to Malacca. His choice fell on the island where, four centuries before, had flourished the Malay city and port of Tumasik or Singapura, which after its sack in 1377 had disappeared from history. He obtained a concession from the Malay ruler of Riau-Johore, and on 29th January, 1819, the Union Jack was hoisted. Raffles' vision was proved not only by his choice of a site, but by his determination to make it a free port. With these two advantages Singapore at once began its phenomenal development as centre of the Entrepôt trade. Malacca returned to British hands as the third of the Straits Settlements in 1824, when by the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of London Malaya was recognised as a British sphere of influence. Raffles strongly favoured British expansion in Malaya ; but after his early death in 1826 the parsimonious conservatism of the East India Company frowned on such a policy. However, in 1858 the Straits Settlements came under the control of the India Office, and in 1867 of the Colonial Office, while such factors as the danger to the British position latent in the huge concessions of land granted at this time by the Sultans to Europeans and others, the growing interest in the tin, and subsequently rubber, which could be obtained from Malaya, and a deterioration of the political situation of the

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Malay States into civil war and disorder, hastened the extension of British authority in the Peninsula. In 1873 Sir Andrew Clarke, the new Governor of the Straits, came out with authority for more active intervention. The first result was the treaty of Pangkor with Perak in 1874, and in the next decade there followed agreements with Selangor, with the States of Negri Sembilan, and with Pahang. In 1909 Siam, after long negotiations, transferred to Great Britain her rights in the northern states, and there resulted agreements in the same year with Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis, and in 1919 with Trengganu. Relations with Johore were regulated by a treaty made in 1914. All these treaties were in their main features similar: the Malay States agreed to accept British protection and to have no dealings with foreign powers except through Great Britain, and were in return guaranteed protection against attack by foreign powers; to each state a British officer was appointed as resident or adviser, whose advice the rulers agreed to follow on all matters except those of the Muslim religion or Malay custom. The early residents were faced with great difficulties. The new methods of raising revenue which became necessary to finance the development of the country aroused great hostility, to which the forbidding of slavery and of forced labour added. There were risings in Perak in 1874 and in Pahang in 1891–1892. In time, however, the residents, by patience and conciliation, overcame these difficulties; and the foundations laid by such early residents as Sir Hugh Low and Sir Frank Swettenham made possible the great economic development of this century, when European and Chinese capital built up the rubber and tin industries and made of Malaya one of the most prosperous territories of the Colonial Empire. Politically, the main change in the early years of the century was the formation of the Federated Malay States. Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang became a federation with a resident general as chief executive officer, and a system of centralised government was inaugurated which lasted in varying forms until 1932. In that year there was a measure of decentralisation; legislative powers were to some extent restored to the states and the authority of the rulers and residents was reinforced.

Progress and prosperity in Malaya were brought to an abrupt halt during Japanese occupation from December, 1941, to August, 1945.

During the period of British military administration Sir Harold MacMichael negotiated with Their Highnesses the Malay Rulers new agreements under which they transferred full sovereignty and jurisdiction to His Majesty the King, thereby opening the way for the establishment of the Malayan Union by Order in Council on 1st April, 1946. It had been planned at the same time to establish a form of common citizenship, but, in view of the strong objections put forward by the Malays to the form of these proposals, the Order in Council which would have given effect to them was not made. The Malays also objected to the transfer of sovereignty, and feared domination by the non-Malay communities as a result of the proposed new citizenship. On 25th July, 1946, a working committee, consisting of representatives of Government, of Their Highnesses the Rulers, and of the United Malays' National Organisation, was appointed to submit agreed views, if possible, for both sides to examine and criticise. Its Report, published in December, 1946, recommended a federation in which each state and settlement would retain its individuality under a strong central government; and qualifications for a form of common citizenship. These proposals received the conditional approval of His Majesty's Government on 11th December, 1946. To enable all interested communities to have free and full opportunity of expressing their views a Consultative Committee was appointed, composed mainly of influential members of the non-Malay communities. After receiving oral and written representations throughout the country the Consultative Committee published its report on 31st March, 1947. After further discussion with Their Highnesses the Rulers and the representatives of U.M.N.O., the scheme which finally emerged, and which followed in the main that proposed in December, 1946, although differing on several important points of detail, was finally accepted by His Majesty's Government in July, 1947, when its main features were summarised in a White Paper (Cmd. 7171). The signature of agreements between His Majesty and each Malay Ruler, and of a Federation Agreement to embrace the arrangements as a whole followed on 21st January, 1948, and the new Constitution came into force on 1st February, 1948.

Constitution

The Federation of Malaya, which succeeded the Malayan Union, came into being on 1st February, 1948, on the conclusion of the Federation of Malaya Agreement between His Majesty the King and Their Highnesses the Rulers of the Malay States. The Federation consists of the nine Malay States of Johore, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Perak, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu and the two British settlements of Penang and Malacca. His Majesty the King and Their Highnesses the Rulers of the Malay States have power to admit any other territory into the Federation by mutual agreement. Under the Federation Agreement there is a Conference of Rulers which is consulted on matters of special concern to the Malay States and in particular on immigration policy.

The Central Government, which was set up under the Federation Agreement, and to which legislation on matters of importance to the whole country is reserved, consists of a High Commissioner appointed by His Majesty, a Federal Executive Council, and a Federal Legislative Council. The Legislative Council consists of 75 members: 14 official and *ex officio*, the 9 Menri Besar or chief ministers of the Malay States, 2 representing the Settlement Councils, and 50 unofficial, these last nominated on a mainly non-racial basis to represent important vocations and interests. New legislation is enacted jointly by the High Commissioner and Their Highnesses the Rulers. The new provisions concerning citizenship are summarized in Cmd. 7171.

Each State is governed under a written Constitution by its Ruler assisted by a State Executive Council and a Council of State, and each Settlement has a Settlement Council. His Majesty the King, through the High Commissioner, exercises control over questions of defence and external relations.

The Federation Agreement also records the desire of His Majesty and Their Highnesses the Rulers that progress shall be made towards self-government, and their agreement that, as a first step to this end, legislation shall be introduced as soon as circumstances permit for the election of members to the several legislatures established under the Agreement.

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Administration

Under the Federal constitution the executive authority in each State is vested in the Ruler, who is aided and advised by his Executive Council; it extends to all matters not included in the Federal legislative list. The Councils of State and the Settlement Councils have legislative powers in such matters as are not reserved for the Federal authority. The Federal estimates provide separately for the income and expenditure of each of the States and Settlements, and for block grants from Federal revenue to make up the deficiency of their own revenues.

The seat of the Federal Government is at Kuala Lumpur, which is also the headquarters of most Federal Departments and of the Military Command (Malaya District). In each state there is a British Adviser as adviser to the State Government and officers of the various Federal departments who, while being responsible to the heads of their own departments, work closely with State officers. Most of the administrative officers in districts are Asians trained in Malaya.

Social Services

Education

During the Japanese occupation education in the real sense of the word ceased to exist. Many schools were turned into barracks and stores and those that were allowed to continue were turned into propaganda machines. But, since the liberation, rehabilitation has proceeded apace and there are now over twice as many pupils in the schools as there were before the war. Primary education is given in Malay, Chinese and Indian vernacular schools, of which there are nearly 4,000. In the Malay schools no fees are charged and attendance is compulsory for boys; among girls, too, there is great keenness for education, and the number of girls attending schools increases constantly. Chinese schools are mainly run by committees of the Chinese community, education following the usual Chinese school syllabus. It is estimated that 60 per cent. of Chinese children attend them. Indian schools are mostly on the estates, supervised by the estate managers: they receive generous grants including salaries of teachers on the approved scales. Chinese schools are visited by Government inspectors, who report whether they are of the standard of efficiency required to qualify them for a Government grant.

English schools are mostly secondary in scope, although many have primary schools attached. Pupils of all races are admitted, either direct or from vernacular schools, in many cases without fees being required, and receive education up to school certificate standard. The Malay College at Kuala Kangsar and the Malay Girls' College at Kuala Lumpur are residential schools following the secondary school curriculum of the English schools.

Higher education for Malaya is provided by Raffles College and the King Edward VII College of Medicine, both at Singapore, while scholarships are available for students who wish to study in the United Kingdom. Arrangements are now being made (as a result of the recommendations of a Report on Higher Education presented by the Commission of which Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders was Chairman) for the creation at Johore Bahru of a University of Malaya, of which the two Singapore colleges will form the nucleus. In the Federation, the Technical College at Kuala Lumpur provides training in engineering, and the College of Agriculture at Serdang in agriculture, with special reference to local problems. The Sultan Idris Training College and the Malay Women's Training College train Malay teachers; further training schemes have been initiated to relieve the serious shortage of teachers.

Information Services

Since the liberation of Malaya a Department of Public Relations has been established charged with responsibility for the presentation of accurate factual information regarding Government policy to the people of Malaya and the dissemination of information about Malaya overseas. The Department also selects books for translation into vernacular languages and attempts to encourage a sense of Malayan Unity and sponsor civic consciousness.

Health

The climate of Malaya is healthy but monotonously warm with a high humidity.

The grave deterioration in health caused by the Japanese occupation has been ameliorated; health and medical services have been restored to nearly pre-war standards.

The latest developments in the treatment and prophylaxis of important tropical diseases such as malaria and tropical typhus are closely followed and put into practice.

The postwar increase in the incidence of tuberculosis has given rise to schemes to combat this disease. Epidemic smallpox is now under control and practically eradicated. Sixty-five General and District Hospitals in which 13,500 beds are provided, are maintained by Government, as well as institutions for lepers, mental diseases, infectious diseases; also V.D. clinics and dental clinics. One hundred and ninety-one private hospitals with 6,700 beds are maintained on rubber estates. In the larger towns housing shortage is a serious problem and water supplies are treated according to modern methods. Sewage disposal by domestic septic tanks is the practice in use in suburban areas, but conservancy methods are a feature of the built-up areas. Malaria is controlled in towns and villages by anti-larval methods.

The treatment of the rural population is carried out by means of fixed and travelling dispensaries and welfare clinics. 2,851,753 patients were treated either as out-patients or in-patients during 1947.

Child Welfare Centres are established in all the densely populated parts of the country.

The Institute for Medical Research deals with a wide range of investigations, amongst which those on tropical typhus, malaria and nutritional problems are the most prominent.

Labour

Labour was very unsettled in the early part of the year due mainly to the inexperience of some trade union officers who in addition to ignorance of the facts of industrial and commercial life were in too much of a hurry to achieve a workers' millennium or had in view matters other than the welfare of the workers they represented.

The period May to August was a difficult one as wage rates had not kept pace with the cost of living and both Government and industrial employees were most restive. The implementation in full by the Government of the Joint Wages Commission's Interim Report did much to ease the tension and indicate a national wage standard.

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From August to the end of the year wages improved, as the two most important employers' associations the Malayan Mining Employers' Association and the Malayan Planting Industries Employers' Association, were quick to adjust wage rates as the price of rubber and tin increased and at the same time there was a definite drop in the cost of living.

It was obvious, however, at the end of the year that in spite of wage increases and the drop in the cost of living those militant trade unions which were dominated by the Communists were determined to disrupt production and force their aims upon the workers even though labour was, on the whole, satisfied with the progress which had been made during the period under review.

Welfare

In June, 1946, a Department of Social Welfare was established and for the first twelve months was concerned chiefly with the relief of distress resulting from the Japanese occupation. A welfare officer has now been appointed to each State and Settlement in the Federation of Malaya, and a wide programme of social services is planned.

COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

The road system covers 6,076 miles, of which 4,166 miles are concrete or bitumenised, the bulk of the remainder being waterbound metalled surface.

Neglect during the 3½ years Japanese occupation has been partially repaired, shortage of bitumen being the chief hindrance.

The largest road bridge, over the Perak River, has been restored, and many smaller bridges, demolished by British or Japanese forces, have been replaced. Many still remain to be done, including those of large span, and Bailey bridges are still carrying the traffic until permanent structures can be built. On part of the East Coast Road, practically all the timber bridges constructed under Japanese direction collapsed due to inferior timber and construction.

The load intensity on many main roads increased to 2½ times that carried pre-war.

Rail

The Railway System serves Singapore and the Federation of Malaya. From Singapore Island the railway crosses to the mainland by the Johore Causeway. The main line then runs roughly parallel to the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, but at some distance inland, to Prai on the west coast opposite the Island of Penang. This main west coast line is 488 miles long. From Bukit Mertajam (7 miles south of Prai), a line branches off the main line and continues in a northerly direction to the Siamese frontier at Padang Besar, the junction with the Royal State Railways of Siam, 99 miles from Bukit Mertajam. Lines branch from the main line to serve railway-operated ports at Port Dickson, Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson and Port Weld. A branch line, 22 miles long, which connected the port of Malacca with the main line, was removed by the Japanese during their 3½ years of occupation, and has not yet been replaced.

The East Coast line branches from the main line at Gemas (137 miles from Singapore) and runs in a northerly direction through the States of Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Kelantan, and terminates at the port of Tumpat on the east coast close to the Siamese border. The distance from Gemas to Tumpat is 327 miles. At Pasir Mas, 16 miles south of Tumpat, a branch line 13 miles long runs to connect with the Royal State Railways of Siam at the border station of Sungei Golok. The Japanese removed 200 miles of the line between Mentakab (Pahang), and Krai (Kelantan). The work of restoring this 200 miles length has begun, and 33 miles of line have been relaid from Mentakab to Jerantut.

A through service is run once a week between Prai (Penang) and Bangkok, the Siamese capital; the journey now takes approximately 51 hours owing to the destruction of the railway bridge at Surat Thani (Siam), whereas the pre-war journey was done in 26 hours. As a temporary measure, pending the re-laying of the through East Coast Line, a twice-weekly train service is maintained between Prai (Penang) and Kelantan via the Siam Southern Line (Padang Besar–Sungei Golok).

Buffet cars and sleeping saloons are provided on the night mail trains between Prai and Singapore.

First class fares are at the rate of 12½ cents per mile.

Shipping

On the liberation of Malaya a unified Marine Department was formed in place of the former Straits Settlements Marine and individual State Marine Departments and the Department now covers the whole of the Federation under the administration of the Marine Superintendent.

Rehabilitation of major ports started with the arrival of our occupation forces and made rapid progress, resulting in quick increases of shipping and tonnage handled, and at Port Swettenham especially the number of ships calling at the port and amount of cargo handled in comparison to pre-war figures is most marked. Coastal shipping has become firmly re-established and with the acquisition of a fleet of small vessels built for war service the Straits Steamship Company have regular sailings in local waters. With the aid of ex-Japanese motor tongkangs and various converted types of vessels the entrepot trade was quickly under way and although Dutch restrictions and other delays have affected this much of it continues and a system of barter trade with Sumatra was recently tried in order to assist the flow of reciprocal trade. Sailing junks continue to ply on both east and west coasts in large numbers despite the influx of so many small motor vessels after the war. Piracy was not inactive, on the west coast particularly, but no doubt the recently imposed death penalty for carrying arms is having a repressive effect on this. Shipping was assisted very quickly after the re-occupation by the rapid re-establishment of navigational lights and aids throughout the waters of the Federation and old oil lanterns formerly used on the east coast have been replaced by automatic flashing lights.

The following shipping figures for Penang, Port Swettenham, Malacca and Teluk Anson were recorded in 1947 :—

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	Ships				Local Craft			
	Entered		Cleared		Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Penang	1,143	2,882,917	1,135	2,876,653	6,077	230,023	6,115	231,847
Port Swettenham ..	586	1,889,026	586	1,896,922	3,002	53,083·89	3,090	51,483·53
Malacca	239	88,774	239	88,885	3,147	36,308	2,991	37,292

	Coasting Vessels		Local Craft	
	Entered and Cleared		Entered and Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Teluk Anson ..	494	81,791	5,810	187,354

Air

The International Airline Operating Companies which include B.O.A.C., Qantas and K.L.M., provide scheduled services between Singapore and the continents of Europe and Australia. In addition, air services connect Singapore with capitals in the Netherlands East Indies, Siam, French Indo-China, Hong Kong, Burma, India and Ceylon.

Malaya is provided with a very efficient domestic air service operated by Malayan Airways, Ltd., who, in addition to running daily services between Singapore and centres in the Federation, operate frequent schedules to points in the N.E.I. and to Siam.

Projected services in South-East Asia which will affect Malaya include routes from Singapore to Shanghai (via Bangkok and Hong Kong) and to Manila via Borneo.

Although modern aerodromes, telecommunications and navigational aid equipment are still in short supply, the air routes at present being operated in this region are provided with the minimum ground organisation required to maintain the safe operation of all these services.

The international and domestic air services operating through Malaya have surpassed considerably the services available to the general public at the outbreak of the last war, and they will increase and expand still further during the coming year.

The completion of the new International Airport at Tengah will go far towards enabling Singapore to maintain its position as a focal point of trade communications in South East Asia.

Posts

The former postal services of the States have been unified into one postal Administration for the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore. There is rapid and reliable delivery by postmen and increasing use is being made of the internal air services. The Post Office Savings Bank operates at all post offices and the amount of savings on deposit is increasing rapidly. New postage stamps for each State and Settlement have been ordered and are expected to be on sale at post offices early in 1949.

Telecommunications

The Telecommunications Department, Malaya is a pan-Malayan Department serving the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore, except in so far as the local telephone services of Singapore and Johore Bahru are concerned which are operated by a private company.

There are telegraph services throughout Malaya and links with Cable and Wireless, Ltd. There are nearly 200 telephone exchanges throughout the Peninsula.

The re-establishment of radio telephone links between Malaya and the United Kingdom, Australia and other countries is in hand and the first-named service will probably commence in 1949.

Subsidiary services such as teleprinters on the lines of " Telex " exist and certain V.H.F. links between points where normal land line cannot be used have been established.

Broadcasting

It is intended eventually to serve every part of the Peninsula with two simultaneous programmes, using the English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil languages. This aim is at present only partly achieved, but news bulletins, talks and varied entertainment programmes are broadcast from the main centres of population.

Public Finance

Due to the late arrival of certain agency accounts from the United Kingdom and other parts of the world, the accounts for 1947 have not yet been

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finalised but the revenue and expenditure excluding these agency accounts are as follows :—

Revenue

	$
1: *Class I—Duties, Taxes and Licences*	
(i) Customs	130,548,406.00
(ii) Excise	5,840,431.00
(iii) Forests	2,838,837.00
(iv) Lands and Mines	12,563,639.00
(v) Licences and Internal Revenue	16,335,250.00
2. *Class II—Receipts for and in aid of specific Government Services*	
(vi) Fees of Court or Office Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements-in-aid	50,620,455.00
(vii) Municipal	5,486,798.00
3. *Class III—Receipts on Account of Undertakings of a Commercial character*	
(viii) Light, water, power, etc.	9,607,113.00
(ix) Posts	4,880,394.00
(x) Forests	—
(xi) Telecommunications	5,490,034.00
4. *Class IV—Revenue from Government Property*	
(xii) Rent on Government Property	2,990,890.00
(xiii) Interest	9,033,920.00
5. *Class V—Miscellaneous Receipts and Land Sales*	
(xiv) Miscellaneous	3,241,798.00
(xv) Land Sales	342,897.00
(xvi) Sale of Property	632,504.00
TOTAL	260,453,366.00

Expenditure

	$
1. Charges on account of Public Debt	6,712,925.40
2. Pensions, Retiring Allowances, Gratuities, Political Pensions, etc.	14,256,033.26
3. Rulers and Chiefs	2,266,034.37
4. Governor-General	—
5. Governor	199,088.83
6. Civil Service	2,717,994.00
7. Secretariat	314,337.52
8. Resident Commissioners	455,055.99
9. Mentri Besar and State Secretariats	144,139.66
10. Agricultural	2,002,090.99
11. Audit	217,126.58
12. Broadcasting	1,152,274.52
13. Census	682,764.18
14. Chemistry	65,280.63
15. Chinese Affairs	56,531.29
16. Civil Aviation	198,793.95
17. Claims Commission	225,747.46
18. Clerical Services	5,539,688.16
19. Co-operative Society	230,172.33
20. Custodian of Enemy Property	362,697.08
21. Customs and Excise	6,411,155.77
22. District and Land Offices	3,696,931.43

Expenditure—contd.

	$
23. Drainage and Irrigation Department	690,219.89
24. Do. Annually Recurrent	1,545,916.32
25. Do. Special Services	2,595,017.14
26. Education	12,976,861.84
27. Electricity	984,958.58
28. Electricity Supply	5,251,453.95
29. Do. Special Services	1,260,612.09
30. Estate Duty	77,347.58
31. Film Unit	110,041.75
32. Fire Services	533,235.91
33. Fisheries	127,474.93
34. Food Control and Supplies	36,530,017.69
35. Food Production	6,521,876.95
36. Foreign Exchange	37,288.71
37. Forest	1,570,898.72
38. Games	155,912.67
39. Geological Survey	115,718.51
40. Government Gardens and Plantations	168,212.72
41. Immigration	119,816.30
42. Industry and Commerce	87,501.26
43. Inland Revenue	18,775.92
44. Judicial	849,223.68
45. Labour	319,742.34
46. Legal	219,200.22
47. Magistrates' Courts	65,663.97
48. Malayan Establishment Office	1,406,959.54
49. Malayan Meteorological Service	52,604.24
50. Malayan Railway	12,915,775.31
51. Malayan Security Service	300,183.00
52. Marine Department	2,164,885.40
53. Medical	14,189,294.83
54. Mines	355,535.09
55. Malay Regiment	3,307,101.02
Volunteers	1,706,685.28
56. Miscellaneous Services	68,057,874.66
57. Museums and Libraries	14,359.90
58. Official Assignee and Registrar of Companies	97,842.69
59. Police	15,266,411.08
60. Postal Services	3,270,218.23
61. Price Control	670,670.16
62. Printing Department	950,718.84
63. Prisons	1,686,180.64
64. Public Relations	757,867.59
65. Public Trustee and Official Administrator	17,578.60
66. Public Works Department	6,153,044.93
67. Public Works Recurrent Expenditure	23,761,727.05
68. Public Works Extraordinary	16,150,729.41
69. Religious Affairs	608,872.34
70. Road Transport	710,252.07
71. Social Welfare	1,350,586.86
72. Statistics	5,651.36
73. Survey Department	2,025,741.91
74. Telecommunications	6,394,335.43
75. Town Planning	47,309.39
76. Town Boards	9,961,184.10
77. Trade Union Adviser	55,084.51
78. Treasury	367,524.62
79. Veterinary	1,410,779.56
80. Claims Office	29,733.09
TOTAL	317,061,254.77

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3. *Taxation (including Tax Rates for Individuals and Corporations)*

(*a*) *Customs Tariff*

(1) *Excise Duties*

Description of articles	*Unit*	*Rate of duty*
I. Intoxicating Liquors :—		
(1) Chinese Samsu (including medicated samsu)	Per proof gallon	$ 18.75
(2) Beer and Stout	Per gallon	1.80
(3) Other intoxicating liquors.	Per proof gallon	22.00

		A	B
II. Matches :—			
Containers in which there are			
(1) Nor more than ten matches.	Per 100 containers	9c	8c
(2) More than ten but not more than twenty matches.	Do.	18c	16c
(3) More than 20 but not more than 50 matches.	Do.	45c	40c
For every additional 25 matches or part of 25 matches over 50 in a container : a duty additional to duty under (3).	Do.	22½c	20c

The rates in column (A) apply where both the matches and the containers are made from imported timber.

The rates in colunm (B) apply where both the matches and the containers are made from local timber.

Provided that no excise duty shall be payable on matches exported from the Peninsula.

III. Kerosene and kerosene substitutes.	Per gallon	5 cents
IV. Playing cards	Per pack	10 cents

(iii) The receipts from Customs and Excise for the year 1947 amounted to $136,388,837. The main items under which this was collected were as follows :—

	Export Duties Quantity	*Duty* $
Rubber	711,591·38 tons	28,265,468
Tin and tin ore	29,176·92 tons	13,434,523
	Import Duties Quantity	*Duty* $
Spirits, wines and malt liquors.	2,360,292 gals.	13,734,137
Tobacco, cigarettes and cigars	8,342,845 lbs.	41,019,155
Petroleum	110,173·06 tons	12,889,605
	Excise Duties	
Liquors	213,419 gals.	3,540,560
		112,893,451

(*b*) *Entertainment Duty*

Entertainment duty is collected at the following rates :—

Price of Admission	*Duty* cents
Up to 10 cents	2
Exceeding 10 cents but does not exceed 20 cents.	5
Exceeding 20 cents but does not exceed 30 cents.	10
Exceeding 30 cents but does not exceed 50 cents.	13
Exceeding 50 cents but does not exceed 1.00$.	25
Exceeding $1.00 but does not exceed $1.50	50
And for every further addition of 50 cents or part thereof.	25

During 1947, $3,608,708.20 was collected from this source.

(*c*) *Estate Duty*

Estate Duty is collected under the Estate Duty (Transitional Provision) Ordinance, 1946.

The rates of Estate Duty form a graduated scale rising from 1 per cent. to 40 per cent. according to the aggregate value of all the property liable to duty on the death.

The total amount of Estate Duty collected in the year 1947 was $1,510,123.79.

(*d*) *Stamp Duties*

Stamp duties are collected under the various Stamp Enactments of the former Federated and Unfederated Malay States and Straits Settlements, and in some cases vary between States and Settlements. An ordinance to unify stamp duties is at present being drafted and will be introduced in the near future.

The total revenue from stamp duties was $1,074,274.99 for 1947.

Under the Stamp Enactments of the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements a tax of 10 per cent. is imposed on all bets made on a totalisator or pari-mutual of any turf club and 10 per cent. on all sweepstakes run by a turf club on the result of any race. The revenue from this source for 1947 was $1,501,380.30.

(*e*) *Licences*

The rates for various licences such as pawnshops, spirit and toddy shops, and dogs vary in the different States and Settlements. The main source of revenue from licences is that for motor vehicles, which amounted to $5,844,094.15 during 1947. The licences of motor vehicles are based on horse power and type of engine and vary according to whether the vehicle is for private, public or load carrying purposes.

(*f*) *Municipal*

Municipal Revenue amounting to $5,486,798, consists of general assessment rates, specific fees and charges for services in Town Board areas. The municipal revenue in the municipal areas of Penang and Malacca is collected by the Municipal Commissioners and is not included in Federation of Malaya Revenue.

(*g*) *Income Tax*

The Income Tax Ordinance, 1947 (Ordinance No. 48 of 1947) was enacted in December, 1947, but it did not come into force until 1st January, 1948.

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4. *Public Debt*

(1) *Federated Malay States* 4½ *per cent. Loan*, 1959—issued in 1931—redeemable on 1st January, 1959—amount outstanding $16,000,000—interest payable 1st January and 1st July. The loan is serviced by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Kuala Lumpur.

(2) *Federated Malay States* 3 *per cent. Sterling Loan*, 1960/70—issued in 1935—amount outstanding £4,000,000 sterling ($34,285,715)—redeemable on or after 15th June, 1960 and not later than 15th June, 1970—interest payable on 15th June and 15th December. The loan is serviced by the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

(3) *Federated Malay States* 3 *per cent. Loan*, 1956/66—issued in 1936—amount outstanding $15,000,000—redeemable on or after 15th December, 1956 and not later than 15th December, 1966—interest payable on 15th June and 15th December. The loan is serviced by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Kuala Lumpur.

(4) *Federated Malay States* 3 *per cent. War Loan*, 1952/59—issued in 1940—amount outstanding $20,000,000—redeemable on or after 1st October, 1952 and not later than 30th September, 1959—interest payable on 1st April and 1st October. The loan is serviced by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Kuala Lumpur.

(5) *Federated Malay States* 3 *per cent. War Loan*, 1953/60—issued in 1941—amount outstanding $10,000,000—redeemable on or after 1st July, 1953 and not later than 1st July, 1960—interest payable on 15th January and 15th July. The loan is serviced by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Kuala Lumpur.

(6) *Malayan Union* 2½ *per cent. Loan*, 1954/56—issued in 1946—amount outstanding $12,500,000—redeemable on or after 15th July, 1954 and not later than 15th July, 1956—interest payable on 15th January and 15th July. The loan is serviced by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Kuala Lumpur.

(7) *Malayan Union* 3 *per cent. Loan*, 1962/66—issued in 1946—amount outstanding $54,000,000—redeemable on or after 15th July, 1962 and not later than 15th July, 1966—interest payable on 15th January and 15th July. The loan is serviced by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Kuala Lumpur.

(8) *Victory Savings Certificates* are issued through the Post Office under the Victory Savings Certificates Ordinance, 1946. The unit certificate is $15 which, in ten years, is repayable at $20. Certificates may be encashed at any time and the amount at which they are repayable varies with the time the certificate has been held. The total outstanding certificates on the 31st December, 1947 was $661,066.50.

(9) *Treasury Bills*—maturity 3 months—rate of interest ¾ per cent.—outstanding balance on the 31st December, 1947, $17,250,000.

(10) *Other Loans*—In addition to the above, the Malayan Union has taken over responsibility for the payment of interest and sinking fund charges of a portion of the former Straits Settlements loans in respect of Penang and Malacca. There are also two small loans made by the Straits Settlements to the State of Kelantan and one to the State of Trengganu, the outstanding balances of which amounted to $4,708,298 on the 31st December, 1947. At that date there was in addition an outstanding balance of $16,025 on a loan from the Colonial Development Fund to the State of Kelantan.

Currency and Banking

The legal currency of the Malayan Union is the Malayan dollar which is on the Sterling Exchange Standard fixed at the value of 2*s.* 4*d.* per dollar. It is governed by the various State Currency Enactments.

The currency in circulation consists of the following :—

(i) Currency Notes issued by
  (*a*) The Straits Settlements Currency Commissioners.
  (*b*) The Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya.
(ii) Bank Notes issued prior to 1st October, 1923 by—
  (*a*) The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
  (*b*) The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
(iii) Silver dollars and half dollars.
(iv) Subsidiary silver coin.
(v) Nickel coin (5-cent pieces).
(vi) Copper coin.
(vii) Bronze coin.

(i) and (ii) above consist of notes in the following denominations :—$10,000, $1,000, $100, $50, $10, $5, $1, and subsidiary notes 50 cents, 25 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent. The total nominal currency note circulation on 31st December, 1947, was $412,103,846.92.

The total nominal bank note circulation on 31st December, 1947, was $134,815. Details of these notes are not available.

Silver dollars, half dollars, subsidiary silver coin and nickel coin have almost entirely disappeared from circulation and no further issues of such coin are being made. Cupro-nickel coin in denominations of 20, 10 and 5 cents is now being minted, and is expected to be issued into circulation later this year (1948). The total nominal circulation of silver coin on 31st December, 1947, was $25,387,341.55. The total nominal circulation of nickel coin on 31st December, 1947, was $122,983.15.

Copper coin consists of denominations of 1-cent, ½-cent, and ¼-cent pieces. The total nominal circulation on 31st December, 1947, was $1,747,968.

Bronze coin consists of 1-cent and ½-cent pieces. The total nominal circulation on 31st December, 1947, was $1,489,533.44.

Banking and Credit

The undermentioned are the leading banks in the Union. Those marked with an asterisk are banks incorporated here :—

Ban Hin Lee Bank, Ltd.
Bank of China.
*Batu Pahat Bank, Ltd.,
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Eastern Bank, Ltd.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Indian Bank, Ltd.
Indian Overseas Bank, Ltd.
*Kwong Yik (Selangor) Banking Corporation.
*M.C.T.M. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
*Malay National Banking Corporation, Ltd.
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
Netherlands Trading Society.
*Oriental Bank of Malaya, Ltd.
Oversea Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd.

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In addition approximately 800 " Remittance Shops " operate under permit in the territory for the purpose of facilitating petty remittances to China, particularly to districts where no banking facilities are available.

There is no central bank in the Union and therefore there is no official bank rate. The terms on which credit is offered as well as the scale of charges for banking services are fixed by the members of the Malayan Exchange Banks Association.

The following comparative figures of Post Office Savings Bank transactions for the years 1946 and 1947 cover the Malayan Union with the exception of the Settlements of Penang and Malacca :—

	1946	1947
	$	$
Number of open accounts	142,557.00	165,212.00
Number of transactions	308,389.00	382,379.00
Liability to depositors exclusive of interest	21,450,728.70	27,843,627.90
Turnover	29,934,477.29	40,245,101.67

Foreign Exchange Control was inaugurated in the Malayan Union on 4th January, 1946, in conformity with the system already in force throughout the sterling area or " Scheduled Territories " as they are now known.

A feature of Exchange Control in Malaya is the system of allowing remittances by Chinese up to a limit of $45 per month for the maintenance of their families in China. This system is operated through remittance shops who undertake to collect money, write letters from the remitter to beneficiary, and through an agent in China deliver the money, write the acknowledgment at the dictation of the beneficiary, and deliver the reply. This concession represents a considerable export of resources to China, for which, from a Foreign Exchange viewpoint, no consideration is received in return.

A recent revision of the conditions under which remittance shops are permitted to operate has been made, which provides that such shops can operate only under permit issued by the Controller. At the same time, a substantial deposit or a bank's guarantee is required from remittance shops in order to afford protection of the remitters.

Another aspect which is of interest is the trade carried on between Malaya on the one hand and Sumatra, Java and the islands adjacent to Malaya on the other. This trade is known as " Chinchew " trade and is a very important one in normal times, but during the period under review owing to the difficulties—political and otherwise in Sumatra—it has been restricted. The system operates in the following manner.

A Chinchew trader exports by Tongkang to an adjacent territory a cargo of Malayan goods and brings back a cargo of approximately the equivalent value of local produce. Alternatively, he may take with him a certain amount of Malayan money to non-Malayan territories in which Malayan currency circulates, and there purchase local produce " which he brings to this country, sells, and buys local produce acceptable in adjacent territories. Malayan currency may not, however, be exported to or imported from those parts of the N.E.I. which come within N.E.I. Customs jurisdiction. In such cases, any balance which cannot be settled by barter, may be transferred through banking channels."

Production and Trade

(Value of Products shown in Straits Dollars.)

1. *Total Imports and Exports in Principal Classes.* (1947 *Statistics.*)

	Imports	*Exports*
	$	$
Foodstuffs	286,567,572	46,944,195
Raw materials and manufactured goods	51,750,732	634,634,313
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	282,777,241	152,790,800
Parcel Post	3,417,176	380,988
Bullion and specie	563	—
	$624,513,284	$834,750,296

2. *Total Imports and Exports showing Sources and Destinations.* (1947 *Statistics.*)

	Imports	*Exports*
	$	$
Singapore	303,050,979	353,383,928
United Kingdom	96,865,780	91,698,217
British Possessions	72,005,621	55,053,560
Foreign Countries	152,590,904	334,614,591
	$624,513,284	$834,750,296

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Principal Agricultural Products showing comparison with 1939

Commodity	Acreage		Crop in tons	
	1947	1939	1947	1939
Rubber :				
Estates	1,934,106	2,067,942	359,865	242,966
Smallholders	1,383,193	1,305,024	285,364	114,934
	3,317,299	3,372,966	645,229	357,000*
Palm oil	78,181†	75,825	39,115†	57,373
Palm kernals	‡	‡	5,737	10,172
Copra (for commercial uses)	512,086	599,135	101,453	Figures not available.
Rice—wet padi	732,614	704,390	—	—
dry padi	80,924	48,850	257,164	341,455
	813,538	753,240		
Pineapples	11,920	64,555	Figures not available. Crop in lbs.	
Tea	9,732§	7,043	1,242,285	1,313,094

* Rubber was restricted to 58⅓ per cent. production under International Regulation.
† Only 71,028 acres were in production.
‡ Included in acreage of palm oil above.
§ 3,627 acres in production.

4. *Tin Production. Output showing Method of Production, and comparison with* 1939.

	1947		1939	
	No. of mines	Tons tin-in-ore	No. of mines	Tons tin-in-ore
Dredging	35	12,826	73	21,407
Gravel pumping	224	8,827	538	16,270
Hydraulicing	23	1,546	33	2,547
Open cast	6	324	20	1,712
Underground	—	690	—	1,803
Dulang washing	—	1,768	—	853
Miscellaneous	—	1,045	—	35
		27,026		44,627

LIST OF GOVERNORS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND HIGH COMMISSIONERS FOR THE MALAY STATES

1826 R. Fullerton.
1828 R. Ibbetson.
1833 K. Murchison.
1837 S. G. Bonham.
1843 Col. W. J. Butterworth, C.B.
1855 E. A. Blundell.
1861 Col. O. Cavenagh.
1867 Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., C.B.
1873 Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
1875 Maj.-Gen. Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B.
1877 Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G.
1880 Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld, K.C.M.G.
1887 Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G.
1894 Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, G.C.M.G.
1901 Sir Frank Athelstane Swettenham, G.C.M.G.
1904 Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G.
1911 Sir Arthur Henderson Young, G.C.M.G. K.B.E.
1920 Sir Lawrence Nunns Guillemard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1927 Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
1930 Sir Cecil Clementi, G.C.M.G.
1934–46 Sir Shenton Thomas, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MALAYAN UNION

1946–1948 Sir Gerard Edward James Gent, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

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HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

1948 Sir Gerard Edward James Gent, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
1948 Sir Henry Gurney, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President

The High Commissioner.

Ex-officio Members

The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.

Official Members

Major-General C. H. Boucher, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*General Officer Commanding, Malaya District*).
C. J. Pyke (*Economic Adviser*).
R. G. D. Houghton (*Commissioner for Labour*).
A. V. Aston (*Resident Commissioner, Penang*).

Unofficial Members

Dato Onn bin Jaafar, D. K., D.P.M.J. (*Mentri Besar, Johore*).
Dato Hamzah bin Abdullah (*Mentri Besar, Selangor*).
H. H. Tengku Yacob ibni Sultan Abdul Hamid, C.M.G. (*State Agricultural Officer, Alor Star*).
Colonel H. S. Lee, C.B.E., J.P.
Dr. Ong Chong Keng, J.P.
V. M. N. Menon.
A. W. Wallich, O.B.E., M.C.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The High Commissioner (*President*).

Ex-Officio Members

The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.

State and Settlement Members

The Mentri Besar, Johore (Dato Onn bin Jaafar, D.K., D.P.M.J.).
The Mentri Besar, Pahang (Dato Mahmud bin Mat, O.B.E., M.C.S.).
The Mentri Besar, Negri Sembilan (Dato Abdul Malek bin Yusof).
The Mentri Besar, Selangor (Dato Hamzah bin Abdullah).
The Mentri Besar, Perak (Haji Abdul Wahab bin Abdul Aziz, Dato Panglima Bukit Gantang).
The Mentri Besar, Kedah (Haji Mohamed Sheriff bin Osman, C.M.G., C.B.E.).
The Mentri Besar, Perlis (Raja Haji Ahmad bin Raja Endut).
The Mentri Besar, Kelantan (Nik Ahmed Kamil bin Haji Mahmud, Dato Seri Setia Raja).
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Ee Yew Kim, J.P. (Representative of the Malacca Settlement Council).

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R. G. D. Houghton, Commissioner for Labour.
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C. P. Rawson, Chief Social Welfare Officer.
E. D. Fleming, Acting Secretary for Chinese Affairs.
A. V. Aston, Resident Commissioner, Penang.
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A. Heywood-Waddington (Economic Secretary).
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Tan Siew Sin.
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Woo Ka Lim.
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Dato Abdul Rahman bin Mohamed Yasin.
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Leong Yew Koh.
S. O. K. Ubaidulla.
Tuan Sheikh Ahmad bin Mohamed Hashim.
Mustapa bin Osman.
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F. H. Williams (during absence of A. W. Wallich).
J. S. Ferguson, P.J. (during absence of Sir S. B. Palmer, C.B.E., J.P.).
Dr. D. A. Mackay (during absence of Jules Martin, J.P.).
Enche Pateh Akhir bin Mat Sah (during absence of Haji Mohamed Eusoff bin Mohamed Yusoff, O.B.E.).
H. M. Scott (during absence of A. Arbuthnott, M.B.E.).
Two vacant seats (*unofficial*).

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CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya—His Excellency Sir Henry Lovell Goldsworthy Gurney, K.C.M.G.
Chief Secretary—Sir Alec T. Newboult, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., E.D. $1,950.
Chief Justice—Sir Harold C. Willan, C.M.G., M.C. $1,800.
Attorney-General—S. W. P. Foster Sutton, O.B.E., K.C. $1,600.
Financial Secretary—W. D. Godsall. $1,600.
Economic Adviser—C. J. Pyke. $1,600.
*Comptroller-General of Income Tax—R. B. Heasman. $1,425.
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Government Printer—H. T. Ross, O.B.E. $1,050.
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Marine Superintendent—R. S. B. Unwin, R.N.R. $1,000.
Director of Museums—J. N. McHugh (*acting*). $1,000.
Town Planner—T. H. H. Hancock (*acting*). $1,000.

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*Trades Union Adviser—J. A. Brazier, M.B.E. $900–A25–1,000.
Chief Game Warden—A. H. Fetherstonhaugh (*acting*) $960.
Registrar of Statistics—H. L. Barnett (*acting*). $960.
Director of Fire Services—W. J. Gorman, M.B.E. $750–A25–825 p.m.

* Departments starred are Pan-Malayan (Federation of Malaya and Singapore).

MALTA

Situation and Area

The Maltese Islands form a group in the Mediterranean Sea, about 58 miles from the nearest point of Sicily, 80 from Syracuse, and 142 from Reggio, and about 180 from the nearest point of the mainland of Africa.

Malta is about 17 miles in length and 9 miles in breadth with an area of 94·870 square miles. Gozo has an area of 25·899 square miles and Comino about one square mile. Filfla and Cominotto are mere islets. The whole group is about half the area of the Isle of Man.

Climate

The climate of Malta is very healthy. There are no excessive periods of hot or cold weather. The climatic conditions are much influenced by the friable nature and sponginess of the layers of rock. The temperature depends on the dominant westerlies. The lowest temperature in 1947, 46·0° F., was registered on 5th January, and the highest, 96·0° F., on the 22nd August. In July the heat at sea level approaches that experienced in sub-tropical countries. The nights, however, are pleasant and cool, except during the prevalence of the Scirocco wind. The mean maximum temperature during the three coldest months (December, January, February) is between 56° and 59° F., and the mean minimum 51·2° F.; but during the four hottest months (June, July, August, September) the mean maximum is between 83° and 86° F. and the mean minimum 71·2° F. The mean annual temperature is 66° F. and the mean annual rainfall is 17 inches. There is no river or rivulet in the island, the water drainage becoming absorbed in the porous calcareous stone beds and finding its way through underground channels and aqueducts.

General Description

The chief town and capital of Malta is Valletta, having, with its suburbs of Floriana, Sliema, and St. Julian's, a population which in 1948, when a census was last taken, was 57,156. The "Three Cities" (Senglea, Cospicua and Vittoriosa) have a population of 11,394. Mdina, the old capital, is in the interior of the island, and, with its suburbs, has a population of 13,887. The chief town of Gozo is Victoria (formerly called Rabat), with a population of about 6,175.

The Maltese language is the language of general intercourse in the islands. It is of Semitic origin, and is akin to Arabic. The educated and commercial classes also speak English, and some Italian. The Maltese are remarkably thrifty, and industrious and are excellent seamen and mechanics. Large numbers of them are to be found in Algeria, the Regency of Tunis, Egypt, Canada, Australia, and the United States.

The island is highly cultivated. Besides products for home consumption, early potatoes, onions, cumin seed and oranges are exported. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in H.M. Dockyard; others are employed in connection with the trade of Valletta as a coaling station and an *entrepôt* and port of call. It is a port of registry, having in September, 1948, 765 vessels of 20,050 gross tonnage.

Weights and Measures, etc.

Malta barrel is equal to 9½ imperial gallons.
Malta salm is equal to 1 imperial quarter.
Malta qantar is equal to 175 lbs. English.
Malta qafis is equal to 4½ imperial gallons.
Malta ratal is equal to 28 oz. English.
Malta canna is equal to 34½ inches English.
Malta misura is equal to 22 sq. yds. 3 sq. ft., 96 sq. ins.

Civil Population

Census 1948—		
Malta—Males	.. ..	137,453
Females	.. ..	140,858
Gozo— Males	.. ..	13,177
Females	.. ..	14,434
		305,922

Religion

The Roman Catholic religion is by law the religion of the country, but full liberty of conscience and freedom of worship are guaranteed, and persons of any faith may hold any office.

History

No traces of Paleolithic cultures have so far been discovered in the Maltese archipelago, and the prospects are not very encouraging.

The Pleistocene period is richly represented by the remains of extinct fauna embedded in the floor deposit of Ghar Dalam (the Cave of Darkness) and also by the fossils recovered from many other ossiferous caves and rock fissures.

The Maltese islands were first inhabited by a neolithic race, not later than 3,000 B.C. The chief monuments belonging to this period consist of various megalithic temples (Tarxien, Mnaidra, Hagar Qim and Gantija), a subterranean sanctuary (Hal Saflieni Hypogeum), menhirs, dolmens and other megalithic remains.

A unique collection of neolithic material recovered from the different sites is preserved in the Valletta Museum.

A culture belonging to the early metal ages is also richly represented.

The Phœnicians probably took possession of Malta as soon as they made themselves masters of the Mediterranean Sea. Phœnician remains are few but there are numerous rockcut graves of Phœnician type.

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At the beginning of the Punic wars the islands were held by Carthage. In the course of the first Punic war they changed hands more than once, but at its conclusion they were still in the possession of the Carthaginians. In 218 B.C. they passed finally to Rome. Under the Romans Malta appears to have enjoyed great prosperity. Diodorus Siculus speaks of the excellence of its harbours, the wealth of its inhabitants, and its many skilful artificers, and refers to its fertility, and Cicero, in the Verrine orations, speaks of it as abounding in riches and famous for its textile manufactures. Inscriptions show that it enjoyed municipal rights in the time of Hadrian, and an interesting fact in its recorded history is that it was the scene of St. Paul's shipwreck (Acts xxviii). On the final division of the Empire in 395 A.D., Malta fell to the share of the Byzantine Emperor, and for the next four centuries its history is almost a blank. In the 9th century it was three times invaded by the Arabs, who finally conquered it in 870, the Byzantine garrison being massacred in an insurrection of the inhabitants.

In 1090, Count Roger the Norman, with a handful of men, subjected the islands to Sicily. The Sicilian domination lasted for four hundred years, Norman, Angevin, Aragonese and Castilian ruling in turn. During this time, Malta had Sicilian governors and laws, but there is no record of any extensive Sicilian immigration, and the persistence of the old Semitic names in the parish registers, instituted at this period, stands as further evidence that no great ethnographic changes occurred.

The connection with Sicily was broken in 1530, when the Emperor Charles V gave Malta to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had been driven from Rhodes by the Turks, and who held Malta until 1798. The loyalty of the Maltese to their new sovereigns, who for the first time were resident in the island, was put to a severe test on several occasions, the most notable being the great siege of 1565, when the Order of St. John, under Grand Master Jean de la Valette, resisted the attacks of the land and sea forces of Solyman the Magnificent. It was after this great feat of arms that the city of Valletta was built, strong enough to defy the Turkish attacks threatened yearly by the Sultan.

Napoleon Bonaparte invested the island on his way to Egypt, having prepared the ground by intrigue and revolutionary propaganda, and, on 12th July, 1798, Ferdinand de Hompesch, the last Grand Master in Malta, capitulated without any resistance, and the Order was dispersed.

The French installed themselves in the islands, but their interference with Maltese laws and customs brought about a sharp reaction, and the Maltese drove the French troops within the fortified towns and, with the help of the British fleet, held them closely blockaded for two years, after which the French, reduced to extremities, surrendered to the British.

In 1800 the government was placed in the hands of Great Britain. The Treaty of Amiens provided that the islands should be restored to the Knights, but this was prevented by the recommencement of the war, and they were finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

Malta was a vital point in allied strategy in the Second World War, and the island was subjected to heavy enemy air attacks between the entry of Italy into the war in 1940 and the liberation of North Africa in 1943. On 15th April, 1942, Malta was awarded the George Cross in recognition of the part she had played in the war.

Constitution

A Council of Government, partly elected, was constituted by Letters Patent in 1849, and reconstituted in 1887, the Letters Patent being amended in 1898 and again in 1903.

By Letters Patent dated 14th April, 1921, responsible government was established in Malta.

This constitution was suspended from 1930 to 1932 and again on 2nd November, 1933, the Senate and Legislative Assembly being dissolved from the same date. It was finally revoked by the Letters Patent, dated 12th August, 1936, which were proclaimed in Malta on 2nd September, 1936.

Letters Patent dated 14th February, 1939, re-established representative Government, providing for a partly-elected Council of Government and for an Executive Council.

New Letters Patent, dated 5th September, 1947, came into force on the 22nd September, 1947. They provide for a Legislative Assembly of forty members, elected by universal suffrage by proportional representation. The Legislative Assembly passes Bills for " the peace, order and good government of Malta," subject to certain limitations regarding " reserved matters." The Ministry consists of the Prime Minister and not more than seven other Ministers. The Executive Council consists of the Cabinet presided over by the Governor. Legislative and administrative powers in regard to defence and various matters related or incidental to defence and external relations are reserved to the Governor advised by the Nominated Council, which consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Secretary and three officers (one from each of the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force). The Privy Council consists of the Executive Council and the Nominated Council sitting together.

The Privy Council affords an opportunity for joint consultation in matters in which action proposed to be taken by one side of the dyarchy may affect the other side.

The English language and the Maltese language are the official languages of Malta.

Administration

Appointments to public offices in Malta are made by the Governor, subject to the provisions of the new constitution embodied in the 1947 Letters Patent, and of the colonial regulations.

Social Services

Education

Elementary education is carried on principally in Government schools, which are Roman Catholic and free. There are six secondary schools with 1,780 scholars, 106 primary schools with an average enrolment of 42,143 pupils. There is a university (founded in 1769) with an average attendance of about 300 students. The fees are comparatively low, ranging from 106*s.* 6*d.* to 160*s.* per annum in the Lyceum and £10 per annum, exclusive of laboratory and other fees, for all lectures in the university. There are 20 evening classes for languages and commercial subjects, with an attendance of 380, and 165 literacy classes for illiterates and semi-illiterates, with an attendance of 3,330. There are two Technical Schools and one Tailoring School with an attendance of 273 students, 17 evening classes for handicraft and engineering with an attendance of 335 pupils, and 26 trade classes for emigrants with an attendance of 428 pupils. There are numerous private, elementary and secondary

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schools. The total number of these schools is about 63, with an attendance of 8,212 pupils. Compulsory education was introduced in the autumn of 1946. English and Maltese are the only languages of instruction in the primary schools.

Public Works

The drainage of the fortified towns, which was commenced in 1876 at the joint charge of the Colonial and Imperial Treasuries, was completed in 1885, and greatly improved their sanitary condition. New drainage works were commenced in 1899, and Cottonera, Sliema, St. Julian's Msida, Pieta, Kalkara, Zabbar, Hamrun, Qormi, Mdina, Rabat, Tarxien, Pawla, Zejtun, Birkirkara, Balzan and Attard, parts of Lija and Luqa and other places have been drained. Small extensions are also being continually made in new streets as they are opened in the towns and villages. The intercepting sewer to Ghaxaq, Zebbug and Mosta has been completed. The sewering of the streets of Ghaxaq, Zebbug and Mosta is in progress. The drainage of Gozo has also been commenced, and Victoria, Fontana and Ghajnsielem have been drained. Considerable progress has been made in improving the roads and streets in accordance with the exigencies of modern traffic. The main roads are being asphalted. So far 4·85 miles have been surfaced with sheet asphalt and 203·73 miles with full grouting, semi-grouting and surface asphalt dressing.

Since 1937 a scheme for the collection and disposal of domestic refuse has been in operation in Valletta, Floriana, Gzira, Msida, Ta' Xbiex, Sliema and St. Julian's. In August, 1939, the service was extended to the military areas at St. George's, St. Andrew's and Tigne'. Recently the service has been extended also to Albert Town and a part of Hamrun.

Last year Government approved the reconditioning and extension of this service to the entire island by the employment of a fleet of 16 modern refuse collection vans and two additional pulverisors for refuse disposal and other necessary additional plant.

When war broke out a population of about 68,000 was being served. With the approved extended scheme estimated to be fully developed in two years time a population of about 260,000 will be served.

The water supply is now extended to all the villages in Malta and Gozo, and works of considerable importance are carried out each year to augment and improve it.

Electric current for lighting and power has been extended to all the towns in Malta, and to all the villages, with the exception of a few of the smaller ones situated at a distance from the supply area. In Gozo current is available to the public in the chief town, Victoria, which has its own generating station, and in the important villages of Xewkija Ghajnsielem, Nadur, Mgarr

COMMUNICATIONS

Motor bus services run between all the towns and villages. The telephone service is under Government control with exchanges at Floriana, Sliema, Rabat, St. Paul's Bay and Gozo. The head office is at Merchants Street, Valletta. The number of exchange lines totals 3,819, with 5,628 stations. Malta is an important station of Cable & Wireless, Ltd., whose direct cables connect with Alexandria (5), Gibraltar (5), Bona (2), Tripoli, Sicily and Zante. Through these cables telegraphic communication is maintained through the company's system with all parts of the world. The company also operates a coast station for communication with ships at sea.

Malta is a port of call for nearly all the Mediterranean lines of steamers, and is an important coaling station, facilities being given for coaling at any hour, day and night. There are air services from Malta to the United Kingdom, Italy and North African Territories. Owing to lack of accommodation, due to war damage, all civilians wishing to enter Malta must obtain an entry permit from the Lieutenant Governor's office.

There is a direct mail communication with several Mediterranean ports and with England.

FINANCE

The revenue from all sources is paid into a consolidated fund, out of which the public service is supplied.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1938–39	1,343,014	1,353,762
1939–40	1,431,968	1,412,748
1940–41	2,164,112(*a*)	2,019,112
1941–42	2,831,970(*b*)	2,727,746
1942–43	3,523,539(*c*)	3,665,807
1943–44	4,026,373(*d*)	3,731,831
1944–45	3,379,903(*e*)	3,693,034
1945–46	4,007,474	3,362,381
1946–47	4,890,748(*f*)	4,540,263
1947–48	5,233,877(*g*)	4,739,082

(*a*) Includes a grant by H.M. Government in aid of Administration, £950,000.

(*b*) Includes a grant by H.M. Government in aid of Administration, £1,390,000.

(*c*) Includes a grant by H.M. Government in aid of Administration, £2,250,000.

(*d*) Includes a grant by H.M. Government in aid of Administration, £1,350,000.

(*e*) Includes a grant by H.M. Government in aid of Administration, £154,500.

(*f*) Includes a grant by H.M. Government for commodity subsidies, £900,000.

(*g*) Includes a grant by H.M. Government for commodity subsidies, £450,000.

Public Debt

There is, strictly speaking, no public debt in Malta, but interest at 2½ per cent. is paid by the Government on £79,081, outstanding balance on 31st March, 1938, of the debt known as "Massa Frumentaria," incurred by the Municipality of Valletta under the Government of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in connection with the monopoly of the trade of wheat. The funds of the "Massa Frumentaria" were, in 1798, appropriated by the French Government, then in occupation of the island.

Revenue

The most important sources of revenue are the customs duties, licences, stamp duties, succession and donation duties, fees of office and reimbursements, post office, water and electricity receipts, and land revenue, interest, and Public Lotto profit.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

The legal tender currency is, under Order-in-Council of 24th September, 1886, and Ordinance I of 1929, exclusively British. By Ordinance XLVIII of 1939, however, local sterling currency

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was placed in circulation in denominations of £1, 10*s.*, 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* and 1*s.*, and is legal tender concurrently with the British notes and coins. All notes locally issued are covered by an equal amount of sterling deposited in a Note Security Fund with the Crown Agents for the Colonies. The amount of British notes in circulation on 31st March, 1948, was approximately £2,000,000. Local currency in circulation on the same date was £10,993,306 5*s.* 0*d.*

The two local banks, the Bank of Malta and the Anglo-Maltese Bank, are now amalgamated under the name of the National Bank of Malta. Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas) has branches in the island. There are also Sciclunas' Bank and B. Tagliaferro & Sons, which are private banks. On 31st March, 1948, deposits in the Government Savings Bank, established in 1833, amounted to £11,108,819 with 52,094 depositors.

TRADE

Customs Tarif

Until 1917 only specific duties were levied, the main headings being grain, wine, beer, spirits, cattle, petroleum, sugar and tobacco.

In January, 1917, *ad valorem* duties were introduced. These rates now vary from 6 per cent. to 75 per cent., and embrace all commodities not already affected by specific duties, and not included in a list of exempted articles which—

(*a*) Under food and drink shows butter, cheese, coffee, milk (fresh or preserved), eggs in the shell, tea and cocoa, and certain other articles.

(*b*) Under raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured shows coal, coke, patent fuel and fuel oil, sponges, vegetables and flower seeds and certain other articles.

(*c*) Under manufactured articles, includes agricultural machines, books, cinema films, wrapping and printing paper, laundry soap of British Empire origin, yarns for lace-making, if of silk (excluding artificial) and linen, twines, certain materials used for cap-making, shoe-making, and bag-making, and certain articles used for divine worship.

(*d*) Under miscellaneous and unclassified articles, includes articles imported by Government departments—bullion and specie, pedigree animals, and engravings, drawings and paintings representing Maltese views and subjects of local interest.

In 1934 Empire preferential duties were adopted. These duties affect boots and shoes, spirits, leaf tobacco, wheat, flour, cement, laundry soap, arms and ammunition, articles of gold, silver and platinum and plated goods, confectionery and chocolate, furniture and cabinetware, motor vehicles, wireless sets, pianos and organs, and a number of articles falling under the designation of "goods unenumerated". *Ad valorem* goods enjoy a preference of 1 to 26 per cent. as against the corresponding General Tariff rates.

In the case of goods subject to a specific rate of duty the General Tariff shows an addition of 50 per cent. on the Empire Preferential Tariff on boots and shoes, 1*s.* per litre on spirits, 1*s.* per 100 kilogrammes on wheat, 2*s.* per 100 kilos on flour, 8*s.* 4*d.* per 100 kilogrammes on laundry soap and 4*s.* per 1,000 kilogrammes on cement.

The amount of duty collected in 1947 from specific duties was £1,377,876 and from *ad valorem* duties was £1,084,731.

The value of imports in 1947 from the United Kingdom was £6,746,117, from other parts of the British Empire £1,707,168, from foreign countries £5,912,293, and from ships stores, etc., nil, the respective percentages of imports being: United Kingdom, 47 per cent.; other parts of the British Empire, 12 per cent.; foreign countries, 41 per cent.; and ships' stores, nil.

The value of domestic exports in 1947 to the United Kingdom was £183,734, to other parts of the British Empire, £19,610; to foreign countries, £30,541. The respective percentages were: to United Kingdom, 77 per cent.; to other parts of the British Empire, 8·3 per cent.; to foreign countries, 13 per cent.; as ships' stores, etc., 1·7 per cent.

The value of re-exports in 1947 to the United Kingdom was £106,152; to other parts of the British Empire, £27,436; to foreign countries, £213,570; as ships' stores, etc., £420,782.

The respective percentages for re-exports were: United Kingdom, 13·81 per cent.; other parts of the British Empire, 3·57 per cent.; foreign countries, 27·81 per cent.; ships' stores, 54·81 per cent.

All the foregoing figures are exclusive of bullion and specie.

The percentages of trade compared with the whole import and export trade of the Island (imports, domestic exports and re-exports), for the respective destinations are as follows:—

	Per cent.
United Kingdom	45·77
Other parts of the British Empire	11·41
Foreign countries	40·05
Ships' stores	2·77

IMPORTS

Year.	From U.K.	From Other British Countries.	From Elsewhere.	Total.	Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£	£
1939	1,190,327	373,867	2,575,855	4,140,049	27,416
1940	931,942	312,986	1,134,234	2,379,162	4,612
1941 } 1942 }	Particulars not available				
1943	*392,140	*123,954	*95,182	4,767,877	—
1944	*1,147,085	*92,997	*133,674	5,270,318	—
1945	4,392,987	1,829,792	2,841,742	9,064,521	8,535
1946	6,555,868	1,911,523	4,413,116	12,880,507	72,906
1947	6,746,117	1,707,168	5,912,293	14,365,578	25,154

* Excluding value of imports by Officer of Co-ordination of Supplies

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EXPORTS

Year.	To U.K.	To Other British Countries.	To Elsewhere.	Total.	Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£	£
1939	142,254	13,894	503,494	659,642	170
1940	130,012	18,804	317,055	465,871	—
1941 } 1942 }	Particulars not available				
1943	8,874	—	23,288	32,162	—
1944	431	—	254,288	254,719	—
1945	31,935	2,530	570,509	604,974	—
1946	100,534	18,869	587,375	706,778	680
1947	289,886	47,046	669,788	1,006,720	—

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED

Year.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1939	4,259,367	8,961,049
1940	4,255,996	8,293,254
1941	1,734,243	3,216,685
1942	Particulars not available	
1943	545,564	787,634
1944	421,472	527,114
1945	224,240	339,537
1946	413,042	712,202
1947	678,440	1,304,182

Total weight of goods transhipped
1947 .. .. 830 tons

GOVERNORS

1799 Captain A. J. Ball, R.N. (*Civil Commissioner*).
1801 Charles Cameron, Esq. (*Civil Commissioner*).
1802 Vice-Admiral Sir A. J. Ball (*Civil Commissioner*).
1810 Lt.-Gen. Sir H. Oakes, G.C.B. (*Civil Commissioner*).
1813 Lieut.-Gen. The Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland.
1824 Francis, Marquis of Hastings, K.G.
1826 Major-Gen. Sir F. C. Ponsonby (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1836 Major-Gen. Sir H. F. Bouverie.
1843 Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. Stuart.
1847 Rt. Hon. R. More O'Ferrall.
1851 Major-Gen. Sir W. Reid.
1858 Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant.
1864 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1867 General Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1872 General Sir Charles T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.
1878 General Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1884 General Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1888 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D'O. Torrens, K.C.M.G.
1890 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G.
1893 General Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, G.C.M.G., C.B.
1899 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis W. Grenfell, G.C.M.G., G.C.B. (later Lord Grenfell of Kilvey).
1903 General Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
1907 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Fane Grant, G.C.V.O., C.B.
1909 General Sir H. M. L. Rundle, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
1915 Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
1919 Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
1924 General Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C.
1927 General Sir John P. Du Cane, G.C.B., A.D.C.
1931 General Sir David G. M. Campbell, G.C.B., A.D.C.
1936 General Sir Charles Bonham-Carter, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
1941 General Sir William G. S. Dobbie, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
1942 Field-Marshal the Viscount Gort, V.C., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.
1944 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edmond C. A. Schreiber, K.C.B., D.S.O.
1946 Sir Francis Campbell Ross Douglas, K.C M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.
P. Boffa, O.B.E., M.D.
D. Mintoff, B.Sc., B.E. & A., A. & C.E., M.A. (Oxon).
A. Colombo, M.D.
G. Ganado B.A., LL.D.
A. Schembri Adami, M.D.
B. Camilleri, F.R.C.A.
J. Cole.
J. Cassar, LL.D.
Clerk to Executive Council—V. A. Dillon, M.B.E.

NOMINATED COUNCIL

The Governor
The Lieutenant-Governor } *Ex officio.*
The Legal Secretary
Air Vice Marshall C. R. Steele, C.B., D.F.C. (*Air Officer Commanding R.A.F., Malta*).
Major-Gen. W. R. Revell-Smith, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., A.M. (*General Officer Commanding, Malta Command*).
Rear Admiral C. P. Clarke, D.S.O. (*Flag Officer, Malta*).
Clerk to Nominated Council—E. Camilleri, O.B.E.

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Ministers

Prime Minister—P. Boffa, O.B.E., M.D.
Minister of Works and Reconstruction—D. Mintoff, B.Sc., B.E. & A., A. & C.E., M.A. (Oxon).
Minister of Finance—A. Colombo, M.D.
Minister of Health and Social Services—A. Schembri Adami, M.D.
Minister of Education—G. Ganado, B.A., LL.D.
Minister of Emigration and Labour—J. Cole.
Minister of Industry—B. Camilleri, F.R.C.A.
Minister of Justice—J. Cassar, LL.D.

Legislative Assembly

(40 Seats)

Representing First Electoral Division

E. Mizzi, LL.D. (*Nationalist*).
B. Camilleri, F.R.C.A. (*Labour*).
Professor J. Ellul, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.O.G. (Eng.), (*Labour*).
Professor J. Hyzler, M.D. (*Democratic Action Party*).
J. Miceli, LL.D. (*Labour*).

Representing Second Electoral Division

D. Mintoff, B.Sc., B.E. & A., A. & C.E., M.A. (Oxon) (*Labour*).
J. Attard Bezzina (*Labour*) (*Deputy Speaker*).
Agatha Barbara (*Labour*).
J. Agius Muscat, M.D. (*Nationalist*).
N. Laiviera (*Labour*).

Representing Third Electoral Division

P. Boffa, O.B.E., M.D. (*Labour*).
J. Cassar, LL.D. (*Labour*).
E. Attard Bezzina (*Labour*).
J. Cole (*Labour*).
C. Caruana, B.A., LL.D. (*Nationalist*).

Representing Fourth Electoral Division

G. Ganado, B.A., LL.D. (*Labour*).
Professor P. P. Debono, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. (*Labour*) (*Speaker*).
G. Borg Olivier, LL.D. (*Nationalist*).
G. Glenday, M.D. (*Labour*).
J. Raimondo, B.Sc., Ph.C. (*Labour*).

Representing Fifth Electoral Division

J. Camilleri (*Labour*).
G. Pace, LL.D. (*Democratic Action Party*).
J. Frendo Azzopardi, LL.D. (*Nationalist*).
A. Colombo, M.D. (*Labour*).
C. Agius, LL.D. (*Labour*).

Representing Sixth Electoral Division

R. Bencini (*Labour*).
G. Cassar, L.P. (*Labour*).
J. Schembri (*Labour*).
A. V. Hyzler, M.D. (*Democratic Action Party*).
(One seat vacant.)

Representing Seventh Electoral Division

A. Schembri Adami, M.D. (*Labour*).
A. Fava, M.D. (*Labour*).
Capt. P. P. Scicluna (*Labour*).
Marchesino P. Apap Bologna, LL.D. (*Democratic Action Party*).
E. Agius, LL.D. (*Nationalist*).

Representing Eighth Electoral Division

F. Masini, LL.D. (*Gozo Party*).
H. Jones (*Jones' Party*).
A. Calleja, LL.D. (*Gozo Party*).
G. Cefai, L.P. (*Gozo Party*).
(One seat vacant.)
Clerk to Legislative Assembly—V. A. Dillon, M.B.E.

Ecclesiastics

Monsignor M. Gonzi, K.B.E., D.D., B.L.Can., J.C.D., G.C.O.J. (*Archbishop, Bishop of Malta*).
Mgr. Can. E. Galea, D.D., B.Litt. (*Vicar General*).
Mgr. J. Pace, D.D., J.C.D., Ph.D. (*Bishop of Gozo*).

Foreign Consular Officers

Belgium—R. Smith.
Czecho-Slovakia—M. Agius Vandalà.
Denmark—E. W. Gollcher.
France—P. Armand.
Greece—E. P. Jatroudakis.
Hayti—J. Cachia.
Honduras—S. Camilleri.
Italy—A. Scaduto Mendola.
Netherlands—F. K. Gollcher.
Norway—A. Zammit Cutajar.
Peru—A Cassar Torregiani, B.B.E.
Poland—H. Parnis England.
Portugal—A. Mizzi.
Siam—A. Micallef Eynaud.
Spain—C. Sultana.
Sweden—E. W. Gollcher.
Switzerland—C. E. Lowell.
Turkey—F. K. Gollcher.

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CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor—Sir Francis Campbell Ross Douglas, K.C.M.G. £4,000 and £1,500 duty allowance.
Colonial A.D.C.—Major W. L. Bonello. £500.
Confidential Clerk to the Governor—G. A. Bonello, M.B.E. £500.

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MALTESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

LT.-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Lieut.-Governor—Sir David Campbell, C.M.G. £2,000. Receives also an entertainment allowance of £100.

Secretary, Maltese Imperial Government—E. Camilleri, O.B.E. £850.

THE MALTESE GOVERNMENT

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Official Secretary—C. Thake, O.B.E. £850.

Private Secretary—Lt.-Col. V. Vella, O.B.E. £750.

Establishments Officer—Vacant.

AGRICULTURE

Director of Agriculture—R. Biasini. £750.

APPROVED SCHOOL

Superintendent—M. A. Saliba. £500.

AUDIT

Auditor—E. Fiorini Lowell. £750.

COMMISSIONER, GOZO

Commissioner for Gozo—E. G. Montanaro. £700.

CUSTOMS AND PORT

Collector of Customs and Superintendent of the Ports—F. Agius. £800.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—J. Brennan. £800.

ELECTORAL REGISTRY

Electoral Registrar—C. Agius Gilibert. £500.

EMIGRATION

Director of Emigration—J. Axisa. £700.

FOOD AND COMMERCE CONTROL

Food and Commerce Control Officer—E. Petrocochino, C.B.E. £800.

HOUSING

Housing Commissioner—V. A. Trapani. £700.

INLAND REVENUE

Commissioner of Inland Revenue—V. Gatt. £750.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice and President of the Court of Appeal—Sir George Borg, M.B.E. £1,400.

Judges—Prof. E. Ganado, L. A. Camilleri, A. J. Montanaro Gauci, W. Harding, T. Gouder, A. V. Camilleri. £950.

Registrar, Superior Courts—J. Vella. £700.

Registrar, Courts of Judicial Police—L. Pace, £650.

Registrar, Courts of Judicial Police (Gozo)—V. Borg Grech. £300-15-£420-20-£480.

LABOUR

Director of Labour—S. L. Mizzi. £700.

LEGAL

Attorney-General—L. Galea. £950.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Clerk to Legislative Assembly—V. A. Dillon, M.B.E. £700.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Chief Government Medical Officer—A. C. Briffa. £850.

MILK MARKETING UNDERTAKING

Manager—A. C. Crockford. £700.

MUSEUM

Director—J. G. Baldacchino. £600.

NOTARY

Notary to Government and Keeper of Notarial Archives—C. Farrugia. £600.

POLICE

Commissioner—J. Ullo. £800.

POSTS AND TELEPHONES

Postmaster-General—J. M. Borg Cardona. £750.

PRINTING OFFICE

Superintendent—J. Zammit. £600.

PRISONS

Director of Prisons—G. J. Ransley. £650.

PUBLIC LOTTO

Director of Public Lotto—J. Mifsud. £700.

PUBLIC REGISTRY

Director—J. Scicluna. £600.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Public Relations Officer—A. Castillo. £500.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director of Public Works—C. Micallef, O.B.E. £850.

ROYAL MALTA LIBRARY

Librarian—Rev. Don. M. Inguanez, O.S.B. £650.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Director—J. Borg Cardona. £700.

STATISTICS

Statistician—G. Stivala. £600.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT

Trade Development Officer—W. Salomone. £600.

TREASURY

Treasurer—E. Cuschieri, O.B.E. £850.

WATER AND ELECTRICITY

Manager—A. Salomone. £800.

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MAURITIUS

Situation and Area

Mauritius is an island in the Indian Ocean, between 57° 18′ and 57° 48′ E. longitude and 19° 50′ and 20° 31′ S. latitude, distant 115 miles from Reunion, 934 from Seychelles, 1,300 from Natal, 2,000 from Cape Comorin, 2,300 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 550 from Madagascar. By the Cape route the island is approximately 10,000 miles from the United Kingdom. It comprises an area of about 720 square miles (nearly equal to Surrey), with an extreme length of 39 miles from north to south, and an extreme breadth of 29 miles from east to west.

The island is chiefly of volcanic formation but is almost entirely surrounded by coral reefs. There are several small chains of mountains but none of great height. The principal peaks are the Piton de la Riviere Noire (2,711 feet), Pieter Both (2,690 feet), and the Pouce (2,661 feet). There are numerous rivers and streams; they flow generally through deep ravines and their course is broken by many small waterfalls and rapids. None of them is navigable beyond a short distance from the sea. The land rises gradually from the coasts, and the centre of the island is composed chiefly of a fertile and picturesque plateau varying in altitude from 1,000 to 1,800 feet. On this high and healthy tableland the temperature and climate are excellent.

Climate and Rainfall

Mauritius, lying in the tropics, but situated as it is in the midst of the extensive belt of south-east trade current of the Indian Ocean, has a climate which is subject to tropical and sub-tropical maritime influences and to which its natural topography adds a great diversity of features. Intense tropical conditions exist in the lowlands, especially in the north, north-west and western parts; while on the central high tableland and in the elevated east and south-eastern districts, which are almost constantly swept by the normal trade wind, a milder and more equable climate prevails.

Two quite marked seasons are experienced during the year: a hot season which occurs from December to April, and a cool or mild season from June to September. The hottest time of the year is usually the second half of January, and the coldest the second half of July or first days of August. In the lowlands, at the height of summer, shade temperatures have been known occasionally to attain 35° C. (95° F.) while an average daily maximum temperature of 30° C. (86° F.) is observed from December to March inclusive. In the milder parts of the island, over the central tableland, at an altitude of 1,800 feet above sea level, the corresponding extremes of shade temperature are about 5° to 7° C. (11° F.) lower. The lowest temperature experienced in the highlands of Mauritius is probably near 7° C. (45° F.) whilst in the lowlands it has been only very rarely known to fall to 10° C. (50° F.). The average variation of temperature in a day is between 6° C. and 8° C. (12° F.), and this range is nearly the same in summer and in winter. The mean day and mean night temperatures differ by about 3½° C. (6° F.) in summer and in winter, but during the exceptionally dry weather and clear sky of September and October, this difference attains nearly 5° C. (9° F.).

Probably the most unhealthy feature of the climate is the high humidity which exists by reason of the maritime conditions prevailing. In the lowlands of the north-west, humidity averages between 70 per cent. and 80 per cent., according to the time of year. On the central plateau this value is still greater by 10 per cent. in summer and 13 per cent. in winter. Humidity, in general, increases at night time by about 20 per cent. of the saturation as compared with its daytime value.

The island has an abundant rainfall which is by reason of the natural contour very unevenly distributed. The east and south-east districts, which are swept by the south-east trade wind during the greater part of the year, are very well watered, receiving from 75 to 100 inches of rainfall annually; on the eastern slope of the central tableland the annual rainfall increases from 125 to 175 inches. The west and north-west coastal regions are the driest of the island; less than 40 inches of rainfall are normally recorded in these parts annually.

Mauritius is situated in the most disturbed region of the south Indian Ocean as regards the hurricanes which occur in this part of the world. These cyclones, numbering about eight annually, are more frequently encountered during the period from December to April. Such disturbances as a rule supply the best part of the summer rainfall, which is so important for the agricultural pursuits of the island; the absence of cyclones has, only too often for its counterpart, prolonged droughts, which are disastrous economically. Droughts in Mauritius seem to occur almost periodically, and have been known to last from 6 months to 14 months on occasions.

General Description

The permanent settled population of the European race is greater in Mauritius than in any other tropical colony of its size. Many of the inhabitants are descendants of the ancient French noblesse. The higher and middle classes possess much intellectual culture.

Nine daily newspapers (of which three combined during the war) and 20 other periodicals are published in the capital. The French language and a creole patois are spoken all over the island. English is used in the Supreme Court of Justice and by the administration. Debates in the Council of Government may take place in either language.

Mauritius is divided into nine districts, Port Louis, Pamplemousses, Riviere du Rempart, Flacq, Grand Port, Savanne, Moka, Plaines Wilhems and Black River.

The city of Port Louis is the capital and seat of government, and contained, with its suburbs, an estimated population of 65,962 at the census enumeration of 11th June, 1944. The harbour is a good one and able to receive a number of vessels. A scheme for widening to 800 feet the channel along both sides of which vessels are made fast to buoys, is under consideration. Fort George to the north defends the port.

There are large police barracks and military stores. The trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The city has an elected municipal corporation, and raised in 1947 a revenue of Rs. 1,224,042·65 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,239,277·58. Its net debt amounted to Rs. 49,857·50 at 31st December, 1947.

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The principal public edifices of Port Louis are Government House, the Mauritius Institute, the Roman Catholic and Anglican cathedrals, the civil hospital, town hall, municipal theatre and the public offices. There is a racecourse most beautifully situated in the Champ de Mars.

A sewage scheme provides for the disposal of the sewage of the central part of the town.

After Port Louis the largest town is Curepipe, incorporated in 1890 (population 27,468, census of 1944), situated on the uplands in the Plaines Wilhems district. The combined township of Rose Hill-Beau Bassin has a population of 26.612.

In the district of Grand Port is the small town of Mahebourg (population 9,919, census of 1944), so called in honour of Mahé de Labourdonnais.

With the exception of a few villages which still derive their supplies from private wells or from open streams, the rest of the island obtains its water supply from pipe-borne supplies which are derived from various sources under the control of the Public Works Department with the exception of the Port Louis supply from Grand River North West which is under the control of the municipality.

The two main supplies are those of the town of Port Louis and of the district of Plaines Wilhems.

The Port Louis supply is derived from Grand River North West at a distance of about 4 miles from the town and at an elevation of 250 feet. The quantity delivered is about 5 million gallons per day.

The Plaines Wilhems supply is derived from Mare-aux Vacoas, a storage reservoir of 3,750 million gallons at an altitude of 1,825 feet. The principal towns dependent on the latter source of supply are Curepipe (to which the water is pumped), Vacoas, Phoenix, Quatre Bornes, Rosé Hill and Beau Bassin in the district of Plaines Wilhems, and Reduit, Moka and Saint Pierre in the district of Moka.

The supply has been extended to Port Louis, where the quantity available for supply is 500,000 gallons per day, and also to part of Black River district.

The total quantity delivered is about 5 million gallons per day.

Both the Grand River North West water and the Mare-aux-Vacoas water are filtered and chlorinated before distribution. Frequent analyses are made by the Medical and Health Department. Both these waters are of a high standard of purity after filtration and chlorination.

Of the two schemes undertaken by Government for the irrigation of the coastal regions below the 60-inch rainfall line in the north and north-west of the island, only one has been completed, viz., that of "La Ferme," which irrigates 3,000 acres from a storage reservoir situated at an elevation of 450 feet above sea level and with a capacity of 2,500 million gallons.

The other scheme which was originally intended to irrigate 15,000 acres has been completed only tn respect of the construction of a low level reservoir at La Nicoliere of a capacity of 1,270 million gallons and of the connection thereof to the high rainfall region of Midlands by a canal 17 miles long. The uncompleted scheme as it now stands irrigates 300 acres.

A new reservoir for domestic supply is under construction at Mare Longue in the central plateau. The work is being financed from Mauritius development and welfare funds.

POPULATION

Estimate, 1767, 19,000.
Estimate, 1837, 134,000.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Census, 1881 :			
General.. ..	57,303	53,578	110,881
Indian	151,352	97,641	248,993
Census, 1891 :			
General.. ..	58,539	56,129	114,668
Indo-Mauritian	80,653	75,938	156,591
Other Indians ..	66,846	32,483	99,329
Census, 1901 :			
General.. ..	59,457	58,447	118,904
Indo-Mauritian	100,369	89,658	190,027
Other Indians ..	43,727	27,382	71,109
Census, 1911 :			
General.. ..	*59,783	59,049	118,832
Indo-Mauritian	115,421	107,236	222,657
Other Indians ..	23,934	11,660	35,594
Census, 1921 :			
General.. ..	55,141	56,078	111,219
Indian	139,119	126,342	265,461
Census, 1931 :			
General.. ..	*61,076	63,513	124,589
Indian	139,533	129,116	268,649
1st January, 1939 (estimate, 415,462) :			
General ..	*71,365	74,212	145,577
Indian ..	139,146	130,739	269,885
Census, 1944 :			
General.. ..	67,136	75,920	143,056
Indo-Mauritians	136,382	128,865	265,247
Chinese ..	6,808	4,074	10,882
1st January, 1948 (estimate, 438,703) :			
General ..	69,530	77,990	147,520
Indo-Mauritians	142,457	136,346	278,803
Chinese ..	7,516	4,864	12,380

* Including Chinese.

At the census of 11th June, 1944, the population of Mauritius (exclusive of the dependencies and military) totalled 419,185. The Indo-Mauritians were 63·3 per cent. of the total population. These descendants of the immigrants from India now form the largest section of the population. They are predominant in domestic, commercial, and still more in agricultural callings, where they are to be found as market gardeners, estate labourers and small planters.

RELIGION

The Christian Churches are assisted by State grants. According to the census of 1944, the Roman Catholics numbered 141,941, and the Protestants about 4,165, including dependencies and military. The Roman Catholics receive an annual grant from Government amounting to Rs. 149,816, the Church of England Rs. 45,533, and the Church of Scotland Rs. 8,558.

The majority of the Indo-Mauritians are Hindus, the remainder, numbering about 60,000, being Muslims. Of the 12,380 Chinese resident in Mauritius, approximately 7,000 are Bhuddists.

HISTORY

The Mascarene Archipelago was probably known to Arab navigators at an early date. A Dutch map copied from Arab sources shows the

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islands now known as Mauritius, Rodrigues and Réunion under the names of Dinarobin, Dinanora and Margabin, and it is possible that certain islands marked on Idrisi's map (1153) are intended to indicate them also.

There can be little doubt too that the island was visited by the Malays who colonised Madagascar in the 15th–16th century.

The history of Mauritius really begins with its discovery by the Portuguese in the beginning of the sixteenth century—probably between 1507 and 1512, but not later than 1527, when the island is shown on an official map under the name of Santa Appollonia, borne in common with the other islands known later as the Mascarenes (Reunion and Rodrigues) after the great navigator Dom Pedro Mascarenhas.

The Portuguese named the island Ilha da Cirnos, or Swan Island, from the big birds resembling swans found on shore. They merely used the island as a port of call, without making any settlement. The first settlers were the Dutch. In 1598 a Dutch fleet landed in the south-eastern harbour of the island, to which its commander, Admiral Wybrandt Van Warwyk, gave the name of Mauritius, in honour of the Statholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. For many years no attempt was made at colonisation, but from 1638 onwards petty settlements were established at various points, the seat of government being at the place known as Old Grand Port. The colony did not prosper, and was finally abandoned by the Dutch in 1710.

In 1715 the island was formally taken possession of by the French, but was not actually occupied till 1721, when a small party of colonists were sent out on behalf of the French East India Company. The island was then named Isle de France. This name was retained until the landing of the English in 1810, when the former name of Mauritius was restored. Of all the governors of the island, the most celebrated was Mahé de Labourdonnais (1735–1746), " a man of eminent talents " (in the words of Lord Macaulay), who encouraged the cultivation of sugar-cane and introduced many other valuable plants. He was the real founder of the prosperity of the Isle de France.

In 1767, the French East India Company, having gone into liquidation, handed over the island to the Crown, Jean Daniel Dumas being appointed Governor General for the King, and Pierre Poivre, Intendant. Poivre was a man of great ability; he introduced into the colony cloves and nutmegs secretly obtained from the Dutch Sunda Archipelago. Having purchased the ancient residence of the Company's governors, at Monplaisir, he converted the grounds into a nursery where many useful plants introduced by him were cultivated. On his departure this property was sold to Government, the garden being entrusted to Poivre's friend, Nicolas Céré, under whose able management it became famous under the name of King's Gardens. It is now the Royal Botanical Gardens, Pamplemousses.

In 1790, at the outbreak of the French Revolution, a Colonial Assembly was elected, which for 13 years governed the island *de facto*.

In 1792 another very able Governor was sent out from France, Comte de Malartic, who during this troubled period managed to gain the affection of the whole community. In 1803, the Isle de France was taken charge of by General Decaen, appointed Captain General by Napoleon Bonaparte, then First Consul, with instructions to suspend the Colonial Assembly and the Isle de France's constitution for a period of 10 years.

During the long war between England and France, the Isle de France was a source of great mischief to our merchant vessels, owing to the facility with which sorties were made from its harbour by French men-of-war and privateers; and in 1809 the British Government determined on its capture. The neighbouring islands of Rodrigues and Réunion were taken possession of and several naval engagements were fought to the credit of both navies. The most famous of these was the battle of the Isle de la Passe, fought in the bay of Grand Port on 23rd and 24th August, 1810, between four English frigates and two French frigates, a corvette and a captured East Indiaman. The English lost the day, two of their ships having gone on shoals early in the engagement, but the great gallantry shown by both sides has rendered the fight memorable in the annals of the two navies.

A strong expeditionary force was then sent out from the three presidencies of India and the Cape. Twelve thousand troops under General Abercromby were landed, and the island finally surrendered to Great Britain on 3rd December, 1810, the laws, religion and customs of the inhabitants being guaranteed in the instrument of capitulation.

The possession of the island was confirmed to England by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

The first English Governor, Mr. (later Sir) R. T. Farquhar (1810–1823) gained a well-deserved popularity. During his tenure of office, on 25th September, 1816, a quarter of Port Louis was destroyed by a conflagration. On 28th February, 1818, the island was laid waste by a terrific cyclone which caused immense destruction to property.

In the year 1832 the Council of Government, which was established on 19th August, 1825, was abolished, and a Legislative Council, with half the members official, created. The oaths of office were taken by the new members on 23rd January, 1832.

On 1st April, 1835, the emancipation of slaves took place without disorder; but, as this new class of free men refused employment as labourers, the planters were obliged to resort to the introduction of labour from India. This was finally authorised in 1842, under the supervision of an agent residing in India, and it continued with temporary interruptions until 1910.

In 1849 the Legislative Council voted the law constituting a municipal corporation for the town of Port Louis.

The year 1864 saw the opening of the North railway line from Port Louis to Pamplemousses, and the Midland line was inaugurated two years later.

In December, 1866, malaria was introduced into the island. During the next 12 months 31,758 persons died from fever, including 18,308 in Port Louis alone.

In 1868 and 1874 Mauritius was visited by severe cyclones. During the former two spans of the Grand River railway viaduct were brought down by the force of the wind. On 20th April, 1892, one of the most violent cyclones ever recorded ruined a considerable portion of Port Louis, besides causing infinite havoc to buildings and crops. The death roll amounted to 1,232.

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In order to assist the planters and other owners of immovable property affected by the calamity, a loan of £600,000 was guaranteed by the Imperial Government.

On 23rd July, 1893, part of Port Louis was again destroyed by fire. At the end of the same year ocean telegraphic communication was opened.

In 1902 an outbreak of surra caused the almost total loss of draught animals, and mechanical means of transport had to be resorted to for the sugar plantations. Since then the industry has become increasingly mechanised.

In 1909 a Royal Commission visited the island to enquire into the administration and finance of the colony.

During the Great War of 1914–1918 Mauritius suffered in no way by direct action on the part of the enemy. A number of volunteers proceeded to Europe for military service and a " labour battalion " was supplied for Mesopotamia.

The enormous post-war rise in the price of sugar brought great prosperity to the colony, and the gross value of the crop of 1920–1921 is estimated to have been approximately Rs. 250,000,000.

In 1921 investigations of the sanitary and health conditions were made by Dr. Andrew Balfour, C.B., C.M.G. Many of the works recommended have been carried out.

In 1923 the Indian Government consented to the resumption of immigration of labourers from India consequent on the repeal of the penal clauses of the Labour Law of 1878 affecting labour.

Immigration was accordingly resumed for a period of 12 months ending on 31st May, 1924, but with disappointing results, most of the immigrants having returned to India by the end of the same year.

In March, 1931, a cyclone lasted three days and caused considerable damage to property. A loan of £600,000 was guaranteed by the Imperial Government to assist the sugar cane planters affected by this cyclone. In the same year a Financial Commission visited the island to enquire into the public finances.

In 1937 a loan of Rs. 10,000,000 was raised for financing the Mauritius Agricultural Bank.

Mauritius contributed largely during the last world war, in proportion to its resources, in men and money, and by attempting to reach self-sufficiency in food production. That the latter attempt was only a partial success was largely due to a combination of adverse climatic conditions.

In the first quarter of 1945 two severe cyclones visited the island at 15 days interval. They were reckoned to be the severest storms since the calamity of 1892. Considerable damage was done to property and to crops, evaluated finally at about Rs. 14,000,000 in loan and Rs. 540,895 in relief. Valuable relief was afforded to the sugar industry by the Home Government. This disaster was quickly followed by a serious outbreak of infantile paralysis, to cope with which a team of medical experts headed by Professor Seddon of Oxford University was flown out to Mauritius.

Constitution

The Constitution of Mauritius was altered in 1884–85, in 1933 and again in 1947. Under the new Constitution any British subject, male or female, of 21 years or upwards, and ordinarily resident in the Colony for at least two years, is entitled to be registered as a voter if (*a*) he can pass a simple literacy test, or (*b*) has an armed forces qualification, or (*c*) a business premises qualification. No person may exercise more than two votes. By this extension of the franchise the number of registered electors has been increased from under 12,000 in 1944 to nearly 72,000 in 1948.

The reconstituted Executive Council consists of three *ex-officio* members, four unofficial members of Legislative Council selected by their fellows for appointment by the Governor and such other members as His Majesty or the Governor may appoint.

The enlarged Legislative Council, which met for the first time in September, 1948, consists of the Governor as President, three *ex-officio* and 31 unofficial members, twelve nominated by the Governor and nineteen elected from five electoral districts. Women are eligible to serve on the Council, and the present body includes two women, one elected and the other nominated. The question of the payment of members is under consideration. The official language of the Council is English but members may address the chair in French.

The law is based on the Code Napoleon and other French laws modified by Colonial Ordinances.

Administration

The government of Mauritius is vested in a Governor with an Executive Council and a Council Legislative (*see under* " Constitution "). The head of the civil service is the Colonial Secretary who is the Governor's chief adviser on administrative and political matters, while the Financial Secretary advises on financial policy. The various technical and social welfare departments of government are under the control of senior civil servants. Port Louis is administered by a municipality, constituted under Ordinance 16 of 1849. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor are elected by the Council subject to confirmation by the Governor. There are three township boards in the Plaines Wilhems district, whose members are nominated annually by the Governor. A start in rural government has been made by the appointment of three Civil Commissioners (for the north, centre and south) and under their guidance village councils are being created in the rural districts. The administration of justice rests with the Supreme Court and district courts. The former is composed of a chief judge, two puisne judges and the Master and Registrar who is also judge in bankruptcy. It deals with major civil and criminal cases, has original jurisdiction in divorce and judicial separation, and is the appellate court for decisions given by the magistrates of the district courts. The latter deal with most of the criminal matters and may sentence accused parties to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for one year, and to payment of a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000. An appeal lies to the Privy Council from decisions of the Supreme Court involving a pecuniary interest of Rs. 10,000 or more. The Privy Council can also accede to a petition for appeal in other matters.

Social Services

Education

The local system of education was first remodelled under the provisions of Ordinance No. 33 of 1899, which repealed all former enactments.

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This ordinance was repealed by Ordinance No. 19 of 1919, which itself was subsequently repealed by Ordinance 42 of 1934. As a result of a recent reorganisation of the educational system of the colony all previous legislation was repealed and new enactments issued under the provisions of Ordinance No. 12 of 1944.

By the Education Ordinance of 1899 there was created a Department of Public Instruction, under the control of a Director of Public Instruction.

This system remained in force until it was superseded by the Education Consolidation Ordinance of 1919, when the Department of Public Instruction was replaced by a Royal College Department and a Schools Department. The post of Director of Public Instruction was abolished. The Rector became the head of the Royal College Department, and the Superintendent of Schools the head of the Schools Department.

In 1940 a post of Director of Education was created and the Royal College became the College Division of the Education Department. Primary schools and secondary schools were grouped under the Schools Division of the department.

The Schools Division of the Education Department provides for primary, secondary and technical education:—

(i) Primary education is provided through a system of government schools and of grant-in-aid denominational schools, the latter under the control of educational authorities.

(ii) Secondary education is provided by means of a system of approved schools for boys and girls. These schools receive grants-in-aid.

(iii) As regards technical education provision is made for the training of students in mechanical engineering.

(iv) A training college was started in 1942 for the training of teachers.

Primary and secondary education is also provided at private schools, and secondary education at the Royal College, Curepipe, and Royal College School, Port Louis.

According to the new education code, any language may be employed as the medium of teaching in lower classes of primary schools, provided that as far as possible French shall be used instead of Creole (a local vernacular derived from French). The aim is gradually and steadily to introduce the use of English as the medium of instruction in the lower classes.

In the higher classes of primary schools and in secondary schools the medium of teaching should be English. At the Royal College and the Royal College School the teaching is conducted in English.

The new Education Code was passed in 1944 and came into force in April of the same year. In accordance with the Education Ordinance of 1944, proclamations were issued to make school attendance compulsory for children of school age in a few areas where adequate facilities could be provided.

The Royal College Division comprises two day-schools for boys: the Royal College proper, situated in Curepipe, 1,800 feet above sea-level, and the Royal College School, in Port Louis. The Royal College, Curepipe, is attended by about 375 pupils, aged from 10 to 20, and has a teaching staff of 30 members. At the school there are 153 pupils on the roll with 15 teachers.

There is no technical training at the Royal College. Classes in physical culture and gymnastics are held by qualified instructors, who also supervise field sports. The pupils are drawn from all classes in the colony.

Scholarships and exhibitions tenable at the Royal College are competed for annually by primary school pupils; scholarships and exhibitions open to Royal College and other secondary school pupils are also awarded annually. Two scholarships, known as the English Scholarships, tenable at British universities and of a total value of about £1,100 are open to Royal College pupils only. Provision has been made for the award of equivalent scholarships to secondary school pupils.

The standard of the English scholarship examination corresponds roughly to that of the Cambridge Higher School Certificate but candidates are required to offer more subjects.

In December, 1946, 658 boys and girls sat for the Cambridge local examinations (junior, school certificate and higher); and 598 for the London Chamber of Commerce examinations (preliminary, certificate and higher). Examinations for external degrees of London University are held locally. In 1947, 286 candidates sat for the London matriculation examinations; 29 candidates for the intermediate examinations and one candidate for the final degree examinations.

A consultative committee styled the Education Committee is annually appointed by the Governor. It consists of nine members under the chairmanship of the Director of Education.

Primary Education

There were in 1946 in the Colony including Rodrigues

	Number.	*Pupils.*
Government schools	56	17,388
Grant schools ..	76	27,800
Total	132	45,188

The total expenditure on education in 1946–47 amounted to Rs. 2,144,690 in which is included a sum of Rs. 61,661 spent on aided secondary education. There were 1,269 masters, mistresses, assistants, monitors and monitresses employed in Government and grant schools. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools 18,561 (42·7 per cent.) are Roman Catholics, 605 (1·4 per cent.) belong to the Church of England and 202 (0·46 per cent.) to other Chrisian denominations. Four Hindoo and two Moslem schools are also assisted. The number of pupils on roll in aided secondary schools in 1946–47 was 1,774.

Agricultural Education

To facilitate higher agricultural education, an agricultural college under the control of the Department of Agriculture has been established. Lectures on gardening are made to primary school children by an Education Officer, Grade II (Agricultural Inspector) of the Education Department.

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COMMUNICATIONS

Railways

There are seven lines of railway, all owned and worked by Government, viz.: (1) The north line from Port Louis to the sea coast village of Grand River South East. Its length is 33¼ miles, and its course is approximately parallel to the northern coast line of the island. (2) The Montagne Longue branch, from Terre Rouge station on the north line to the village of Montagne Longue; its length is 3½ miles. (3) The Midland line, beginning at Port Louis and running across the island to the sea coast town of Mahebourg on the other side; its length is 35¼ miles, with a summit level of 1,822 feet at Curepipe; the gradient in many places is 1 in 26. Four miles of this line have been doubled and opened for traffic. (4) The Moka-Flacq line from the Rose Hill station on the Midland line to Montagne Blanche, length 14¾ miles. (5) Savanne branch from Rose Belle station on the Midland line to the sea coast town of Souillac at the southern extremity of the island; its length is 11 miles. (6) Black River branch, from Richelieu on the Midland line to Medine, distance 8¼ miles. (7) Rivière du Poste station to Nouvelle France, Bois Cher and La Flora, length 9½ miles. All the above are of standard gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches, except the seventh, which is 75 centimetres (2 feet 6 inches). The total number of miles of railway now open is 106¼ of standard gauge and 9½ of 2 feet 6 inches gauge, the total cost up to date being about :—

Year	*Receipts.*	*Expenditure.*	*Total Cost to Date.*
	Rs.	*Rs.*	£
1939–40	1,555,041	1,682,915	2,051,134
1940–41	1,919,775	1,692,257	2,050,960
1941–42	2,348,057	1,944,839	2,050,504
1942–43	3,444,104	2,506,073	2,050,007
1943–44	3,948,147	3,009,083	2,049,509
1944–45	3,117,045	2,824,945	2,049,359
1945–46	2,806,234	3,529,764	2,045,126
1946–47	3,335,322	4,163,782	2,045,155

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

Postal communication with Africa, Europe, America, India, Ceylon, Seychelles and Australia is chiefly provided by vessels sailing irregularly to South African ports, Mombasa and the United Kingdom. There is sometimes direct communication with India and Ceylon by cargo boats. Occasional surface communication with Réunion and Madagascar is provided by local trading vessels. Other opportunities are infrequent. Communication with Rodrigues is provided by local vessels every two or three months.

Air mail letters for Africa, Europe, America, India, Ceylon, Seychelles, Australia, Asia and South East Asia are forwarded weekly by Air France and Skyways Ltd., via Nairobi. The neighbouring islands of Réunion and Madagascar are served by Air France only. An air-letter service is available to all British colonies and certain foreign countries.

In Mauritius the General Post Office, the Central Railway Post Office, the Parcels Post Office, the Central Telegraph Office, the Port Louis, Eastern Suburb and the Port Louis, Western Suburb are situated in the capital, Port Louis, and there are 68 branch post offices in the rural districts. Money orders are issued in 71 of them, telegraph messages are accepted in 31, and messages are exchanged by telephone in 18. All post offices may cash postal orders but only seven may sell them. There is one post office in the island dependency of Rodrigues; lesser dependencies which are let to private companies have no post offices but prepaid letters are conveyed by the companies' ships to Port Louis.

Wireless communication is maintained with ships at sea within a range of 300 miles by day and 1,000 miles by night.

Cable communication with every part of the world is provided by Cable and Wireless Ltd. from its Port Louis cable station.

The maximum rates with Great Britain and all parts of the Empire are:—

Full rate 85 cents, CDE 60 cents (5 words minimum), deferred 45 cents (5 words minimum), letter telegrams 30 cents (25 words minimum), Empire social telegrams 30 cents (12 words minimum).

Government land telegraphs and telephones (including railway block telegraph and railway traffic control telephone) extend to 218 miles of telegraph and 6,469 miles of telephone.

The Public Telephone service is operated by the Government. There are five manual and six automatic exchanges to which 2,671 subscribers are connected.

Broadcasting

The Government also owns and operates a broadcasting station which transmits four daily programmes on both medium and short waves for the benefit of local listeners. Licensees numbered 4,433 in June, 1948. Reuter's morse news from Rugby and the London Press Service are also monitored for distribution to the local press, broadcasting services, Government departments and units of H.M. forces.

PUBLIC FINANCE***

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1939–40 ..	19,000,381	18,431,708
1940–41 ..	22,238,457	22,063,302
1941–42 ..	23,661,338	22,122,292
1942–43 ..	32,585,072	31,051,511
1943–44 ..	31,578,894	29,876,532
1944–45 ..	34,713,517	31,832,797
1945–46 ..	42,898,113	43,587,753
1946–47 ..	50,511,566	52,513,055

*** Year ending 30th June.

Public debt, 30th June, 1947, £3,319,620 (not including Foreign Debenture Debt, of the Municipal Corporation of Port Louis).

The customs tariff is mainly on a specific basis, but important classes of goods pay *ad valorem* duties. It includes provisions for imperial preference on numerous items. The margin of preference has been conventionalized under the U.K.–U.S.A. Trade Agreement of 1938.

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Customs and Harbour Revenue

Year.	Customs. Rs.	Harbour. Rs.
1941	5,909,828	269,308
1942	4,317,505	159,832
1943	5,156,671	179,477
1944	7,024,667	234,888
1945	6,723,257	187,860
1946	8,462,178	238,083
1947	10,750,030	478,374

Currency and Banking

The Mauritius Commercial Bank has two establishments in the colony. The total amount of deposits on 31st December, 1947, being Rs. 24,020,663, with paid up capital of Rs. 2,000,000.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., took over the business of the Bank of Mauritius, Ltd., on 3rd May, 1916. The total local deposits on 31st December, 1947, amounted to Rs. 6,917,918. The total paid up capital is now £1,050,000.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), formerly the National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has been established in the island since 1919, the paid up capital being £4,975,500 and the total amount of local deposits on 31st December, 1947, Rs. 12,198,451.

A Government savings bank was established in 1837.

All accounts are kept in rupees and cents of a rupee, which is the currency of the island. A new Government note issue was established in 1934, the notes being legal tender to any amount. The circulation as at 30th June, 1947, was Rs. 26,936,625.

Deposits during year ended

	Rs.
30th June, 1940	2,154,953
30th June, 1941	1,706,122
30th June, 1942	2,078,562
30th June, 1943	3,363,131
30th June, 1944	5,575,324
30th June, 1945	6,257,945
30th June, 1946	9,394,675
30th June, 1947	8,384,790

Sum standing to the Credit of Depositors at the end of

	Rs.
30th June, 1940	7,121,852
30th June, 1941	6,778,386
30th June, 1942	6,972,195
30th June, 1943	8,917,074
30th June, 1944	12,122,810
30th June, 1945	15,064,637
30th June, 1946	17,180,346
30th June, 1947	16,835,095

Production and Trade

The island produces barely one-tenth of the food required for its inhabitants and almost all agricultural enterprise is devoted to the production of exports.

The chief export is sugar, and recently considerable quantities of high degree alcohol have been sent to the U.K. Other exports are aloe fibre and rum.

The main foodstuffs have recently come from Canada, Ceylon, Australia, Union of South Africa, Argentina, Brazil and Egypt; manufactured goods including a large number of motor vehicles from the U.K. and cattle from Madagascar. The imports before the war consisted mainly of grain (rice, wheat, flour, etc.), cotton manufactures, motor spirits and coal, iron and steel goods and fertilizers. The British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., have almost the whole of the manufacturing tobacco trade in their control. The manufacture of matches locally has fallen off, due largely to competition by imported matches. About 97 per cent. of the value of the exports is in respect of sugar. In 1947 the weight of sugar exported was 297,783 metric tons, estimated to be worth Rs. 89,758,970 (excluding the value of sugar quota certificates). The value of exports of Colonial Spirits amounted to Rs. 3,865,684 while the exports of aloe fibre were valued at Rs. 50,717; there was no exportation of copra or poonac.

The total value of domestic exports amounted to Rs. 93,961,192.

The total trade distribution for 1938 and the last five years was:—

	1938.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom	66	29	15	18	18	21
Other British Countries	21	59	63	50	49	52
Foreign Countries	13	12	22	32	33	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

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The number of vessels registered at Port Louis at the beginning of 1947 was 9 of a total tonnage of 2,650 tons. During the year, one steam vessel, of 1,352 tons gross, was added to the Register.

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED**

Year.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1944	393,470	539,683
1945	351,742	404,790
1946	570,106	616,217
1947	716,968	1,027,597

IMPORTS, C.I.F.**

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.¶	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1940	11,760,454	20,759,860	6,739,809	39,260,123(3)
1941	8,902,212	26,609,285	6,450,404	41,961,901(6)
1942	13,299,607	23,374,845	3,658,698	40,333,150(8)
1943	14,114,779	28,655,313	5,295,922	48,066,014(9)
1944	14,643,338	37,132,202	14,012,248	65,787,788(10)
1945	21,392,872	24,398,088	12,341,254	58,132,214(11)
1946	22,641,769	22,711,495	21,346,945	66,700,209(12)
1947	29,690,972	53,553,877	30,483,831	113,728,680(13)

EXPORTS, F.O.B.**

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.¶	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1940	31,532,262(4)	926,464(5)	373,920	32,832,646
1941	56,862,276(7)	1,510,691	4,857	58,377,824
1942	31,014,946	10,192,994	2,735,536	43,943,476
1943	14,995,216	30,184,266	5,967.950	51,147,432
1944	3,268,697	32,204,090	10,820,086	46,292,873
1945	134,475	15,401,468	11,324,039	26,859,982
1946	1,053,980	31,348,442	16,612,257	49,014,680
1947	16,490,014	53,551,463	26,177,631	96,219,108

** Calendar year. ¶ Excluding Dependencies.

(1) Including bullion and specie, Rs. 94,000.
(2) Including bullion and specie, Rs. 16,180.
(4) Including bullion and specie, Rs. 48,985.
(5) Including bullion and specie, Rs. 19,746.
(7) Including bullion and specie, Rs. 9,900.
(3) Excluding baggage, Rs. 21,074.
(6) Excluding baggage, Rs. 15,149.
(8) Excluding baggage, Rs. 11,680.
(9) Excluding baggage, Rs. 17,369
(10) Excluding baggage, Rs. 19,194.
(11) Including baggage, Rs. 29,537.
(12) Including baggage, Rs. 68,207.
(13) Excluding baggage, Rs. 104,732.

Weights and Measures

The metric system, as regards weights and measures, came into force on 1st May, 1878.

DEPENDENCIES

The dependencies of Mauritius comprise a large number of islands scattered over the Indian Ocean.

Rodrigues, the most important, is situated in latitude S. 19° 44′ and longitude E. 63° 34′, and is 344 nautical miles from Mauritius. The island which has an area of 42 square miles, about 26,000 acres, is 18 miles long by 7 miles broad, and is surrounded by coral reefs, extending in some places 5 or 6 miles from the shore. It is under the administration of a magistrate, who takes his instructions from the Governor of Mauritius. Laws for the island are made in the form of regulations framed by the Governor of Mauritius in Executive Council. The population at the census of 11th June, 1944, was 11,885. The birth rate in 1947 was 41·1 and the death rate 18·7 per 1,000. Cable communication, through a branch of the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company, was opened on 16th May, 1902. This branch, now owned and operated by Cable & Wireless Limited, is connected with Mauritius and Cocos, thus providing telegraphic communication with all parts of the world through the Company's system.

The island, which is volcanic, mountainous, and in some parts well wooded, is beautiful and picturesque in the extreme. The highest land is 1.760 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen in clear weather at a distance of 10 or 12 leagues. The temperature differs little from that of Mauritius, although the breezes are stronger

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and hurricanes more frequent and severe. The climate is healthy. The principal industries are fishing and the rearing of cattle and goats, for which latter the pasturage is excellent. The soil is good and cotton, coffee, tobacco, maize, beans and vanilla grow luxuriantly. A trained officer was appointed in 1921 agricultural superintendent in view of the agricultural development of Rodrigues. The wild guinea-fowl and partridges, likewise the deer and wild pigs, which used to be plentiful, have almost disappeared.

The value of the imports in 1947 was Rs. 1,532,950, and the exports of the island produce were valued at Rs. 819,948. The people are all peasant proprietors and there is abundance of food.

The principal exports are beans, maize, salt-fish, cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, tobacco-leaf and acacia seeds.

Diego Garcia (population 501, census, 1944) the most important of the Oil Islands group, consists of four islands, at four days' steaming from Mauritius, the chief one being about 30 miles in length, extending in an irregular horseshoe shape, and embracing between its extremities three minor islets. It is a coral atoll, 15 miles by 6½, nowhere over ten feet high, but forming a spacious bay, roomy enough for large vessels to enter. The bay is 15 miles in length from end to end, and from 2 to 5 miles in breadth.

Diego Garcia is situated at 7° 20′ latitude S. and 72° 26′ longitude E., roughly half-way between Mauritius and Ceylon. Diego Garcia and the other minor dependencies of Mauritius are visited periodically by a magistrate sent on tour from the main island.

The population of the smaller dependencies, according to the 1944 census, was 1,077 on 11th June, 1944.

Governors of Mauritius

French Governors (1722 *to* 1810)

1722 M. de Nyon.
1726 M. Dumas.
1728 M. de Maupin.
1734 M. Mahé de Labourdonnais.
1749 M. David.
1750 M. de Lozier-Bouvet.
1755 M. Magon.
1759 M. Desforges Boycher.
1767 M. Dumas, Colonel, Gouverneur Général des Iles de France et de Bourbon.
1768 M. Steinaüer, Brigadier Général, Commandant Général des deux Iles.
1769 Le Chevalier Des Roches, Chef d'Escadre, Gouverneur Général des deux Iles.
1770 M. Steinaüer, *par intérim.*
1772 Le Chevalier d'Arzac de Ternay, Chef d'Escadre, Commandant Général des deux Iles.
1776 Le Chevalier de Guiran de la Brillanne, Chef d'Escadre, Commandant Général des deux Iles.
1779 Le Vicomte de Souillac, Commandant Général, *par intérim*, a l'Ile de France.
1781 Le Vicomte de Souillac, Commandant Général des deux Iles.
1785 Le Chevalier de Fresne, Colonel, Commandant des Iles de France et de Bourbon, *par intérim.*
1785 Le Chevalier de Fleury, Colonel, Commandant des Iles de France et de Bourbon, *par intérim.*
1785 Le Vicomte de Souillac.
1787 Le Chevalier de Bruni d'Entrecasteaux, Capitaine de Vaisseau, Gouverneur des Iles de France et de Bourbon.
1789 Le Comte de Conway, Maréchal-de-Camp.
1790 M. David Charpentier de Cossigny, Maréchal-de-Camp.
1792 Le Comte de Malartic, Lieutenant Général.
1800 M. le comte Magallon de la Morliere, Général de Division, Gouverneur Général des deux Iles, *par intérim.*
1803 Charles Decaen, Général de Division.

Governors for Great Britain

1810 R. T. Farquhar, Esq.
1817 Major-General J. Gage Hall.
1820 Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart.
1823 Sir G. Lowry Cole.
1829 Hon. Sir Charles Colville, K.G.H.
1830 Major-General Sir W. Nicolay, C.B., K.G.H.
1842 Sir Lionel Smith, Bart, K.C.B.
1843 Lieut.-Col. Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B.
1849 Sir George W. Anderson, K.C.B.
1851 James Macaulay Higginson, Esq., C.B.
1855 Sir J. M. Higginson, K.C.B.
1857 Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B.
1863 Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.
1871 Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.
1874 Major-General Sir A. P. Phayre, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.B.
1879 Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.
1880 F. Napier Broome, Esq., C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Gov.*).
1883 Sir J. Pope Henenssy, K.C.M.G.
1886 The Right Hon. Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
1888 Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.
1889 Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.
1893 Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.
1897 Sir C. Bruce, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.
1911 Major Sir J. R. Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
1916 Sir Kesketh Bell, G.C.M.G.
1925 Sir Herbert J. Read, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1930 Sir Wildred E. F. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
1937 Captain the Honourable Sir Bede Clifford, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
1942 Sir Henry Charles Donald Cleveland Mackenzie-Kennedy, K.C.M.G.
1949 Sir Hilary Rudolph Robert Blood, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council

Governor.
Colonial Secretary.
Procureur and Advocate-General.
Financial Secretary.
A. L. Nairac.
A. M. Osman, O.B.E.
Dr. S. Ramgoolam.
Dr. J. M. Curé.
Clerk L. Rex Moutou.

Legislative Council

Ex-Officio Members

Governor (*President*).
Colonial Secretary.
Procureur and Advocate General.
Financial Secretary.
Dr. E. Laurent, C.M.G., M.D., Lic-es-Sc., D.T.M. & H. (Paris), (nominated member) (*Vice President*).

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*Elected Members**

Dr. S. Ramgoolam, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England)
L. R. Rivet, C.M.G., M.B.E.
J. M. J. L. M. J. Koenig.
R. Seeneevassen.
R. Balgobin.
S. Balgobin.
J. Bedaysee.
A. Beejadhur.
S. Bissoondoyal.
S. B. Emile.
J. G. Forget.
B. Gujadhur.
D. Luckeenarian.
Dr. E. Millien, M.D. (Lyons).
P. G. R. Rault.
Mrs. L. M. E. Rochecouste.
J. Roy.
J. G. Rozemont.
R. H. Vaghjee.

Nominated Members

A. L. Nairac, B.A. (Oxon.).
A. M. Osman, O.B.E.
Dr. J. M. Curé, M.B., B.S. (London), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England).
H. G. Robinson, C.B.E.
F. A. Gelle, K.C.
Dr. A. E. de Chazal, O.B.E., M.R.C.P., U.S., F.R.C.S.
J. E. M. L. Ah-Chuen.
Mrs. L. M. D. de Chazal, M.B.E.
P. N. A. Harel.
K. S. Macdonald.
M. A. D. R. Maigrot, O.B.E.

Legislature

Clerk of the Legislative Council—L. J. Lincoln, B.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law. Rs. 8,500–500–12,500.

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Argentine Republic—Senor Anselmo Borgonovo. (*Consul-General at Capetown*).
Belgium—Monsieur Felix Jansen (*Consul-General in South Africa*). G. J. M. Schilling (*Honorary*).
China—Cheng Shau Yan.
Denmark—F. R. G. Rountree (*Honorary*).
France—Captain H. Paturau.
Netherlands—H. Reginald Ebbels.
Norway—R. D. Stein.
Siam—H. Goupille (*Consular Agent*).
Spain—Señor Don Pedro de Ygnal Martinex Daban (*Capetown*).
Sweden—H. G. Robinson, C.B.E.
Finland—L. J. R. Maingard de Ville-es-Offrans (*Vice-Consul*).
Portugal—Raymond Antelme.
U.S.A.—Laurence S. Armstrong (at Mombasa).
Poland—Mr. Albert Morski (*Consul-General in London*) E. de Chazal Rogers (*Honorary*).
Turkey—Monsieur Basri Rizan (*Consul-General in London*).
Czechoslovakia—Mr. Halil Ali Ramazonoglu (*Consul-General in London*).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

L'Ile Maurice. Guide Illustré by C. Charoux.—The General Printing and Stationery Co., Ltd. 1936. Rs. 1·50.
A School History of Mauritius, by W. H. Ingrams.—Macmillan. 1931. 2*s.* 6*d.*
A School Geography of Mauritius, by R. H. Ardill, Government Printer, Mauritius. 1945. R. 1·00.
The Mauritius Atlas.—Collins-Longman, 1945 3*s.* 6*d.*

* General Elections were last held in August, 1948.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir Hilary Rudolph Robert Blood, K.C.M.G. Rs. 50,000 plus duty allowance, Rs. 10,000.
Aide-de-Camp—R. E. Mackenzie-Kennedy. Rs. 5,500.
Confidential Clerk—Mrs. E. F. Macquire (acting). Rs. 4,350–5,600.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

Secretariat

Colonial Secretary—J. D. Harford, C.M.G., Rs. 24,000.
Financial Secretary—E. S. O'Connor. Rs.18,000.
Deputy Colonial Secretary—K. V. Macquire. Rs. 16,000.
Assistant Secretaries—Two vacancies. Rs. 8,500–12,500.
Establishment Officer—Major W. M. Donaldson. Rs. 8,500–12,500.
Chief Office Superintendent—G. Cupidon, M.B.E. Rs. 7,250–8,250.

Public Relations

Public Relations Officer—R. H. Ardill. Rs. 8,500–12,500.

Development and Welfare

Secretary, Deveopment and Welfare—C. Maingard. Rs. 8,500–12,500.
Assistant Secretary, Development and Welfare—Vacant. Rs. 6,000–9,000.

Land Settlement

Land Settlement Officer—J. Bett. £1,100.

Co-operative Societies

Registrar, Co-operative Societies—G. E. Bodkin, C.B.E. Rs. 11,734.
Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies—M. Burrenchobay, M.B.E. Rs. 6,000–7,500.
Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies—E. Bedsy. Rs. 4,500–5,500.

Legislature

Clerk of the Legislative Council—L. J. Lincoln. Rs. 8,500–12,500.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL

Accountant-General—Vacant.
Deputy Accountant-General—A. R. Harvais. Rs. 9,000.
Accountant—Vacant. R. 7,250–8,250.

AGRICULTURE

Director—W. Allan, O.B.E. Rs. 18,000.
Deputy Director—N. Craig. Rs. 13,500.
Tea Officer—F. O. Sprinks. £1,000–50–1,200 plus quarters.
Senior Chemist and Officer in Charge of Sugar-cane Research Station—Vacant. Rs. 12,000.
Animal Husbandry Officer—J. G. S. Bennie. Rs. 10,000–12,000.
Botanist—Dr. H. Evans. Rs. 9,000–10,000 and house allowance Rs. 900.
Geneticist—Vacant. Rs. 9,000–10,000.
Government Tobacco Officer—Vacant. Rs. 10,000.

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Veterinary Pathologist—Vacant. Rs. 9,000–10,000.
Veterinary Officer—Dr. F. E. Lionnet. Rs.6,500–9,000 plus an allowance of Rs. 500 for lectures in Veterinary Science.
Assistant Veterinary Officer and Assistant Lecturer in Veterinary Science—Y. Lefebure. Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Senior Agricultural Officer and Lecturer on Agricultural Subjects—Captain A. N. Coombes. Rs. 6,500–9,000.
Agricultural Officers, Grade I—E. Lesur, A. d'Emmerez de Charmoy. Rs. 4,500–6,000.
Plant Pathologist and Lecturer in Plant Pathology—P. O. Wiehe. Rs. 6,500–9,000.
Assistant Plant Pathologist and Assistant Lecturer in Plant Pathology—G. J. R. Orian. Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Sugar Technologist and Lecturer in Sugar Technology—S. Staub. Rs. 6,500–9,000.
Assistant Sugar Technologist and Assistant Lecturer in Sugar Technology and Lecturer in Agricultural Engineering—R. Leclezio. Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Registrar, Central Board—R. Avice. Rs. 9,000–10,000.
Accountant, Central Board—J. H. W. Neal. Rs. 12,000.
Chief Chemist and Assistant Registrar, Central Board—C. Mayer. Rs. 7,500–9,000.
Assistant Chemist—J. Galea. Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Investigational Officer and Weighbridge Inspector—L. Colin. Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Entomologist and Lecturer in Zoology and Entomology—J. R. Williams. Rs. 6,500–9,000.
Supernumerary Entomologist—A. Moutia. Rs. 6.500–9,000.
Assistant Entomologist and Assistant Lecturer in Zoology and Entomology—Vacant. Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Chemist and Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry—R. Lincoln. Rs. 6,500–9,000.
Assistant Chemist and Assistant Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry—F. Berchon. Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Statistician and Registrar, Agricultural College—A. de Sornay. Rs. 8,000.
Fisheries Officer—Major J. M. de Boucherville Baissac. Rs. 6,500–9,000.
Superintendent of Fisheries—A. Bergeon. Rs. 7,200.
Chief Clerk—W. Bourdet. Rs. 6,000.

Audit

Principal Auditor—F. R. Collins. Rs. 12,000.
Auditor—W. A. Knight. Rs. 8,667–10,000.
Chief Examiner of Accounts—G. E. Blackburn. Rs. 6,000–7,500.

Civil Commissioners

Civil Commissioner (North)—Col. R. E. S. Yeldham, C.B.E. Rs. 8,000–11,000.
Civil Commissioner (South)—Lt.-Col. Alec Lovelace, M.B.E., M.C. *(acting)*. Rs. 8,000–11,000.
Civil Commissioner (Moka-Flacq)—M. Rousset *(acting)*. Rs. 8,000–11,000.

Customs and Excise

Comptroller—W. G. Peasley, M.B.E. Rs. 15,000.
Deputy Comptroller, Landing Surveyor and Commissioner of Excise—A. R. Carr. Rs. 10,000.
Supervisor—J. X. Chouchoux. Rs. 9,000.
Chief Clerk—J. E. Hermans. Rs. 6,500.
Chief Excise Officer—D. Bangard. Rs. 5,500–6,500.

Harbour and Quays

Harbour Master—Lt.-Commander E. A. Crosse, R.C.N. (R). Rs. 12,000.
Pilots—D. F. Watson. Rs. 6,000–300–7,200. Lt.-Commander A. G. Booker. Rs. 6,000–300–7,200.
Chief Engineer—W. G. Smith. Rs. 7,000–250–7,500.
Tugmaster—D. M. Thorsen. Rs. 6,600.
*Quay Superintendent—R. Nicolin. Rs. 4,800–300–6,000.
* Is also Engineering Assistant, Granary.

Ecclesiastical

Church of England

Bishop of Mauritius—Right Revd. H. Otter-Barry. Rs. 10,000 and travelling allowance Rs. 1,000.
Archdeacon, Civil Chaplain, Moka and Q. Bornes—The Venerable A. F. B. Rogers. Rs. 4,500.
Civil Chaplain, P. Louis—Revd. J. T. Pochard. Rs. 3,900.
Civil Chaplain, Curepipe—Vacant. Bishop *(acting)*.
Civil Chaplain, Vacoas—Rev. T. Pritchard. Rs. 3,900.
Civil Chaplain, B. Basin—Revd. G. W. MacAvan, Rs. 3,900.
Civil Chaplain, R. Hill—Revd. G. W. MacAvan. Rs. 3,900.

Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Port Louis—The Rt. Revd. J. Leen. Rs. 10,000 and travelling allowance Rs. 1,000.
Vicar-General—Revd. R. M. Lee. Rs. 3,900 and travelling allowance Rs. 500.
Ist Class Priests—Revds. G. G. Bowe, A. C. Canning, D. Casey, R. Dussercle, J. Giraud, M. Guerin, P. Keenan, L. Lapeyre, L. Leclezio, G. Lejuge de Segrais, D. Liston, J. Mamet, P. O'Carroll, E. Schnepp, H. Van Kesteren, Rs. 2.600.

Church of Scotland

Minister and Chaplain—The Reverend W. L. Levack. Rs. 5,200.

Education

Director C. J. Opper. Rs. 18,000.
Deputy Director—P. Henri, O.B.E. Rs. 14,000.
Rector, Royal College—A. Constant. Rs. 15,000.
Supervisor of Secondary Schools—F. E. Ortmans. Rs. 13,500.
Principal, Training College—R. R. Campbell. Rs. 13,500.
Headmaster, Royal College School—P. Bacon. Rs. 10,000.
Schools Medical Officer—Lt. Col. J. H. Taylor. £850.
Education Officers, Grade I—L. A. A. Glover, L. F. L. Pouzet, M.B.E., P. J. Barnwell, P. H. F. Viader, A. G. Smith, R. B. Morley, P. Randabel, P. L. Besson, L. C. E. Besson, J. R. Lagesse, M. L. R. Peril, C. L. Nairac, J. J. Bradley, R. S. Cowles. Rs. 6,000–9,000.
Women Education Officers, Grade I—Miss E. May Baldry, Mrs. E. Lovelace and Miss A. M. Toolsy. Rs. 5,000–7,500.
Education Officers, Grade II.—A. E. Lamaletie, G. Lutchmun, J. A. Sevremont, G. Bauristhène, Miss M. Foster (one vacancy). Rs. 3,000–6,000.

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ELECTRICITY AND TELEPHONES

Director—T. Williams. Rs. 15,000.
Assistant Director—R. T. Stevens. Rs.10,000.
Sectional Engineers—G. Bond, M. Kalle, R. Manton. Rs. 5,250–7,000.

FORESTS

Conservator—J. E. A. Carver. Rs. 13,500.
Assistant Conservator—L. F. Edgerley. Rs. 8,667.
Chief Inspector—M. J. Marot. Rs. 5,000–7,000.

GRANARY

Superintendent—W. G. Peasley, M.B.E.
Engineering Assistant—R. Nicolin. Rs. 4,800–6,000 plus a duty allowance of Rs. 500.

HEALTH

Director—Dr. A. Rankine, M.C. Rs. 18,700.
Deputy Director—Dr. J. A. R. Lavoipierre. Rs. 14,000.
Chief Clerk—P. R. Philogene. Rs. 6,500.
Medical Superintendents—Dr. L. R. du Verge, O.B.E., Dr. A. Y. Cantin, Dr. L. N. R. Comty. Rs. 12,000 plus quarters or allowance in lieu.
Radiologist—Vacant. Rs. 9,000–12,000.
Medical Officers—*Dr. J. H. Andre, M.B.E., Dr. J. R. Laventure, Dr. J. J. A. Cantin, Dr. J. R. Pierre, Dr. F. A. J. Bouloux, Dr. S. Peerbaye, Dr. E. H. Madge, Dr. F. X. Letellier, Dr. J. Seegobin, Dr. M. Shun Shin, Dr. H. M. Noorooya, Dr. F. E. Brunel, Dr. P. J. Pablot, Dr. J. A. P. Bouton, Dr. V. Poonoosamy, Dr. F. Domaingue, Dr. Philippe Raffray. Rs. 8,000–11,000 plus quarters or an allowance of Rs. 800. * Plus an allowance of Rs. 1,000.
Senior Pathologist—Dr. H. D. Tonking. Rs. 13,500.
Pathologist—Dr. A. Ng. Chhung-Hin. Rs. 9,000–12,000.
Medical Officer of Health, Port Louis, and Port Health Officer—Dr. L. J. M. R. Pilot. Rs 12,000.
Medical Officer of Health—Vacant. Rs. 9,000–12,000.
Tuberculosis Officer—Vacant. Rs. 8,000–11,000.
Orthopaedic Surgeon—J. M. Fitton, F.R.C.S.; C. A. Bathfield, F.R.C.S. Rs. 8,000–11,000.
Venereal Disease Officer—Vacant. Rs. 8,000–11,000.
Woman Medical Officer—Vacant. Rs. 8,000–11,000.
Medical Officer of Health—Vacant. Rs. 8,000–11,000.
Sanitary Officer for the town of Curepipe—Frederick Thomas Key. Rs. 10,000.
Dentist—A. H. M. Osman. Rs. 8,000–11,000.
Rehabilitation Officer—F. J. Graham. Rs. 8,000.
Government Chemist—Vacant. Rs. 6,300–9,000.
Entomologist—S. Gebert. Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Assistant Government Chemist—R. Avice du Buisson. Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Woman Nutrition Officer—Miss J. C. Chettle. Rs. 5,750–7,500.

INSTITUTES

Public Library and Museum

Director—Dr. R. E. Vaughan. Rs. 10,500.
Librarian—L. Richard. Rs. 4,350–5,600.
Curator—J. Vinson. Rs. 6,300–9,000.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—Sir C. A. G. Lane, Kt. Rs.24,000.
Puisne Judges—J. G. Espitalier Noel, W. E. Howard-Flanders. Rs. 16,000.
Master and Registrar—R. Brouard. Rs. 12,500.
Curator Accountant—H. Poirier. Rs. 7,500.
Chief Clerk—L. Cooty. Rs. 6,000.
Magistrate Industrial Court—R. Neerunjun, O.B.E. Rs. 8,000–11,000 plus an allowance to make up Rs. 12,000.
District and Stipendiary Magistrates—P. K/Vern, (Rs. 12,000), M. J. J. F. P. Rousset, M. J. G. Lalouette, B. Ohsan, V. M. d'Unienville, M. Latour-Adrien. Rs. 8,000–11,000.

LABOUR

Labour Commissioner—R. C. Wilkinson. Rs. 15,000.
Assistant Labour Commissioner—H. H. Armstrong. Rs. 9,000–12,000.
Assistant Labour Commissioner—Vacant. Rs. 7,500–9,000.
Extra Assistant Labour Commissioner—J. Stirling. Rs. 14,000.
Factory Inspector—A. H. Vaudin. Rs. 5,000–6,000.

LEGAL

Procureur and Advocate General—F. Herchenroder, K.C. Rs. 20,000.
Substitute Procureur and Advocate-General—R. Espitalier Noel. Rs. 14,000.
Additional Substitute Procureur and Advocate General—A. R. M. Osman. Rs. 9,000–12,000.
Second Additional Substitute Procureur and Advocate General—H. Glover. Rs. 8,000–11,000.
Crown Counsel—M. Rivalland. Rs. 8,000–11,000.
Crown Attorney—Vacant. Rs. 9,000–11,000.
Head Clerk—L. P. R. Catherine. Rs. 6,000.

OBSERVATORY

Director—N. R. McCurdy. £800–1,000.
Assistant Director—F/Lt. E. G. Davy. £700.

POLICE

Commissioner—R. Tottenham, C.B.E. Rs. 13,500 and quarters.
Deputy Commissioner—R. M. Desvaux. Rs. 10,000 and quarters.
Police Medical Officer—Dr. J. Maingard, M.B.E. Rs. 8,000–11,000 plus an allowance of Rs. 1,000 plus a house allowance of Rs. 800.
Superintendents—R. Venchard, P. J. Harley, B. St. John Hickman, C. W. J. Greenstreet, L. M. Maurice, K.W. Rayner, H. A. Dupavillon, M. Hitié. Rs. 6,250–8,000 and quarters or an allowance in lieu thereof.
Assistant Superintendents—M. J. M. de Robillard, J. M. F. S. Loustau-Lalanne, J. A. J. de Fondaumiere, H. Rampal, M. E. Dupavillon, A. R. Farleigh, J. R. Monty, J. Ribet, P. Perrier, J. T. Etienne, P. Poilly. Rs. 4,250–6,000 and quarters or an allowance in lieu thereof.
Bandmaster—Vacant. Rs. 5,000–6,500 and quarters or an allowance in lieu thereof.
Pay and Quartermaster—T. Lagaite. Rs. 4,500–5,500 and quarters or an allowance in lieu thereof.

POLL TAX

Commissioner—Vacant. Rs. 15,000.
Deputy Commissioner—I. T. W. Cownie. Rs. 12,000.
Assessor and Collector—L. R. Dove. Rs. 5,000–6,000.

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POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Postmaster-General—Vacant. F. Grégoire (*acting*). Rs. 10,000.
Assistant Postmaster-General—V. Govinden. Rs. 7,500.

PRINTING OFFICE

Government Printer and Linotype Operator—J. J. E. Felix. Rs. 8,000.
Assistant Government Printer—H. F. Kelly. Rs. 3,840–5,040.

PRISONS AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Superintendent—Vacant. J. H. Coombes (*acting*). Rs. 9,000–12,000.
Assistant Superintendent—W. McCormack, M.B.E. Rs. 7,250–8,250 and quarters.
Chief Officer—G. Nicholson. Rs. 5,040 and quarters.
Assistant Chief Officers—C. A. Icery (one vacancy). Rs. 3,840–4,320 and quarters. K. Aurmoogum. Rs. 1,950–3,840 and quarters.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Assistant Public Assistance Commissioner—K. Hazareesingh. Rs. 7,500–9,000.

REGISTRAR GENERAL

Registrar General—M. P. H. Herchenroder. Rs. 13,500.

Registration and Mortgage Branch

Assistant Registrar General—F. Nozaic. Rs. 9,000.
Taxing Officer—E. Gerrard. Rs. 5.250–6,500.

Archives Branch

Archivist—M. M. A. Toussaint, Ph. D. Rs. 6,500–9,000.

STATISTICAL BUREAU

Director of Statistics—M. Herchenroder. Rs. 10,000.
Senior Statistician—L. E. Honore. Rs. 5,000–6,000.

PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEYS

Director—A. Vallet. Rs. 16,000.
Deputy Director—R. Berenger. Rs. 13,500.
Water Works Engineer—J. L. Nairac. Rs. 9,000–12,000.
Executive Engineers—M. L. J. de Marasse-Enouf, L. A. P. Vallet. Rs. 8,000–9,000.
Assistant Engineers—A. Regnard, M. Letimier. Rs. 6,000–7,500.
Hurricane Loan Inspector and Government Valuer–P. A. Maurel–Rs. 5,000–6,000
Chief Inspectors—J. Bouffe, G. Dufourq and L. R. Mellish. Rs. 5,250–7,000.
Chief Clerk—I. R. Savrimoothoo. Rs. 6,500.
Chief Storekeeper—E. Serret. Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Surveyor—M. Cantin. Rs. 6,000–7,500.
Additional Land Surveyor—P. Savrimoutou. Rs. 6,000–7,500.

RAILWAY

General Manager—P. Cantin. Rs. 15,000.
Accountant—A. A. Cadinouche. Rs. 8,500.
Assistant Engineer—L. D'Espagnac. Rs. 8,000.
Works Manager—J. A. R. Closel. Rs. 8,000.
Traffic Superintendent—B. C. Murat. Rs. 8,000.

DEPENDENCIES

Rodrigues

Magistrate—Vacant. L. Bradshaw (*acting*). Rs. 8,000–11,000.
Government Medical Officer—Dr. C. A. d'Avoine. Rs. 10,000.
1st Class Priest—L. Wolff. Rs. 2,600.

LESSER DEPENDENCIES

District and Stipendiary Magistrate—Vacant.

NIGERIA

SITUATION AND AREA

The British colony and protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the north-eastern shore of that deep indentation in the western coast of the African continent known as the Gulf of Guinea, and is enclosed roughly by parallels of latitude 4° and 14° N. and by meridians of longitude 3° and 14° E.

It is bounded on the north and north-west by the military territories of the French Sudan, on the east and south-east by the Cameroons, on the south and south-west by the waters of the Gulf of Guinea, and on the west by the French colony of Dahomey. Its greatest length from east to west is 700 miles and greatest breadth from north to south 650 miles.

Great Britain has received a mandate over a small portion (amounting to 34,081 square miles) of the former German territory of the Cameroons, which portion has been placed, for purposes of administration, under the Nigerian Government.

The area of Nigeria, including the area of Cameroons under British mandate, is approximately 372,674 square miles (eastern and western provinces and colony 90,896 square miles, northern provinces 281,778 square miles).

CLIMATE

Except perhaps on the plateau the climate of Nigeria is not a healthy one for Europeans, and Nigeria shares with the rest of West Africa an unenviable reputation in this respect. The climate is influenced to a large extent by the interaction of two great wind currents, viz., the dry dust-laden Harmattan, which is a north-easterly wind off the Sahara, and the south-westerly monsoon. The seasons are as a rule well defined—the "dry season" characterised by the dry north-easterly Harmattan, and the "rainy season." The former begins in the north in October, extending its influence gradually southward until it is perceptible at Lagos early in November. There it appears intermittently up to the beginning of March, but in the north the dust and haze are more continuous and last until April. During this period the maximum diurnal variations of temperature occur. The wind blows generally from the north-east, and both diurnal variation

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and humidity vary with the severity of the Harmattan. Even in Lagos, where hourly observations are taken, during December and January the humidity has been known to fall to 28 per cent. This season is ushered in and out by short periods of tornadoes and, with a slight break in August in the southern provinces, the rainy season fills the remainder of the year. A prevailing south-west wind supplies on the coast a copious precipitation which decreases rapidly as it travels inland. At Bonny, on the coast, the rainfall recorded in 1923 was 150·99 inches, rain falling on 151 days; at Kaduna, in the middle of the country, 43·55 inches, rain falling on 112 days; while the lowest recorded was 25·05 inches at Sokoto, rain falling on 44 days.

General Description

Nigeria consists of the following four main zones or areas:—

(1) An area of swamp and mangrove forest with almost impenetrable undergrowth, running parallel to the coast-line and varying in depth from 20 to 60 miles. This area, which includes the deltaic region of the River Niger, is covered by a network of creeks and traversed by numerous rivers, the most important of which are the Rivers Benin, Forcados (branch of the River Niger), Nun (branch of the River Niger), Sombreiro, Bonny, Imo, Kwa-Ibo and Cross.

(2) A belt of dense forest with thick undergrowth extending from the western to the eastern boundary and from 50 to 100 miles in width. The southern border of this area is some 20 miles from the coast-line in the west and thence follows the northern limit of the swamp and mangrove area. Its northern edge is difficult to determine exactly, as the belt gradually changes to patches of forest alternating with thick scrub and grass plains running approximately along a line drawn in a general east-south-easterly direction from about 7° 30′ N. on the western border to 6° N. on the extreme east. The country is generally undulating with scattered hills, and an extensive view can seldom be obtained; there are, however, hills rising to over 3,000 feet, and the region becomes mountainous as the Cameroons frontier is approached. The zone is well watered by numerous rivers, which, with few exceptions, run from north to south, and contains extremely rich oil-palm areas. There are no open spaces, except around villages and clearings for farms.

(3) A zone of comparatively open country gradually developing into park-like land and thence into open expanses covered with high grass as the watershed of the River Benue and that of the Niger (above its confluence with the Benue) are neared. The zone is generally hilly and mountainous on the Cameroons frontier, where heights above 6,000 feet are to be found.

(4) A plateau occupying the greater portion of Nigeria north of the Rivers Niger and Benue. East of longitude 7° the southern limits of this plateau are determined by a zone of hills which succeeds the undulating grass country to the south. The features of the plateau are generally similar, and although many rivers take their rise in this tableland, it is broken to no great extent by their valleys, except in the cases of those of the Rivers Niger and Benue on the south and west. In elevation it does not exceed an altitude of much over 2,000 feet, except in the mountainous parts of Bauchi, where heights of 6,000 feet and more occur, and in the south-west of Yola, which is occupied by a part of the Cameroons mountain system. The surface is generally undulating, marked here and there by hills of granite and sandstone, which rise abruptly from the surrounding land. The country is clothed to a large extent with thin forests which become more and more scanty as the Western Sudan is entered and the arid "steppes" of the Sahara Desert are approached.

Population

Nigeria is divided among a great number of tribes. The origin and ethnological classification are obscure, but they may be divided into two main groups; the people of the north, who are organised in a number of Moslem states, and some Moslem nomads and a number of smaller unassimilated tribes; and the less highly organised tribes of the coast and forest regions.

The total population of Nigeria at the time of the last census in 1931 was estimated at 19,928,171 including 778,352 in the Cameroons under British mandate. This population was distributed as follows:—

	Total.	*Africans.*	*Non-Africans.*
Northern Provinces	11,434,924	11,433,099	1,825
Southern Provinces	8,493,247	8,489,630	3,617
Nigeria ..	19,928,171	19,922,729	5,442

Nearly 2,500 of the non-native male population were in Government service, leaving, after exclusion of 1,066 females, slightly less than 2,000 European and Syrian males, mostly engaged in commerce.

The division of the African population among the principal tribal groups is as follows:—

	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Fulani ..	10	Kanuri ..	5
Hausas ..	18	Munshi ..	3
Ibibio ..	4	Yoruba ..	16
Ibo	16	Other ..	28

Hausas and Fulani together form 50 per cent. of the population of the Northern, and Ibos and Yorubas together 70 per cent. of the population of the Southern Provinces.

The African population of the five largest towns is:—

Ibadan	387 133
Lagos	126,108
Kano	89,162
Ogbomosho	86,744
Iwo	57,191

The total population of Nigeria and the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeshp in 1947 was estimated at 23,000,000 (Nigeria, 22,000,000; Cameroons 1,000,000); but the true figure was probably in the region of 25,000,000.

Religion

In the Northern Provinces the bulk of the population is Muhammadan and the remainder, consisting chiefly of those tribes that have resisted the onset of Muslim invaders are termed in contradistinction pagans. Their religion corresponds to that of most other African tribes in their natural state and consists of a belief in a Supreme Being combined with forms of animism and ancestor worship. With this goes a belief in witchcraft and magic which varies in intensity, the fear

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of witchcraft being much greater in some tribes than in others. In the Southern Provinces the bulk of the population can still be termed pagans though Christianity is widespread among the educated and semi-educated classes. There are also large numbers of Muhammadans in the Yoruba towns.

Missionaries have been at work (in the Southern Provinces and Colony at least) for a great number of years, and many of the ancient treaties contained clauses by which the chiefs were bound to encourage and protect the Christian missions. The chief denominations established in Nigeria are the Church of England (Church Missionary Society), Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist. There is also a Native African Church, modelled on the Church of England, but allowing polygamy among its members. There is a Church of England Bishop of Lagos assisted by three Assistant Bishops, and a Diocese of the Niger with a Bishop and two Assistant Bishops. The Diocesan Synod of Western Equatorial Africa was incorporated within Nigeria by Ordinance No. 53 of 1917, but this ordinance was repealed by the Lagos Diocesan Synod Ordinance, 1923, which incorporated the Diocesan Synod of Lagos. There are five Roman Catholic vicariates with Bishops resident at Lagos, Asaba, Buea, Ondo and Onitsha respectively, also four Prefectures in charge of Prefects Apostolic resident at Kaduna, Jos, Calabar and Ogoja.

History

As far back as the 17th century British traders have had mercantile depôts on the mouths of the Niger and adjacent rivers and creeks, known as the oil rivers, and in those early times the trade was mainly confined to the traffic in slaves. At this epoch the French attempted a settlement at the mouth of the Niger, but were unsuccessful and during the 18th century British interests preponderated.

At the beginning of the 19th century the exploration of the upper river, which had hitherto been supposed to be identical with the Nile or Congo, began, and Mungo Park traced its course from Bamako to Bussa, where he lost his life in the rapids. Lander in 1830 demonstrated the identity of Mungo Park's river at Bussa with the lower Niger, and followed its course to the sea.

In the next two decades, 1840–60, efforts were made, both by the British Government and private individuals, including French and German merchants, to develop the trade of the Niger, while our knowledge of the interior was greatly enlarged by the travels of Clapperton and Allen, both British, and of Barth and others, all at British instigation. A consulate was founded at Lokoja, and, at the cost of much money and many lives, some progress seemed to have been made, only to result in failure. The pioneer of these efforts was McGregor Laird, who in 1852 began to establish stations and to endeavour to secure the country for England, but the stations were destroyed by natives, or removed after Laird's death in 1861. The good results of his work were not, however, entirely lost.

The situation in the early seventies was that there were numerous trading firms—English, French and German—on the Oil rivers, where the export trade in palm oil had begun to assume importance, the imports being chiefly confined to spirits, guns and powder. The expeditions sent by the British Government to the higher river, and the subsidies voted by Parliament, had been withdrawn, and European intercourse with the Niger would have ceased had it not been for the perseverance of a few British firms, who, during the four months of high water, each sent a trading steamer up the river, and soon established a few primitive stations, where the white population of Nigeria lived. These bold pioneers were at the mercy of powerful chiefs, and gross outrages were from time to time avenged by the despatch of a light draught gunboat.

At the close of 1877, Mr. Goldie-Taubman—afterwards Sir George Goldie—visited the Niger and recognised that amalgamation of interests and a settled government must replace the chaotic rivalry of traders. With this object in view he determined to secure a charter for a British company. After much negotiation the small British interests, which were the only ones existent on the Niger at that date, were amalgamated in the United African Company in 1879, and in 1881 a charter was applied for. The objection was raised that the capital of the company was too small, and hence the National African Company was formed with a capital of a million sterling, with the object of opening up direct relations with the great chiefs of the interior.

With great energy the new company founded stations, sent out a river flotilla, and pushed up the Niger and Benue, but meanwhile the foresight of Gambetta had prompted the establishment of two French companies, which, being backed by the French Government, acquired a great influence on the lower Niger. Of these the Compagnie du Sénégal had a capital of £600,000, and some 30 French stations were formed, and while the French flag remained the charter could not, of course, be granted. The energy of Sir George Goldie, however, secured the disappearance of the French flag just in time to announce at the Berlin Conference in 1885 that the British flag alone flew on the Niger, and to secure to Great Britain the guardianship of the international navigation rights on the Niger while the French companies and rival British interests which had meantime grown up were absorbed in the National African Company.

In April, 1885, a new danger arose from the mission of Herr Flegel to secure treaties with Sokoto and Gwandu on behalf of Germany, but he was anticipated by the British company, who concluded treaties with those powerful emirs. Great Britain was, therefore, able to conclude the agreement of 1886 with Germany, which settled the frontiers between Nigeria and the Cameroons as far north as Yola, and in July, 1886, the long-delayed charter was granted, and the company changed its title to that of the Royal Niger Company. Meanwhile, the territories adjacent to the river had been placed under British protection.

The first decade was spent in founding a number of commercial and quasi-administrative stations on the Niger and Benue Rivers, and in making treaties with the native tribes, and consolidating the commercial organisation on which the company was dependent for its revenue. The expeditions of Monteil to Lake Chad from the west, of Crampnel from the south-east, and of Mizon by way of the Niger and Benue, were checkmated, and finally, in 1890, an agreement was arrived at with France by which the line dividing the French Sudan on the north from Nigeria was drawn with certain deflections from Say, on the

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Niger, to Barua, on Lake Chad, and in 1893 the Cameroons boundary was extended from Yola to the south of the same lake.

In 1897 the growing hostility of the great Fulani Power culminated in a plan to drive the white men out of the country. The company were not unprepared, and they took the field with some 500 or 600 soldiers, led by about 30 British officers, against many thousands of the enemy, of whom a large proportion were mounted. Nupe, a dependency of Sokoto, which had thus challenged the company's existence, was divided by the Niger into two nearly equal portions. The southern portion was first conquered, and then northern Nupe after a two days' fight before the capital at Bida. Ilorin, a smaller dependency, was next subdued. Prior to this southern Nupe had been partially cleared of the Fulani slave raiders, and on 20th June, 1897, the legal status of slavery in the Niger territories was declared abolished by the company.

Simultaneously with this crisis another, which was to have far-reaching effects arose. The only indeterminate frontier remaining was that to the west. The company perceiving, in 1894, that French enterprise contemplated the annexation to Senegal and Dahomey of the Borgu country, sent out Captain Lugard (later Lord Lugard) to negotiate treaties with the king or chiefs of that country. Anticipating the powerful French expeditions by only a few days, he succeeded in making treaties at the capital of Nikki, and with other semi-independent chiefs of districts. Disregarding these prior British treaties, a swarm of French expeditions spread over Borgu, and having obtained a pledge from our Government that Sir George Goldie's powerful expedition, then in the field against the Fulani, should not advance north of latitude 9°, they invaded Bussa, with which we had a specific treaty of many years standing, and established themselves on the Niger at several points.

At the end of 1897, in view of this situation, the British Government decided to raise an Imperial local force, and the task was confided to Colonel Lugard, who left England in March, 1898. After a period of great tension, during which the British and French troops faced each other, and a conflict was daily imminent, a convention was signed laying down a boundary line from the intersection of the 9th parallel with the frontier of Dahomey to Illo on the Niger, and thence to the northern frontier, which was more accurately defined, to Lake Chad, and to its junction with the Cameroons frontier. Meanwhile, the Emir installed at Bida by the company was ousted, and the Nupes were again in arms, while the army of Rabeh, which had penetrated from the Nile Valley to Lake Chad, conquered and laid waste the territory of Bornu, but eventually returned to the south of Lake Chad.

The Imperial force, called the West African Frontier Force, with a "Commissioner and Commandant" at its head, and independent of the Company, was rapidly being formed, with its headquarters at Jebba, and with numerous detachments holding the posts evacuated by the French throughout Borgu, and a strong garrison at Lokoja.

The Imperial Government having decided that the charter of the Royal Niger Company should be revoked, and that its administrative rights and powers should be transferred to the Crown, steps to this end were taken at the end of 1898, when the convention with the French Government had been signed. The actual transfer of the Company's rights and possessions to the Crown took place on the 1st of January, 1900, when the territories north of a line extending, with deflections, from approximately latitude 9° on the Dahomey frontier to Idah on the River Niger, thence to Takum on the Cameroons border, were formed into the protectorate of Northern Nigeria under Colonel Lugard as High Commissioner.

During the first years of the protectorate of Northern Nigeria, the Government was engaged in bringing under control the powerful Emirates of the Hausa States and the Kanuri Kingdom of Bornu. These Emirs, who maintained large standing armies, a large proportion of which was mounted, annually took the field and devastated vast tracts of country in slave-raiding expeditions. Despite the treaty with Sokoto, under which the Royal Niger Company paid him an annual subsidy, the Fulani Emirates now defied the Government. The Emirs of Nupe and Kontagora were brought under control in 1901; Yola, Bauchi and Bornu in 1902; and the work of pacification was practically completed in 1903 with the taking of Kano and Sokoto, and the action at Birmi. Since that date the Hausa States have maintained a record of peaceful progress, with the exception of a rising by a so-called "Mahdi" in 1906 at Satiru in the Sokoto province, which was, however, quickly suppressed with the loyal assistance of the Emir of Sokoto. The minor Emirate of Hadejia in the extreme north, which had not previously been brought under control, assumed an aggressive attitude in 1906 which, however, was suppressed. It was necessary also to send minor expeditions against various unruly and truculent pagan tribes, of which the more important were the Munshis on both banks of the Benue, the Okpotos in the Bassa (now part of Kabba) province, and various hill-tribes in the Bauchi and Nassarawa (now divided between Plateau and Benue) provinces.

In addition to the pacification of these vast areas—hitherto largely unexplored—the early years of the protectorate were devoted to creating a civil government in all its departments, and to the housing of the civil and military officials, and the erection of public offices; the building of the first light railway from Barijuko (on the navigable Kaduna) to Zungeru (22 miles), to which place the seat of Government was transferred in 1902 from the temporary capital at Jebba; and the opening up of communications both by land and by the navigable waterways of the Niger, Benue, Kaduna and Gongola Rivers. In 1907 the construction of the main trunk line from the navigable Niger at Baro to Kano (356 miles), the great market of the Hausa States, was commenced and completed, as a pioneer line, in 1912. During the 14 years from the inception of the Government of Northern Nigeria on 1st January, 1900, to its amalgamation with Southern Nigeria on 1st January, 1914, there were constructed in the protectorate 700 miles of railways and 5,500 wire miles of telegraphs, while the Marine Department worked 1,000 miles of river.

In the political and administrative sphere a complete civil service was created, which increased from half a dozen officers in 1900 to an establishment of 132 residents and assistants in 1913. The guiding principle of the Administration was indirect rule through the native chiefs, the powers delegated to whom varied with their degree of enlightenment. A form of direct taxation was evolved, based on the, elaborate system which

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obtained in the Hausa States prior to the British occupation, but shorn of its abuses. The collection of these taxes was made through the chiefs, a fixed proportion of them being retained in "Native Treasuries," from which the salaries of the native officials were paid.

As an indication of the progress achieved, the Durbar held at Kano on 1st January, 1913, may be instanced, when practically all the chiefs of the Protectorate—from the great Mohammedan Emirs to the petty chiefs of pagan hill tribes—assembled with such retinues as they were allowed to bring, estimated at 20,000 horsemen and 40,000 foot.

The Oil Rivers Protectorate.—When, in 1885, the British Government at the conference of the European powers, held at Berlin, was able to obtain acknowledgment of the fact that a British protectorate had been virtually established over the Niger districts, an Order in Council defining them was made, and the portion lying on the coast line was designated the Oil Rivers Protectorate, and placed under Consular rule.

In 1891 the rule of the Consul over the Oil Rivers Protectorate was exchanged for that of a Commissioner and Consul-General, stationed at Old Calabar (now Calabar), while Deputy Commissioner and Vice-Consuls were appointed to the Rivers Benin, Bonny, Brass and Forcados, and to the districts of Sapele and Warri.

By an Order in Council of 1893 the Oil Rivers Protectorate was extended definitely into the hinterland under the name of the Niger Coast Protectorate, and an administration established under an Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General.

Benin.—In 1892 Captain Gallwey (now Sir H. L. Galway) concluded a treaty with the king of Benin. As time passed, however, it became evident that this potentate had no intention of adhering to its provisions.

At this period Benin held enormous power over the surrounding territory, and it was said that her influence extended even so far as Sierra Leone on one side and the Congo River on the other. The terrible nature of the fetish rites and the wholesale human sacrifices, which took place in Benin City, urgently demanded European intervention and the introduction of civilised rule.

Early in 1897 a peaceful mission, organised by the Acting Consul-General to establish friendly relations with Overami, the King of Benin, and to induce him to carry out the terms of the treaty of 1892, was treacherously attacked, and with the exception of two, all the European members of the party were massacred. A powerful expedition was sent against Benin, and in a short time the capital had been captured, but the King made good his escape. The state in which Benin City was found passes all description. In every direction human remains, pits filled with bodies in various stages of decomposition, and altars dripping with fresh human blood were to be seen.

Overami eventually surrendered and was sent into exile at Calabar, where he died in the early part of 1914. In 1899 there was a second expedition into the Benin country, which resulted in the capture and execution of Ologboshere, the leader of the attack on the mission.

The Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, 1900–1906. When in 1900 the charter of the Royal Niger Company was revoked by the Crown, that portion of its territories lying between Idah and the coast was added to the Niger Coast Protectorate. At the same time by an Order-in-Council the Niger Coast Protectorate was constituted the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, the administration being transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, and placed under Sir R. Moor as High Commissioner. In 1901 the Niger Coast Protectorate troops were organised into a regiment of the West African Frontier Force, and remodelled on the lines of the original corps of that name raised in the Niger Company's territories by Colonel F. D. Lugard in 1898.

Towards the close of 1901 preparations for the Aro expedition were commenced. These operations were directed against the southern Ibo people in general and the Aro, or Inokun tribe in particular. The Aros, who may be described as the dominant section of the great Ibo family, held paramount power over a large extent of country lying between the Niger and Cross Rivers. They had established a powerful fetish, probably derived from Benin, known as the Long Juju, which exercised an extremely evil influence on the ignorant and superstitious natives for miles around. After five months of arduous work, the Frontier Force accomplished the subjugation and disarmament of the Aro tribe, the destruction of the Long Juju and the bringing under Government control of that portion of the territories as far north as about the 5th parallel.

Between 1905 and 1909 several expeditions were sent into the hinterland with the object of opening to trade and civilisation previously unexplored tracts of country. The principal operations were the Bende-Onitsha Hinterland Expedition, 1905–06, and the Niger-Cross River Expedition, 1908–09. As the troops progressed through the country new administrative districts and stations were formed, broad roads constructed in all directions, and many new markets established.

The eastern frontier from the Cross River rapids to the sea was surveyed by an Anglo-German Commission in 1905–06; and from Cross River rapids to Yola in 1907–09. For some years before these delimitations, there were frequent raids across the border by German native soldiery from the Cameroons, which were invariably accompanied by robbery with violence and seizure; and even after the boundary line had been demarcated this violation of British territory did not cease.

Lagos or Eko.—During the reign of Kosoko, Lagos, or Eko as it is known to the natives, became the chief centre of the slave trade in the Bight of Benin. Akitoye, his cousin, from whom the throne had been usurped, issued a proclamation to the effect that he would make common cause with the British against slavery if he were reinstated. Acting on this statement, the British Government took decisive measures, and in 1851 a party of bluejackets from Her Majesty's warships attacked and reduced the town. Kosoko fled and Akitoye was restored to power. In 1852 Akitoye and his chiefs signed a treaty by the terms of which they agreed to abolish the export of slaves, and to encourage the work of missionaries and the establishment of stations for them. A consul was appointed to Lagos for the protection of British interests.

About nine months after the signature of this treaty some Portuguese slave traders, who had been expelled, returned to Lagos and renewed their old practices. Akitoye was informed of what was going on, and their attempts were promptly suppressed. In consequence of this, the slave

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trade party, under the leadership of Kosoko, organised a rebellion which broke out in 1853. Indecisive encounters took place between the two factions, and bluejackets were landed to protect the consulate. Attempts which were made by the consul and officers to mediate failed, and finally marines were sent to assist Akitoye, when, after a short fight, Kosoko was defeated and fled. Dosumu, who succeeded his father Akitoye, was unable to adhere to the terms of the treaty, and was induced in 1861 to cede the sovereignty of Lagos and dependent territories to the Crown in consideration of a pension, which he continued to draw until his death in 1885.

The Colony of Lagos.—In 1862 these territories were erected into a colony, and the following year Kosoko, who in 1854 had been acknowledged king of Lekki and Palma, districts lying to the eastward, ceded these places to the Lagos Government. At the same time protectorate rights were established over Ado and Oke-Odan on the west. In 1866 the colony became a portion of the West African Settlements, retaining a separate Legislative Council, but being subject to the Governor-in-Chief at Sierra Leone. In 1874 the colony, which extended from Badagri on the west to Odi on the east with an indefinite inland boundary, was united to the Gold Coast Colony.

In 1883 Appa, lying on the western border of the colony, was the next district to be brought under British jurisdiction. In 1884, the British Consul concluded a treaty with the Jekris by which their country as far as Mollume was placed under British protection, and similar treaties were made with the chiefs of Ogbo and Mahin, small tribal areas situated in the creek region to the eastward. In 1886 the Lagos territories were separated from the Gold Coast and erected into a separate colony and protectorate. Between the years 1886 and 1895 Mahin, Ijebu-Ro, Itebu and Aiyesan to the east, and Kotonu, Igbessa, Ado and Ilaro to the west were proclaimed part of the protectorate. An expedition was sent against the Ijebus in 1892, which resulted in the military occupation of their country, and in the opening of a most important trade route to the interior.

From this time onward British influence gradually spread inland towards the Niger, and in 1899 the protectorate was extended to the confines of Northern Nigeria and to the border of the Niger Coast Protectorate. The country generally prospered, and Lagos became a great trading port with many large mercantile firms, both European and native, established. Great trade routes were opened into the interior, and a railway was constructed from Lagos to Ibadan, passing through a thickly populated and fertile agricultural country.

The Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, 1906–1913.—In 1906 the colony of Lagos and its protected territory were amalgamated with the protectorate of Southern Nigeria under one administration and designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. For administrative purposes the country was partitioned into three main divisions—the Western Province, which coincided with the former Colony and Protectorate of Lagos; and the Central and Eastern Provinces, which previously formed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria.

The next few years were spent in building up an extensive system of communications. The railway from Lagos to Ibadan was extended over the Northern Nigeria border to Jebba; thence across the Niger to Zungeru; and finally linked up with the railway in operation from Baro on the Niger to Kano, the great Mohammedan trade centre of the north. A light railway was built joining the main line at Zaria with the tin fields of Bauchi. Broad main roads were driven in all directions and telegraph lines constructed between important administrative and trade centres.

In 1901 the great undertaking of making Lagos an open port by the construction of huge moles and by the dredging of the sandbar, which obstructed the entrance to the harbour, was commenced; and by the end of 1913 sufficient progress had been made to permit of large ocean-going steamers entering the harbour and berthing alongside the wharves. For several years vessels drawing 25 feet of water have been able to use the harbour.

Large areas in the north-eastern portion of the protectorate, notably the country inhabited by the warlike and hitherto intractable Munshi people, were brought under Government supervision.

The Amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria, 1914.—By Letters Patent of 29th November, 1913, and an Order-in-Council dated 22nd November, 1913, which instruments came into operation on 1st January, 1914, the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria were formed into the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. By another order of the same date the boundaries of the colony of Nigeria were defined, and by a third order, which applied to the colony and to the protectorate, an advisory and deliberative body known as the Nigerian Council was established.

Provision was made for an Executive Council and for a Legislative Council for the colony. The legislative power for the protectorate was vested in the Governor. The colony was placed under an Administrator, and the protectorate, divided into two groups of provinces—Northern and Southern—under two Lieutenant-Governors.

Since the amalgamation, the chief events in the history of Nigeria between the Great War (1914–18), which resulted in the conquest of the Cameroons, and the 1939–45 War, in which Nigerian troops fought with distinction both in East Africa and in Burma have been the institution in 1923 of an enlarged and partly elected Legislative Council for the Colony and Southern Provinces of the Protectorate, replaced in 1947 by a broader constitution comprising a Legislative Council which legislates for the whole of Nigeria, and three Regional Houses of Assembly and a House of Chiefs (*see* under "Constitution"); the building of the Eastern Railway, and the development of the ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt and of the Government Colliery at Enugu; the two great trade booms and the depressions which succeeded them; the introduction of direct taxation in the Southern Provinces; and the establishment of air communications both within Nigeria and with the outside world.

The Cameroons.—The conquest of the Cameroons was completed in February, 1916, after a series of operations which commenced in August, 1914.

An Anglo-French military and naval force under the command of Brigadier-General C. Dobell (afterwards Major-General Sir C. Dobell), the Inspector General of the West African Frontier Force, compelled Duala to surrender on 27th September, 1914, and after hard fighting drove the German forces from the surrounding districts.

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On 10th June, 1915, Garua, on the River Benue, fell after a siege of a few weeks by forces from Nigeria and the French Chad Territory under the command of Brigadier-General Cunliffe, the Commandant of the Nigeria Regiment, R.W.A.F.F.; having cleared the north of the Cameroons, except Mora, these forces marched southwards driving the Germans before them to the Sanaga River.

French forces, with a Belgian contingent from the Congo, invaded the Cameroons from French Equatorial Africa under the command of General Aymerich and gradually pushed forward from the south-east and south towards Yaunde, which had become the headquarters of the German forces. Finally the main German forces, being almost surrounded by the converging advance of the Allied troops, retreated southwards into the Spanish territory of Muni, where they were interned, and the isolated garrison of Mora in the north then surrendered.

By an arrangement which came into effect on 1st April, 1916, the Cameroons was provisionally divided into British and French spheres. The British sphere (about 31,150 square miles in extent) consisted of two portions. The smaller, in the extreme north was intended to include the whole of the Sultanate of Dikwa or German Bornu. The larger consisted of a strip of country bordering on Nigeria, about 400 miles in length and with a maximum width of 80 miles, extending from about 30 miles south of Yola to the Cameroon estuary. It included Buea, the German administrative capital of the Cameroons, and the ports of Victoria, Tiko, and Rio del Rey, and consisted of nearly the whole of the Victoria District, the Kumba (or Johann Albrechtshöhe) District, the Ossidinge District, part of the Chang District, the Barmenda District, and parts of the Banyo and Garua Districts.

The population of the British sphere at the last census in 1931 was 778,352.

The rest of the Cameroons, about 275,000 square miles, with Duala and Kribi, the chief ports, was assigned to France. Boundary adjustments with the French took place in 1920 in accordance with an agreement signed by Lord Milner and M. Simon on 10th July, 1919. The principal features of these were the transfer to the British of the country west of the Mandara mountains from the Dikwa Sultanate in the north to the River Tiel in the south, and the transfer of nearly all the Chang District to the French.

The British sphere was placed under the control of the Governor of Nigeria, and the parts of the sphere to the north of the Bamenda District were administered by the staffs of the adjoining Nigerian provinces of Bornu and Yola. The Bamenda, Ossidinge, Kumba and Victoria districts were administered as a separate Cameroons province with four divisions (Bamenda, Mamfe, Victoria, Kumba) under a resident stationed at Buea, responsible to the Governor of Nigeria through the Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern Provinces. The large German cocoa, rubber and banana plantations in the Victoria district, with about 48,000 acres under cultivation, were placed in the charge of a plantation department, in order that they might be kept in good order as far as possible until their mode of disposal was settled. They were sold by auction in November, 1924.

By the Treaty of Versailles, Germany renounced in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights over the Cameroons.

In December, 1920, the British and French Governments submitted to the Council of the League of Nations draft mandates for the British and French spheres with a joint recommendation (dated 17th December, 1920) for the division of the Cameroons in accordance with the Milner-Simon agreement of 10th July, 1919. In October, 1921, the Council of the League approved in principle the division of the country in accordance with that agreement and the application of the mandate system to those territories, and on 20th July, 1922, after a delay due to negotiations between the United States Government and the Mandatory Powers, the Council confirmed the mandates and defined their terms*.

By an Order in Council, dated 1923 and brought into force in February, 1924, and by Nigerian Ordinance No. 3 of 1924, provision was made for the future government of the British sphere as if it were part of the Protectorate of Nigeria. Under these enactments, the Cameroons Province is administered and legislated for as if it formed one of the southern provinces of the protectorate, while the northern parts are administered and legislated for as if they formed parts of the northern provinces of Bornu and Yola; and most of the laws of Nigeria are applied to the British sphere, subject to the terms of the mandate as regards the few provisions thereof which are not in accordance with ordinary Nigerian law and practice.

In January, 1946, H.M. Government announced to the first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations their intention of placing the Cameroons under the international trusteeship system established by the United Nations Charter, and on the 14th December, 1946, the General Assembly approved a Trusteeship Agreement for the Cameroons.

Constitution

The territorial divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria and the Protectorate, the latter being divided into three Regions, namely, the "Northern Provinces", the "Eastern Provinces" and the "Western Provinces". The territory of the Cameroons is administered as an integral part of Nigeria in accordance with a Trusteeship Agreement dated the 14th of December, 1946. The northern portion is administered as part of the Northern Provinces, while the southern portion constitutes one of the six Eastern Provinces.

A new constitution replacing that of 1922 came into being on the 1st of January, 1947. The government of the Colony is now provided for by Letters Patent of 2nd August, 1946, and that of the Protectorate and the Cameroons by the Nigeria (Protectorate and Cameroons) Order in Council, 1946, of the same date. The Royal Instructions of 2nd August, 1946, also make provision for the government of both the Colony and the Protectorate (including the Cameroons).

These constitutional instruments provide for an Executive Council, consisting of the Chief Secretary to the Government, the three Chief Commissioners, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Director of Medical Services, the Director of Education (*ex-officio*), and such Appointed Members as may be appointed by Royal Warrant or Instructions, or by the Governor on Instructions received through the Secretary of State.

* For text of the British mandate *see* Cmd. 1794.

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Provision for the constitution and powers of a Legislative Council for Nigeria, including the Colony, the Protectorate and the Cameroons, is made by the Nigeria (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1946, which also provides for the establishment and functions of a House of Chiefs and a House of Assembly for the Northern Provinces (which together form the Northern Regional Council) and Houses of Assembly for the Western and Eastern Provinces.

The Legislative Council consists of:—

The Governor, as President.

Thirteen *ex-officio* Members, viz., the *ex-officio* Members of the Executive Council, the Development Secretary, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Public Works, the Commissioner of Labour, and the Commissioner of the Colony.

Three Nominated Official Members, being three Residents, one from each Region, appointed by the Governor for each meeting of the Council.

Twenty-four Nominated Unofficial Members, viz., four Members appointed by and from the House of Chiefs; five members appointed by and from the Northern House of Assembly; two Members, being Chiefs, appointed by the Governor from the Western House of Assembly; four Members appointed by and from the Western House of Assembly; five Members appointed by and from the Eastern House of Assembly; and four Members appointed by the Governor, one representing the Colonty, and three representing interests not otherwise adequately represented.

Four elected Members; three elected by persons resident within the municipal area of Lagos, and one elected by persons resident within the municipal area of Calabar.

The qualifications for registration as a voter in Lagos or Calabar are that the voter must be a male person who (*a*) is a British subject or British Protected person of the age of 21 years or upwards; (*b*) has been ordinarily resident in the municipal area for the year immediately preceding the 1st October in the year of registration; and (*c*) was, during the aforesaid period, in receipt of a gross annual income from all sources of not less than £50.

The House of Chiefs is presided over by the Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces, and consists of all first class Chiefs and not less than ten Members selected from among their own number by second class Chiefs of the Northern Provinces.

The Northern House of Assembly consists of 19 official members and not less than 20 nor more than 24 Unofficial Members. The Official Members are the Senior Resident of the Northern Provinces (President), 12 Residents (the Secretary, Northern Provinces being regarded as a Resident); the Secretary (Finance), Northern Provinces, the Regional Deputy Directors of Medical Services, Education, Agriculture and Public Works, and the Senior Crown Counsel, Northern Provinces. The Unofficial Members are six persons appointed by the Governor to represent interests not otherwise adequately represented, the remainder being Provincial Members selected by the Native Authorities in accordance with a procedure laid down in Directions issued by the Governor.

The Western House of Assembly consists of 14 Official Members and not less than 15, nor more than 19, Unofficial Members. The Official Members are the Chief Commissioner for the Western Provinces (President), seven Residents (the Secretary, Western Provinces, being regarded as a Resident), the Secretary (Finance), Western Provinces; the Regional Deputy Directors of Medical Services, Education, Agriculture and Public Works, and the Senior Crown Counsel, Western Provinces. The Unofficial Members are five persons appointed by the Governor to represent interests not otherwise adequately represented, the remainder being Provincial Members selected by the Native Authorities in accordance with a procedure laid down in Directions issued by the Governor.

The Eastern House of Assembly consists of 14 Official Members and not less than 15, nor more than 18, Unofficial Members. The Official Members are the Chief Commissioner for the Eastern Provinces (President), seven Residents (the Secretary, Eastern Provinces, being regarded as a Resident), the Secretary (Finance), Eastern Provinces, the Regional Deputy Directors of Medical Services, Education, Agriculture and Public Works, and the Senior Crown Counsel, Eastern Provinces. The Unofficial Members are five persons appointed by the Governor to represent interests not otherwise adequately represented, the remainder being Provincial Members selected by the Native Authorities in accordance with a procedure laid down in Directions issued by the Governor.

The House of Chiefs and the Houses of Assembly have no legislative powers. Their functions, in addition to appointing members to the Legislative Council, and such others as may be prescribed, are to consider and make recommendations with respect to the annual regional estimates, and to advise upon all Bills, before they are introduced into the Legislative Council, with the exception of Appropriation Bills and Bills which are in their terms inapplicable to the region concerned.

Administration

Nigeria is arranged in four main divisions, the Colony and three groups of provinces designated the Northern Provinces, the Western Provinces and the Eastern Provinces. The Colony comprises the former colony of Southern Nigeria, while the three groups of provinces are formed from the late protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria.

The Northern Provinces are Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Bornu, Ilorin, Kabba, Kano, Katsina, Niger, Plateau, Sokoto and Zaria.

The Western Provinces are Abeokuta, Benin, Ijebu, Oyo, Ondo and Warri.

The Eastern Provinces are Calabar, Cameroons, Ogoja, Onitsha, Owerri and Rivers.

The provinces are each partitioned into divisions.

The seat of government and the place of residence of the Governor is Lagos, which is also the headquarters of the Commissioner who administers the Colony. Each of the groups of provinces is administered by a Chief Commissioner, responsible to the Governor, with headquarters at Kaduna (Northern Provinces), Enugu (Eastern Provinces) and Ibadan (Western Provinces).

Each province is under the control of a Resident, who is assisted by a staff of district officers and assistant district officers who have charge

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of the various divisions into which the province is divided. The residents and their assistants are responsible for the detailed administration of the country.

The colony is in the charge of a Commissioner assisted by a staff of district officers and assistant district officers.

Native Authorities.—In the early days of administration in the Northern Provinces the system known as " indirect rule " was set up. The effect of this system is that to-day the functions of government are for the most part carried out through native chiefs and councils with the assistance and advice of the British administrative staff. The native authorities are responsible, through the administrative staff, to the Government for the peace and good order of their respective areas. Certain essential services are also undertaken by the native authorities and are maintained and paid for out of the revenue obtained from a share of the taxes collected by them, the whole of the native court receipts, and various minor fees. The revenue of each native treasury is shown in annual estimates, together with the expenditure for the year, drawn up with the advice of the administrative staff and approved by the Governor, but not subject to the control of the Legislative Council.

Between 1919 and 1928 the system of indirect rule was introduced generally into the Southern Provinces. These native authorities are gradually assuming, with increasing efficiency and confidence, a greater share of the responsibility for administration previously borne entirely by the Government.

Social Services

Education

Owing to the impossibility of obtaining precise statistics during the war years, the figures given are approximate only.

Number of children in Nigeria of school age, *i.e.*, between 7 and 14 years.	3,000,000
Number of children attending primary schools.	656,000

Thus approximately 22 per cent. of the children available receive a primary schooling. In addition some 8,750 children attend secondary schools. The University College at Ibadan opened in 1948 with 108 students.

The incidence of schools varies greatly between one part of the country and another. For instance, although the Northern Provinces contain more than one-half of the total population the percentage of children attending school is only about 3·5 per cent. Even in the Southern Provinces, where the schools are generally much more popular, the degree of popularity varies enormously. As schooling is not compulsory, the supply of educational facilities has broadly followed the popular demand. The proportion of girls to boys attending is about 1 : 4 for the whole country but this proportion, also, varies widely in different areas. The number of trained African teachers at work is 4,948; and the number of untrained African teachers 25,198. Institutions for the training of teachers, male and female, are owned and maintained by Government and by voluntary agencies.

Schools are owned and maintained by Government, by voluntary agencies, by native authorities, and by private individuals. The voluntary societies are mainly, though not exclusively, Christian missionary bodies. The number of educational institutions maintained directly by Government is relatively small. It comprises :—

8 Secondary schools.
30 Primary schools.
9 Training institutions for teachers.

In the most northerly provinces of the country, where the population is generally Mohammedan, the majority of the schools are maintained by the native authorities. In other areas the chief educational agencies are the missionary societies and the native churches that have developed under their aegis. Voluntary Moslem societies play a small but increasing part. The number of schools owned by non-denominational African societies and by private individuals is growing.

All schools are subject to inspection by the Department of Education. The estimated expenditure by Government on education for the current financial year is £1,961,761, in addition to large amounts being expended on educational development projects. £1,250,000 of this sum is spent on grants to voluntary agencies and Native Authorities. The ordinary recurrent expenditure on education amounts to approximately 9 per cent. of the estimated revenue of the country. The native authorities also spend about £326,270. In addition a large but uncertain sum, much of which is raised from local sources, is spent by the voluntary agencies.

Technical Training

The Department has embarked on a scheme of technical education which has made considerable progress and a Technical Institute and two Trade Centres have been opened. The object of this scheme is to produce skilled and independent artisans of whom Nigeria is in great need.

Information Services

The Public Relations Department greatly extended its activities during the year 1947. Two thousand one hundred and eighty press releases were issued to local newspapers—an increase of more than 150 per cent. on the figure for 1946. Press conferences were held in Lagos every Saturday morning and were consistently well attended, as many as 36 journalists being present on one occasion. At a number of the conferences distinguished visitors to Nigeria were introduced to the press and at others Heads of Departments answered questions on specific points of government policy. Weekly " press facility visits " to government offices, workshops, etc., were also arranged.

The Department took the initiative in encouraging local journalists to form their own Press Club, which had a successful first year and is establishing a branch at Ibadan.

The " Nigerial Review ", which is published weekly by the department, maintained its great popularity and by the end of the year its circulation exceeded 37,000. The demand for the paper is such that this figure could be doubled if sufficient newsprint were available. The shortage of newsprint continues to hold up plans for the publication of vernacular supplements to the " Review ".

It was possible to increase the circulation of the monthly " Children's Own Paper " from 50,000 to 57,000 during the year, but here again shortage of newsprint hampers further expansion. The Editor received more than 12,000 letters from members of the " Sunray Club ", which is

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sponsored by the paper, and answered over 10,000 of them. There are " Sunrays " in more than 2,000 Nigerian schools.

The Distribution Section of the Department handled 44 tons of local printed matter during the year 1947, together with a considerable quantity of material received from overseas. There are now 131 public reading rooms in Nigeria—15 in the Colony, 36 in the Eastern Provinces, 40 in the Western Provinces and 40 in the Northern Provinces.

The Process Engraving Section produced 3,576 blocks during the year—1,020 more than in 1946. There was a big rise in revenue, reflecting an increased demand for blocks from Nigerian commercial firms and from the Governments of other West African Colonies.

The Cinema Section had four mobile vans in service during the year. One van was allocated to each of the regions and the fourth retained at headquarters for specialized work such as the " Swollen Shoot " campaign in the cocoa areas of the Western Provinces. Despite the fact that two of the vans, which have been in service for several years, were frequently in the workshops undergoing repairs, the fleet travelled a total of 17,000 miles and gave shows to 658,464 adults and 399,105 children. A great deal of useful audience research was done during the year.

The Section has a number of portable projectors, some of which are already loaned to the Provinces, while others, when the necessary generating equipment has been purchased, are to be carried in kit cars and used as mobile units in areas which, because of the absence of bridges suitable for heavy traffic, are virtually inaccessible to the vans.

The Section made a start with the production of its own 16-mm. films, its first efforts being a short entitled " It Pays to Take Care ", which was made as a visual supplement to an Agricultural Department pamphlet on the grading of cocoa, and the opening film in a " magazine " series under the general title of " Nigerian Cine Review ".

A Regional Public Relations Office was opened in Ibadan in April. The experiment was entirely successful and similar offices are to be established in Kaduna and Enugu. A Regional Public Relations Week held in Ibadan in January was attended by delegates from all parts of the Western Provinces who listened to talks by the Chief Commissioner and Officers of the more important Government Departments and visited places of interest in the city.

The department is responsible for broadcasting in Nigeria. All wire re-diffusion stations relay items from the B.B.C. overseas services, while the programme originating from the various studios includes news bulletins in the more important vernaculars, special scripts based on the press releases from Lagos and on material from the London Transcription Service, gramophone records of African music and songs and performances by local orchestras or choral societies.

Health

The provision of health facilities has been conditioned largely by considerations of finance and communications, and services vary in different parts of the country according to their state of advancement as measured by the willingness of the people to accept the benefits offered by modern medicine. A total of 83 Government and native administration hospitals provide some 4,906 beds, while mission institutions provide a further 2,864. There are 179 Government medical officers, 81 mission doctors and 38 private practitioners. Attendances at Government and native administration African hospitals during 1946 totalled : in-patients, 116,429 ; out-patients (new cases), 1,002,244.

The Rockefeller Foundation with the co-operation of the Nigeria and other British Colonial Governments established a Yellow Fever Research Institute in 1943 at Lagos. The Institute while primarily engaged in research also undertakes the storage testing and distribution of yellow fever vaccine to various territories in West Africa. The Vaccine is supplied gratis by the Rockefeller Foundation. The Sleeping Sickness Service, in greater part financed from Colonial Development Funds carries on with the mass examination and treatment of the population for sleeping sickness. In 1946 70,658 persons were examined and 16,723 treated.

A beginning was made in the formation of a Field Unit Service, the ultimate aim being one unit per province for the mass survey and treatment of all epidemic and preventible diseases with measures to improve local sanitation and nutrition. The training of the first unit is being carried out by the sleeping sickness personnel.

A small but efficient laboratory service is maintained which, besides being responsible for routine pathological and bacteriological examinations, undertakes the preparation of various vaccines, including the production of smallpox vaccine in the form of lanolated sheep lymph on a scale large enough to export appreciable quantities to other colonies in the region ; 2,316,720 doses were produced in 1946. Antirabic vaccine is also produced in quantities sufficient for internal use and export to other British West African colonies.

Medical and pharmacy schools are conducted in Lagos (Yaba), but a much larger scheme for training in medicine is envisaged and the training in pharmacy will also be extended as an essential part of the 10-year development programme now (1946) being inaugurated. Training of health inspectorate staff is carried out up to a standard set by the local branch of the Royal Sanitary Institute, while the training of subordinate hospital staff—nurses and midwives—is undertaken at various centres throughout the country. The educational standard of new entrants has been raised and admission will in future be through Preliminary Training Schools. A Nursing Council has been set up.

A widespread system of dispensaries has been developed throughout the country financed by native administrations, and these cater for the common ailments among the rural population providing treatment for malaria, yaws and other endemic disease of high incidence. During 1946 new cases seen at these dispensaries amounted to 1,755,261, with 6,230,926 total attendances.

The births and deaths of non-natives are compulsorily registrable throughout Nigeria, and compulsory registration of the local population under the Births, Deaths and Burials Ordinance, is in force in various townships.

A Nigeria Leprosy Service, as a branch of the Medical Services, has been founded with the aid of Colonial Development Funds and co-operation of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, consisting in the first place of taking over and extending the work of the Mission Institutions in the eastern part of the country where the incidence of the disease is highest, on a five-year experimental basis.

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Further details concerning health facilities in the territory may be found in the annual reports of the Medical Department.

Labour

The first Labour Code was enacted in 1929 and a section of the Nigerian Secretariat was opened to deal with labour affairs. In 1942 the Labour Department came into existence as a separate Government Department. Its present activities include industrial relations, wages inspectorate, inquiries by labour advisory boards, factory inspection, trade testing, compilation of labour statistics and advice to trade unions. Labour Advisory Boards have made enquiries into the conditions and wages of the tailoring, printing and motoring trades as well as dock labour in Lagos. Orders in Council have been enacted following the recommendations of a further board which inquired into conditions and wages of tin miners on the Bauchi Plateau. Adult and juvenile employment exchanges were opened in Lagos in December 1943. Employment Exchanges were also opened in Benin in October 1946, Sapele in May 1947 and Jos in September 1948. A school leavers' registry was established in Enugu on the 1st of October, 1947. A juvenile advisory and after-care committee has been established in Lagos. Requests for departmental registration by the Public Works Department are being met. Regional headquarters are shortly to be established in the Northern, Western and Eastern Provinces and in the Colony of Lagos in order that the Chief Commissioners and the Commissioner of the Colony may avail themselves of the advice of Senior Labour Officers and experts on labour problems. The old Labour Ordinance of 1929 has been replaced by a more comprehensive Labour Code Ordinance embodying those International Labour Office Conventions which His Majesty's Government has agreed to observe in relation to the colonies. The new code came into operation in April 1946. One hundred and nine African trade unions had been registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance by the 31st of December, 1947. A Nigerian Trades Union Congress came into being in 1943. Schemes approved for the training and employment of ex-servicemen are supervised by the Commissioner of Labour. A scheme for recruitment of Nigerian labour for the Spanish territory of Fernando Po has been in operation since 1943. The department publishes a quarterly review containing statistics and articles of general interest concerning labour matters. Further information regarding labour services may be found in the annual report of the department.

Welfare

Organized social welfare work is confined to Lagos and Calabar, and important expansions in this field have occurred in both places. Some progress has been made in promoting community life by encouraging the building of village halls and reading rooms, and by associating non-official sections of the population with the preparation of local development plans. Every effort is being made to increase interest in village life with the purpose of encouraging the younger generation to remain in the country, instead of migrating to the towns, where so often they merely swell the ranks of the unemployed.

The struggle against the various social evils was greatly assisted by the coming into force of the Children and Young Persons' Ordinance, 1943, and by the opening of the first Juvenile Court of Nigeria. The former legislation granted to the Welfare Officers much-needed powers to deal with child prostitution and to prohibit the employment of children as hawkers, and under its authority intensive measures have been taken to combat this menace.

Juvenile Courts have now been set up in Lagos and Calabar, the first presided over by the Chief Registrar and the second by the Magistrate, sitting with panels of prominent local citizens as assessors. It is encouraging that the voluntary assessors should have come to feel considerable interest not only in the hearing of the cases but in the subsequent fortunes of the juveniles brought before them. Care has been taken to ensure whenever possible the presence of the parents or guardians before the court.

Remand Homes serving as places of detention for convicted boys and of remand for those awaiting trial in the Juvenile Court were established, one in the Colony and one in Calabar, and are run in accordance with rules made under the Children and Young Persons Ordinance, 1943. The committal of young offenders to prisons in those areas has virtually ceased.

Probation and Assistant Probation Officers have been appointed in both areas and have done valuable work. Figures show that, despite the novelty of the idea, contact between probation officers and probationers has been lost only in seven cases out of 82 in the Calabar area. Probation Officers and the Juvenile Court in Lagos have been assisted in their task by a voluntary Probationary Case Committee established after the English pattern.

Approved institutions have been established at Isheri in the Colony of Lagos and at Enugu. Progress has been made both in general education and in the instruction of the inmates in crafts that will stand them in good stead in later life. The Welfare Officers regard the after-care of these boys as being of special importance, and every effort is made to provide them with suitable employment after their discharge from school.

The Boys' Hostel, Bola Street, Lagos, was opened in October, 1947, to house waifs and strays temporarily. A team of welfare workers scours the streets one night every week and brings in any juveniles found sleeping out, who have no home in Lagos, and a special investigation Board meets once a week to consider the case of each boy. A full-time social worker obtains beforehand as much information about the boy as possible and in most cases is able to produce some relative or countryman who knows of the boy or his home. After considering each case the Board considers what form of action will be appropriate, repatriation being the one most commonly used.

The Girls' Hostel is organized on the same lines as the Boys' Hostel, and the number of girls and children admitted to the hostel during the course of 1947 was 629. It was found that interviewing each girl weekly speeded up disposal of her case and also encouraged better behaviour.

The introduction of Boys' Clubs to the large villages of the Colony proceeds apace. The practice of assuming direct responsibility for boys' clubs was revised when in its place was substituted a policy of grants-in-aid for clubs conforming to certain definite standards. The aim was to encourage the growth of clubs run by voluntary organizations rather than that the whole movement should depend upon the sole initiative and

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munificence of government. Four clubs, three of which are village clubs, are being grant-aided. Two demonstration clubs are administered by the Social Welfare staff and negotiations are in progress for the opening of others. More serious attention is being given to the training of the boys in games, and a popular innovation was the art class which is attended regularly by fifteen boys, many of whom are already producing most expressive work. Three Girls' Clubs have also been opened in Lagos, and the members of the Welfare staff have taken a prominent part in the development of a new Community Centre established at Ebute Metta, some three miles from Lagos.

A Port Welfare Department was set up early in 1943 with the appointment of a Port Welfare Officer, under the general supervision of the Commissioner of the Colony. The duties of the Port Welfare Officer include the general welfare of seamen of all races, and he works in close co-operation with the various institutions, established all over the country for the benefit of seamen.

In addition to those enumerated above, the activities of the Social Welfare Service include the welfare of lepers, prostitutes and ex-prisoners, the maintenance of play centres for children, the teaching of handicrafts for female prisoners, the boarding out of unwanted children, the after-care of children from approved schools, the assistance of African students in the United Kingdom, the repatriation of indigent or undesirable foreigners, inquiries into the claims of servicemen for discharge on compassionate grounds, and a host of other duties.

Communications

Roads

The Government has already constructed a very large number of roads, most of which are suitable for motor traffic, and plans are in hand for further development. The roads are classified as follows:

Trunk roads A form the skeleton trunk road system on which the country is built up. This framework or skeleton consists of two main south and north roads, and four main lateral roads from west to east, the total mileage being 4,175 miles, with a considerable further mileage under construction but not yet opened to traffic.

Trunk roads B are roads connecting provincial or divisional capitals and other large towns with the skeleton trunk road system or with a port or the railway. A total of 3,382 miles have been constructed. There is a considerable further mileage at present under construction.

Local feeder roads or unclassified roads form the network of roads serving the areas between the trunk road system, and at present there are 18,388 miles of these roads and those under construction.

Eight hundred and two miles of all the roads are bituminous surfaced and the remaining 25,143 miles have gravel or earth surfaces.

Railways

The Nigerian railway, which is a Government system, comprises two main lines and several branches. The gauge of most of the track is 3 feet 6 inches. It has a total length, including branches, of 1,903 miles (including 133 miles of 2 feet 6 inches gauge.) Its equipment comprises 250 locomotives; 334 passenger train vehicles, including restaurant cars, and 3,180 freight vehicles, including brake vans.

The north-western main line of the railway runs from Lagos to N'guru, a distance of 843 miles. It passes through the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan (the headquarters of the Western Provinces), Ilorin, Jebba (where the line crosses the River Niger) Zungeru, Minna, Kaduna (the headquarters of the northern provinces), Zaria and Kano. Lagos is the terminal port; at Apapa, on the mainland side of Lagos harbour, there is a rail-served quay together with transit sheds. The terminus for local traffic is at Iddo, which is connected with the mainland and with Lagos Island by the Carter Bridge.

The principal export commodities carried on this section are ground nuts and cotton from the Northern Provinces, cocoa and oil palm products from south of Jebba; general imports and kola nuts form the principal items of north-bound traffic.

The eastern main line runs from Port Harcourt deepwater quay on the Bonny River northwards, It passes through a densely populated oil palm area en route to Enugu (the headquarters of the Eastern Provinces) where it serves the Government coal mines. The line crosses the Benue River at Makurdi and passes through Kafanchan Junction to join the north-western line at Kaduna, a distance of 569 miles from Port Harcourt. From Kafanchan, a connecting line runs to Jos, an important centre in connection with the tin mining industry. The tin mines are worked by private companies, and the tin is exported via Port Harcourt, as is coal.

There are four branch lines: Ifaw Junction to Idogo (27 miles); Minna to Baro, on the Niger River (111 miles); Zaria to Kaura Namoda (137 miles) and Zaria to Jos (133 miles of 2 feet 6 inches gauge track).

The railway operates road feeder services in the north, the equipment comprising 73 lorries and 26 trailers.

Waterways

The Rivers Niger and Benue are in themselves great natural water highways, and in the south, particularly in the Niger delta, there are numerous other navigable waterways, rivers and connecting creeks, which provide means of communication and transport. In parts of Southern Nigeria water transport is the only means of communication.

Shipping

Steamships maintain services between Nigeria and Europe, America, South Africa and the other West African colonies.

The two principal ports are Lagos and Port Harcourt. That of Lagos comprises Lagos Island and the mainland side of the harbour connected by the Carter Bridge. There is no rail connection to Lagos Island on which side of the harbour is a deep-water wharf and transit sheds for imports and numerous private jetties. On the mainland side of the harbour there is a modern deep-water quay at Apapa with rail and road connections, transit sheds and electric level-luffing cranes; also a wharf at which bulk-oil ships discharge to tanks ashore. The Apapa quay is capable of very

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considerable extension as trade may require. There is a large dockyard at Apapa and vessels of tonnage up to 3,600 tons can be dry docked.

Port Harcourt lies some 40 miles up the Bonny River and comprises a deep-water quay and transit sheds capable of further extension, with rail and road connections. Port Harcourt is the port of export for Nigerian coal which is shipped by belt conveyor or across the quay.

The two principal inland river ports are Burutu on the Niger, and Warri on the Warri River. Both are served from the ocean via Forcados and Excravos River. There is also a river port at Baro, some 280 miles up the Niger, and one at Makurdi on the Benue.

Other coastal ports are Calabar and Victoria.

Air

Nigeria is well served by some 30 all-season airfields. Regular trunk route services are operated by BOAC, KLM, SABENA, Air France and Swissair, connecting South and West Africa with the capitals of Western Europe. Internal services in Nigeria are operated by the West African Airways Corporation, which, at present, operates services from Lagos to :—

(*a*) Benin (6 times weekly in each direction)—Port Harcourt (5 times weekly in each direction)—Calabar (twice weekly in each direction)—Enugu (four times weekly in each direction)—Tiko (once weekly in each direction).

(*b*) Ibadan–Ilorin–Jos–Kano (twice weekly in each direction).

(*c*) Ibadan–Kaduna–Kano (twice weekly in each direction).

(*d*) Kano–Sokoto (twice weekly).

(*e*) Kano–Maiduguri and Yola (once weekly).

A twice-weekly service is also provided between Lagos and Dakar. All these routes are operated with " Dove " aircraft.

A Flight Information Centre is established at Kano, which disseminates information for aircraft and airfields in an area covering nearly a million square miles. Rescue Centres are established at Kano and Lagos to provide protection for the many air services operated across the territory.

Aircraft movements at Kano and Lagos average about 350 a month each, whilst at some ten others the average is 60–120.

HF/DF facilities are provided at Kano, Lagos, Jos, Maiduguri and Port Harcourt and HF airguards cover the movements of all aircraft. Many airfields are equipped with radio beacons and at Kano and Lagos blind approach beacon systems are installed.

A network of meteorological reporting stations exists, and regular forecasts and broadcast reports are made from Lagos and Kano.

Posts and Telegraphs

Nigeria is a member of the Universal Postal Union and contains 128 Post Offices and 389 postal agencies. Full information concerning postal and telegraphic facilities is given in the Nigeria Post Office Guide.

Mail steamers taking 13 days for the trip sail once every three weeks between the United Kingdom and Nigeria and an intermediate service is provided by less speedy cargo vessels. The air mail service to and from the United Kingdom operates via Kano and Tripoli on five days a week. The air postage rate for ordinary letter to the United Kingdom is 1*s.* per ½ oz. An air letter service to all countries in the Postal Union is in operation the charge being 6*d.* a letter. All main provincial centres are now linked by an Internal Air Mail service and all first-class mail is carried without surcharge at the rate of 1*d.* per ½ oz.

A system of inland telegraphs, owned and operated by Government, connects the majority of the principal towns throughout the country. This inland system includes wireless telegraphs and a rudimentary trunk telephone system, the latter in course of development. There are 64 telephone exchanges connected by trunk lines within the three main groups. There is also a wireless telegraph system, including direction-finders, owned and operated by Government for aviation services.

Cable and Wireless Limited owns and operates cable and wireless stations at Lagos whence telegraphic communication is maintained with all parts of the world through the Company's system, and with ships at sea.

Public Finance and Taxation

Revenue and Expenditure

Comparative Statements of Nigerian Revenue and Expenditure are published monthly in the Nigeria Gazette. In 1938–39 Revenue amounted to some six million pounds and Expenditure to some seven million pounds. The cost of public services has increased considerably in recent years and this has been met by increases in rates of direct and indirect taxation. Revenue and Expenditure during 1946–47 reached £14,041,000 and £13,210,000 respectively (excluding C.D. and W. grants and expenditure).

In 1946–47 Excise and Export Duties provided 51 per cent. of the Revenue, and Direct Taxes 18 per cent. Both these items showed increases throughout the war years. Interest, largely contributed by the Railway in respect of Capital Works Expenditure financed from Nigerian Loan and General Funds, provided 8 per cent. of the Revenue, the balance being made up of such items as licences, Mining Royalties, Fees of Court or Office and Earnings of Government Departments. A useful adjunct to Revenue was the Nigerian share of the profits of the West African Currency Board, amounting to £320,031 in 1946–47.

Public Debt

All Nigerian Loans, other than the local loan recently floated, are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. Those outstanding at 31st March, 1947, are listed in the following table :—

	Amount outstanding £	*Description of Stock*	
1.	6,363,226	Nigeria 6% Inscribed Stock	1949–79
2.	4,263,373	,, 5% ,, ,,	1950–60
3.	4,188,000	,, 3% ,, ,,	1955
4.	5,700,000	,, 4% ,, ,,	1963
5.	300,000	,, 3¼% Registered ,,	1956–61
6.	1,250,000	,, 2½%	1966–71

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Early in 1947 the Nigeria 5 per cent. Loan (1947–57) of £4,250,000 reached maturity. It was decided to redeem this loan at the earliest opportunity in order to take advantage of the favourable conditions then obtaining on the London money market. £3 millions were accordingly redeemed, the remaining £1,250,000 being converted at the rate 99 with interest at 2½ per cent. redeemable in 1966–71. This conversion rate represents the cheapest Nigerian loan ever raised.

The annual charges for the service of the Public Debt on account of Interest and Statutory Sinking Funds in the year 1946–47 amounted to £1,397,410 roughly 12 per cent. of total ordinary expenditure.

Assets and Liabilities

The Balance Sheet of Nigeria as at 30th September, 1947, showed an excess of Assets over Liabilities of £7,488,384 and also a Reserve Fund of £1,500,000 and a Supplementary Sinking Fund of £1,580,517.

Direct Taxation

Two forms of direct taxation are in force: viz. income tax and general tax. The Income Tax Ordinance provides for non-natives throughout Nigeria, and natives in the Township of Lagos, to pay a graduated income tax; and for all companies to pay a flat rate. The rates in force during 1946–47 were the same as for 1945–46, viz. :—

Chargeable Income	*Rate of Tax* £	*s.*	*d.*
For every pound of the first £200 ..	0	0	4½
For every pound of the next £200 ..	0	0	9
For every pound of the next £200 ..	0	1	1½
For every pound of the next £200 ..	0	1	6
For every pound of the next £400 ..	0	3	0
For every pound of the next £800 ..	0	4	6
For every pound of the next £1,000 ..	0	6	0
For every pound of the next £1,000 ..	0	7	6
For every pound of the next £1,000 ..	0	9	0
For every pound of the next £5,000	0	11	3
For every pound exceeding £10,000 ..	0	15	0

There are special rates for incomes which do not exceed £50.

Early in 1948 an arrangement was concluded with H.M. Government for the avoidance of double taxation. The main result of this arrangement, which is in line with similar arrangements concluded by H.M. Government with the U.S.A., Canada, Australia and certain other Colonies, is that the profits of a British trading concern having a permanent establishment in Nigeria will bear the full rate of Nigerian Companies' Tax, the burden of relieving the resultant double taxation being borne by the U.K. The arrangement is retrospective to April, 1946.

The yield from income tax has increased progressively since its introduction in 1940, the apparent decline in 1946/47 being due to the fact that an exceptional amount of arrears was collected in 1945/46 :—

Revenue Derived from Income Tax : Individuals and Companies

	£
1939–40	99,141
1940–41	280,737
1941–42	565,805
1942–43	864,421
1943–44	1,517,283
1944–45	1,370,714
1945–46	2,496,641
1946–47	2,004,721

Natives outside the township of Lagos pay a General Tax assessed in a variety of ways in conformity with local, political, social and economic conditions, and ranging from the individual assessment of wealthy traders in large towns to a flat rate in backward areas.

Customs Tariff (Summarised)

The First Schedule to the Customs Ordinance, 1942, enumerates articles on which import and export duties are imposed, together with articles that may be imported free of duty. Duties were raised early in 1948, examples of rates in force at 31st March, 1948, being :—

Wearing apparel (shirts, singlets, boots, shoes and socks).	16⅔ per cent. ad valorem or specific rates.
Bicycles	15*s.* each.
Clocks and watches ..	1*s* 3*d.* each or 20 per cent. ad valorem.
Motor cars	10*s.* per 28 lbs. net weight.
Motor lorries	£6 5*s.* each.
Motor spirit	10*d.* the gallon.
Toilet preparations ..	66⅔ per cent. ad valorem.
Provisions	20 per cent. ad valorem or specific rates.
Brandy, gin, rum and whisky.	£3 15*s.* the gallon.
Other spirits	£3 15*s.* the gallon or 66⅔ per cent. ad valorem.
Tobacco—unmanufactured.	4*s.* 3*d.* the pound.
Cigars	£1 the hundred.
Cigarettes	£3 the thousand or £1 6*s.* the pound.

Exemptions from import duties include advertising matter, aircraft, goods imported by the British Overseas Corporation and similar corporations, and for the service of Government Departments and Native Administrations, mosquito nets and agricultural, mining, water-boring and industrial development machinery. Approximately 66 per cent. of Nigerian import duty is derived from tobacco, salt, spirits, piece goods and petroleum products.

Export Duties

At 31st March, 1948, the export duties in force were :—

Cocoa	£6 10*s.* per ton.
Palm kernel oil ..	£2 per ton.
Palm kernels ..	£2 per ton.
Palm oil	£3 per ton.
Tin	6*s.* 8*d* per ton.
Fresh bananas ..	3*d.* per count bunch.
Dry bananas ..	2*d.* per 10 lbs.
Cattle hides ..	£19 per ton.
Sheep skins ..	£33 per ton.
Goat skins ..	£55 per ton.
Groundnuts ..	£2 10*s.* per ton.

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Statement of the Expenditure for the period 1st April, 1947, to 31st March, 1948

Head	Estimates 1947–48	Actual expenditure 1st April, 1947, to 31st March, 1948
	£	£ s. d.
1. Public Debt	1,653,340	1,663,435 0 1
2. The Governor	14,960	18,540 12 1
3. Accountant-General	93,250	95,107 10 9
4. Administrator-General	7,450	6,498 10 5
5. Agriculture	485,490	517,720 17 4
6. Audit	43,630	45,065 19 7
7. Aviation	157,060	102,798 9 11
8. Chemistry	7,870	7,134 19 5
9. Colliery	25,290	215,418 5 8
10. Commerce and Industries	29,500	22,968 16 11
11. Co-operative Societies	29,520	29,013 14 2
12. Customs and Excise	190,560	201,969 13 8
13. Education	1,140,480	1,390,700 6 7
14. Electricity	326,500	322,160 13 10
15. Forestry	197,370	148,372 12 9
16. Geological Survey	25,150	18,977 11 8
17. Inland Revenue	40,270	34,872 16 5
18. Judicial	97,990	126,243 3 1
19. Labour	73,110	59,124 14 9
20. Land	97,200	171,219 2 7
21. Legal	22,760	24,310 14 11
22. Legislature	6,200	6,445 14 0
23. Marine	888,850	892,072 17 10
24. Medical	981,470	1,090,290 18 8
25. Medical—Sleeping Sickness Service	51,520	52,522 9 1
26. Military and Defence	753,870	402,478 19 1
27. Mines	39,350	37,585 15 11
28. Miscellaneous	1,889,240	1,096,859 16 4
29. Pensions and Gratuities	748,590	850,667 8 9
30. Police	605,150	922,365 12 1
31. Posts and Telegraphs	672,020	683,225 15 1
32. Printing with Central Stationery Depot	138,680	128,018 1 6
33. Prisons	287,450	289,669 17 11
34. Provincial Administration	686,010	827,888 19 5
35. Public Relations	77,130	61,255 6 0
36. Public Works	398,150	485,333 12 10
37. Public Works, Recurrent—Maintenance Works	757,560	808,844 1 2
38. Public Works, Recurrent—Maintenance Services	277,100	381,730 10 4
39. Public Works, Extraordinary	783,420	887,234 12 5
40. Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen	133,790	135,117 1 11
41. Secretariat, Nigerian	75,250	101,448 18 10
42. Statistics	44,760	9,184 14 10
43. Subventions	246,920	458,673 8 4
44. Survey	101,660	80,384 9 11
45. Transport and Oil Control	35,620	32,017 5 2
46. Veterinary	84,480	89,066 12 11
47. Development and Welfare	337,910	130,729 9 8
Total	£15,860,900	16,162,766 16 7
48. Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	2,047,300	1,023,173 10 11
Grand Total	£17,908,200	17,185,940 7 6

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Year.*	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£		£	£
1938–39	5,811,088	6,867,408	1943–44	10,913,200	9,976,537
1939–40	6,113,126	6,498,566	1944–45	11,444,756	10,132,599
1940–41	7,273,157	7,254,325	1945–46	13,200,428	10,692,776
1941–42	7,975,054	7,026,894	1946–47	14,832,438	14,051,688
1942–43	9,034,154	8,998,795	1947–48	18,259,310	17,185,940

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Public Debt

(*a*) Total public debt as at 31st March, 1947, £22,064,599.

Year.	*Amount.*	*Period of Redemption.*	
	£		
1919	6,363,226	1949–1979	Trustee security.
1923	5,700,000	1963	Trustee security.
1930	4,263,373	1950–1960	Trustee security.
1935	4,188,000	1955	Trustee security.
1946	300,000	1956–1961	Trustee security.
1947	1,250,000	1966–1971	Trustee security.
Total	22,064,599		

The above excludes £94,000, Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme Loan in respect of Scheme No. D.259.

(*b*) Total annual charges :—

	£	£
(i) Annual interest ..	989,603	
(ii) Annual contribution to sinking fund ..	201,284	
		1,190,887

(*c*) Total value of sinking funds as at 31st March, 1947 :—

	£	£
(i) Statutory sinking fund	5,510,972	
(ii) Supplementary sinking fund..	1,551,825	
(iii) Reserve fund	1,500,000	
		8,562,797

The 1947–57 5 per cent. loan £4,250,000 was redeemed during the year ended 31st March, 1947, by the repayment of £3,000,000 in cash and by the issue of £1,250,000 2½ per cent. Conversion Loan stock at a discount of one per cent. This conversion loan was issued on 1st March, 1947, by the Crown Agents.

Currency and Banking

The unit of currency is the pound, maintained at par with sterling by the West African Currency Board which issues and redeems currency in the four British West African colonies against deposits and withdrawals of sterling in London. The media of circulation consists of £1 and 10*s.* notes, and alloy and nickel-bronze coins of 2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 1*d.*, ½*d.* and $\frac{1}{10}$*d.* issued by the board. All coins which, under the coinage acts of 1870 and 1891, are legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all West African and Nigerian subsidiary coins, are legal tender in Nigeria, gold and silver and alloy coins to any extent and bronze and nickel-bronze coins to the amount of 1*s.*

Native currency in the form of cowries, manillas, and brass rods is still used in some parts, but importation is prohibited, and the abolition of such native currency is being gradually effected.

Accounts are kept in sterling both by the public and by Government.

Banking facilities are afforded by the Bank of British West Africa Limited, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the National Bank of Nigeria Limited, and the Agbonmagbe Bank Limited. The Bank of British West Africa is established at Lagos, Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Ibadan, Jos, Kaduna, Maiduguri Kano, Onitsha, Oshogbo, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Minna and Zaria, Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) has branches at Lagos, Ibadan, Zaria, Port Harcourt, Jos, Burutu, Kano, Victoria and Ijebu-Ode. The National Bank of Nigeria Limited and the Agbonmagbe Bank Limited are incorporated in Nigeria. The former has offices at Lagos, Agege, Abeokuta, Ibadan and Kano and the latter has offices at Lagos, Zaria, and Shagamu. Other banks incorporated in Nigeria since 1946 are the Nigerian Farmers Commercial Bank, Ltd. (1947), and the African Continental Bank (1948) both established in Lagos with African capital.

Production and Trade

Principal Products

Agriculture

Cocoa grown almost entirely as a cash crop, and palm kernels constitute valuable exports. In addition valuable surpluses of palm oil, groundnuts, benniseed, cotton, and bananas are exported, and some rubber. The production of foodstuffs for local consumption still remains, however, the most important part of Nigerian agriculture. The main food crops are yams, cassava, coco-yam, maize, rice, various species of legumes, fruit, especially oranges, bananas and plantains, palm oil, guinea corn, millet, beans and ground-nuts.

Forestry

In 1947, sawn timber taken under permit amounted to 3,480,000 cubic feet, of which 1,230,000 cubic feet were exported. Fuel taken under forestry control amounted to 10,900,000 stacked cubic feet. The chief items of minor forest produce exported were gum arabic valued at £64,300 and reptile skins valued at £191,000.

Veterinary

The principal veterinary products are hides and skins, meat, butter, cheese, clarified butter fat, bacon, sausages, fresh pork, pickled pork and lard. The figures for food production during 1947 were as follows :—

	Pounds Weight	*Value* £	*s.*	*d.*
Butter	211,000	16,259	0	0
Cheese	47,000	3,154	10	0
C.B.F.	46,000	3,018	15	0
Bacon	72,684½	6,243	14	0
Pork, fresh ..	6,118¾	367	12	0
Pickled pork ..	4,610½	134	8	6
Sausages	6,047	320	19	1
Lard	2,339¼	116	0	1½
Cash sales offal ..	—	198	5	3½
		£29,813	4	0

Mining

The principal products of mining are cassiterite, columbite, gold, silver, lead, zinc and coal.

Local Industries

Traditional crafts which are often combined with farming, include spinning, weaving and dyeing, pottery, metal casting and beating wood carving and mat making. These have been augmented in the towns by other small-scale industries conducted mainly by Africans, such as the manufacture of soap and cigars, tailoring, book-binding, printing and publishing, building and furniture making, fruit-juice and mineral water manufacture, etc.

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Other larger industrial undertakings are carried on for the most part either as part of the work of Government Departments or by the larger extra-territorial trading companies. Among the former may be mentioned the extensive workshops of the Nigerian Railway and Marine, electricity and water undertakings, and a P.W.D. sawmill; among the latter a large soap factory, a cigarette factory, a brewery and a sawmill and plywood factory.

There is a growing demand for accelerated industrial development which is being met by a combination of commercial and Governmental action, the principal medium of the latter being the Department of Commerce and Industries established in 1946. Its chief activities have so far been in connection with the development of the peasant textile industry, fisheries and tanning; the establishment of palm oil mills; and the operation of the dairy production scheme.

Exports and Imports

Year	Imports From the U.K.	Total
	£	£
1938	4,897,363	9,701,046
1939	3,648,021	6,757,136
1940	4,328,731	7,478,818
1941	3,695,241	6,505,116
1942	4,923,297	10,489,502
1943	7,436,562	12,418,239
1944	7,958,142	15,747,755
1945	7,935,057	13,583,118
1946	12,701,929	20,510,066
1947	16,163,755	32,465,682

Year	Exports To the U.K.	Total
	£	£
1938	4,897,363	9,701,046
1939	6,227,127	10,468,732
1940	9,289,546	11,603,687
1941	11,340,122	13,782,579
1942	12,116,020	14,523,814
1943	12,484,125	15,151,562
1944	13,986,035	17,189,289
1945	12,859,377	18,050,873
1946	18,369,045	24,514,195
1947	28,304,572	38,330,050

Fuller particulars of imports and exports will be found in the Annual Trade Reports.

Governors and Administrators of Lagos

Administrators

1861 H. S. Freeman (Governor).
1864 J. Hawley Glover, R.N. (Lt.-Governor).
1866 Admiral C. G. E. Patey
1870 W. H. Simpson
1871 J. Hawley Glover, R.N.
1872 George Berkeley
} Subject to the Governor-in-Chief at Sierra Leone.
1874 Capt. G. C. Strahan, R.A.
1874 Capt. C. C. Lees (Lt.-Gov.)
1880 W. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G. (Lt.-Gov.)
} Subject to the Governor, Gold Coast
1887 C. A. Moloney, C.M.G. (Governor).

Governors

1891 G. T. Carter, C.M.G.
1893 Sir Gilbert Carter, K.C.M.G.
1897 Lt.-Col. Sir Henry McCallum, R.E., K.C.M.G.
1899 Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1902 H. Reeve, C.M.G.
1903 Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1904 Walter Egerton, C.M.G.

High Commissioners

Protectorate of Southern Nigeria

1900 Sir Ralph Moor, K.C.M.G.
1900 Colonel H. L. Gallway, C.M.G., D.S.O., Admin.
1901 Sir Ralph Moor, K.C.M.G.
1901 L. Probyn, C.M.G., Admin.
1902 Sir Ralph Moor, K.C.M.G.
1903 L. Probyn, C.M.G., Admin.
1904 W. F. W. Fosbery, Admin.
1904 Walter Egerton, C.M.G.
1905 Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G.
1905 J. J. Thorburn, Admin.
1st May, 1906 Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G., (*Governor of the Amalgamated Territories*).

Governors

Protectorate of Northern Nigeria

1907 Sir E. P. C. Girouard.
1909 Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.
1912 Sir F. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.*

Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria (Governors and Administrators)

1907 Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G.
1912 Sir F. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.*

Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria

1914 Sir F. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.†
1919 Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
1926 Sir Graeme Thomson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1931 Sir Donald C. Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1935 Sir Bernard H. Bourdillon, G.C M.G., K.B.E.
1943 Sir Arthur F. Richards, G.C.M.G. (created Baron Milverton of Lagos and Clifton in 1947).
1947 Sir John S. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council

Governor—Sir John S. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.

Ex-officio Members

Chief Secretary to the Government—H. M. Foot, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces—Capt. E. W. Thompstone, C.M.G., M.C.
Chief Commissioner, Eastern Provinces—Sir F. B. Carr, C.M.G.
Chief Commissioner, Western Provinces — T. Hoskyns-Abrahall, C.M.G.
Attorney-General—G. L. Howe, K.C.
Financial Secretary—A. W. L. Savage, C.M.G.
Director of Medical Services—Dr. G. B. Walker, C.B.E.,
Director of Education—R. A. McL. Davidson C.M.G.

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* Later Rt. Hon. Lord Lugard, P.C.
† Had the personal title of Governor-General.

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Appointed Members

Alhaji Usuman Nagogo, C.B.E. (Emir of Katsina).
Maj.-Gen. C. R. A. Swynnerton, D.S.O.
E. R. Carr.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Governor—*President.*

Official Members

Chief Secretary to the Government.
Chief Commissioner, Eastern Provinces.
Chief Commissioner, Western Provinces.
Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces.
Attorney-General.
Financial Secretary.
Director of Medical Services.
Development Secretary.
Director of Education.
Director of Agriculture.
Director of Public Works.
Commissioner of Labour.
Commissioner of the Colony.
Three Nominated Official Members who shall be three Residents, one from each Region, appointed by the Governor for each meeting of Legislative Council.

Nominated Unofficial Members

(*a*) *Appointed by the Northern House of Chiefs—*
Yahaya, C.B.E., Emir of Gwandu.
Alhaji Usuman Nagogo, Emir of Katsina.
Alhaji Ibrahima, Attah of Igbirra.
Sulemanu, Emir of Abuja.

(*b*) *Appointed by the Northern House of Assembly—*
Mallam Bello Kano.
Mallam Abubakar Tafawa Balewa.
Mallam Iro Katsina.
Mallam Aliyu, Makaman Bida.
Mallam Yahaya Ilorin.

(*c*) *Appointed by the Governor from those Chiefs who are members of the Western House of Assembly—*
Aderemi I, C.M.G., Oni of Ife.
Akenzua II, C.M.G., Oba of Benin.

(*d*) *Appointed by the Western House of Assembly—*
Rev. Canon S. A. Delumo.
Akinpelu Obisesan.
T. A. Odutola.
Gaius Obaseki.

(*e*) *Appointed by the Eastern House of Assembly—*
Bowari Brown.
C. D. Onyeama.
A. Ikoku.
Dr. F. A. Ibiam.
Nyong Essien.

(*f*) *Appointed by the Governor for the Colony after consultation with the Native Authorities in the Colony—*
Rev. T. A. J. Ogunbiyi, O.B.E.

(*g*) *Appointed by the Governor to represent interests which are not otherwise adequately represented—*
P. J. Rogers (First—representing Commerce).
Major J. West, M.C. (Second—representing Mining).
N. B. Edwards (Third—representing Shipping).
Major H. E. Wilson, E.D. (Temporary Member in place of Major J. West now on leave).

Elected Members

(*a*) *For Lagos—*
Dr. I. Olorun-Nimbe.
Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe.
Adeleke Adedoyin.

(*b*) *For Calabar—*
E. E. E. Anwan.

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Belgium—N. B. Edwards (*Hon. Consul*).
Denmark—N. Rasmusson (*Hon. Consul*).
France—G. Tourot (*Consul*); P. E. L. Gouty (*Consular Agent*).
Greece—K. Z. Pappas (*Hon. Vice-Consul*).
Lebanon—(Vacant) (*Consul*).
Liberia—N. B. Edwards (*Acting*) (*Hon. Consul*).
Netherlands—W. Verbeek (*Hon. Consul*).
Norway—B. Kirkham (*Hon. Consul*).
Spain—B. White (*Hon. Vice-Consul* (*Lagos*)); Don Jose Rosello Boleda (*Hon. Vice-Consul* (*Calabar*)).
Sweden—K. Rasmusson (*Hon. Consul*).
United States—C. P. Kuykendall (*Consul-General*); W. J. Drew, H. H. Williams (*Vice-Consuls*).

SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Notes.

* Denotes acting appointment.

In the following particulars of the Civil Establishment :—

Scale A is as follows :—
£450 for 3 years, 510–30–660, 720–30–960, 1,000.

Scale B is as follows :—
£450 for 3 years, 510–20–610, 660–30–900

Scale C is as follows :—
1. £450 for 3 years, 510–15–600.
1A. £650.
2. £660–20–720.
3. £735–30–825.

Scale N is as follows :—
1. £350 for 3 years, 390–15–435–10–445.
2. £500–15–590–10–600.

Scale M2 is as follows :—
£690 for 3 years, 720–30–1,000, 1,080–30–1,200.

To the above quoted basic salaries, expatriation pay is added in the case of expatriate officers according to the following table :—

Basic Salary.	*Expatriation Pay.*
Any salary less than £450	£125
£450–599	£150
£600–700	£200
£701–829	£250
£830–1,050	£300
£1,051–1,175	£350
£1,176–1,350	£400
£1,351–1,600	£450
£1,601–1,850	£500
Over £1,850	£600

Officers provided by Government with furnished quarters are charged rent, assessed in accordance with salary.

Salaries quoted below are in every case basic, that is excluding expatriation pay.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir John Stuart MacPherson, K.C.M.G. £6,500. Duty, £1,750.
Private Secretary—R. Varvill, D.S.C. (*seconded from Provincial Administration*). Scale A.
Aide-de-Camp—A. O. Jones (*seconded from Nigeria Police*). Scale B.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Secretariat

Chief Secretary to the Government—H. M. Foot, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,550.
Financial Secretary—A. W. L. Savage, C.M.G. £1,900.
Development Secretary—C. J. Pleass. £1,750.
Civil Service Commissioner—T. V. Scrivenor. £1,750.
Commissioners on Special Duty—F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G. ; Sir Sydney Phillipson, K.B., C.M.G. £2,500 consolidated.
Administrative Secretary—H. F. Marshall. £1,650.
Deputy Financial Secretary—R. W. C. Baker-Beall, M.B.E. £1,450.
Deputy Civil Service Commissioner (*seconded from Provincial Administration*)—I. W. E. Dods. £1,400.
Director of Supplies—H. B. Cox. £1,350.
Principal Assistant Secretaries—D. A. F. Shute ; S. Macdonald Smith ; *H. F. P. Wetherell, M.B.E. ; *W. D. Spence ; *A. G. R. Mooring ; *J. O. Field. £1,350.
Assistant Financial Secretary—R. F. A. Grey. £1,200.
Assistant Civil Service Commissioners—A. Y. Cann ; W. R. T. Milne ; N. E. Whiting ; A. K. Judd ; N. C. A. Levy (*acting seconded from Railway*). £1,200.
Assistant Secretaries—Major C. U. G. Tristram ; A. A. Williams, O.B.E. ; V. H. Moult ; E. H. M. Counsell ; M. B. Hall ; B. Halstead ; J. A. G. McCall ; L. Bain ; R. E. Greswell, M.B.E. ; D. Inglis ; D. H. Griffiths ; P. Coryndon ; M. R. Raymer ; F. D. K. Williams ; S. Ade Ojo, M.B.E. ; P. H. Balmer ; D. E. O. Johnson, M.B.E. ; J. C. H. Farmer ; A. G. Eyre ; J. G. Davies ; D. J. Cowperthwaite ; S. O. Adebo ; F. H. A. Bex ; L. A. Kuyinu ; M. J. Bennion ; W. T. Warmann ; K. B. Scott, M.B.E. ; F. D. C. Williams ; G. J. Davies ; H. J. S. Beazley, D.F.C. ; G. E. Harris, M.C. ; W. M. Bradley ; C. W. I. Arnold ; J. R. Smith ; P. McC. Boyce ; J. A. Williams ; I. F. Nicholson ; D. I. G. Scanlan ; R. A. Berrif (*seconded from Accountant General's Department*).
Chairman, Military Pensions Assessments Board—Major W. I. Wiffin (*seconded from Nigeria Regiment*). £900.
Editor of " Nigeria" and Organiser of Exhibitions —E. H. Duckworth. £1,075.
Surveyor of Antiquities—K. C. Murray. £1,000.

Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces

Chief Commissioner—Capt. E. W. Thompstone, C.M.G., M.C. £2,400.
Secretary (*seconded from Provincial Administration*)—L. H. Goble.
Staff (*seconded from Provincial Administration*)—A. J. Knott ; A. T. Weatherhead ; A. C. F. Armstrong ; R. O. Mant ; H. A. S. Johnston, D.F.C. ; P. H. G. Scott ; D. B. Wright ; Lt.-Col. P. H. G. Stallard, M.B.E. ; K. D. Warren ; I. R. Bird ; A. Olajide ; C. D. Tay.

Chief Commissioner, Western Provinces

Chief Commissioner—T. Hoskyns-Abrahall, C.M.G. £1,950.
Secretary (*seconded from Provincial Administration*)—P. V. Main.
Staff (*seconded from Provincial Administration*)—W. R. Hatch ; D. M. Elliott ; J. F. Hayley ; A. Holden ; F. D. McGrath.

Chief Commissioner, Eastern Provinces

Chief Commissioner—Commander J. G. Pyke-Knott, R.N., C.M.G. Group A.3.
Secretary (*seconded from Provincial Administration*)—E. J. Gibbons, C.B.E.
Staff (*seconded from Provincial Administration*)—G. B. G. Chapman ; E. R. Chadwick, O.B.E. ; A. M. Gerrard ; R. A. Stevens ; P. F. Grant ; W. S. King, M.B.E.

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Administrative Service

Staff Grade—E. A. Miller ; E. K. Featherstone, C.M.G. ; B. E. Sharwood Smith, E.D. ; L. H. Goble ; E. A. Carr ; E. J. Gibbons, C.B.E. ; C. R. Niven, M.C. ; A. F. B. Bridges ; I. W. E. Dods. £1,500.

Class I—Capt. J. C. F. Pender, M.C. ; J. W. Hartley ; P. M. Riley ; D. A. F. Shute ; J. S. Smith ; A. T. E. Marsh ; M. V. Backhouse, M.B.E. ; V. K. Johnson ; C. J. Mayne ; J. G. C. Allen ; J. H. Blair, E.D. ; C. W. Rowling ; T. Farley Smith, O.B.E. ; P. V. Main ; S. E. Johnson, R.N. ; L. T. Chubb ; G. H. Payton ; C. V. Williams ; G. B. G. Chapman ; R. J. M. Curwen ; S. Macdonald-Smith ; H. Cooper ; E. N. C. Dickinson. £1,350.

Class II—Lt.-Cdr. W. M. Bridges, R.N. ; R. L. B. Maiden ; A. Leeming ; Capt. H. Mercer, M.C., D.F.C. ; H. L. M. Butcher ; H. C. Gill ; F. H. MacBride ; R. H. Maddox ; H. J. S. Clark ; E. R. Chadwick, O.B.E. ; I. F. W. Schofield, E.D. ; J. H. Shaw ; P. F. Brandt ; F. R. Kay ; R. L. V. Wilkes ; H. Spottiswoode ; A. J. Knott ; C. K. Wreford ; T. B. Bovell-Jones ; A. V. Scallon ; T. M. Shankland ; C. W. Cole ; H. F. P. Wetherell, M.B.E. ; A. F. Abell ; S. P. L. Beaumont ; J. G. MacKenzie ; F. Humphreys ; W. R. Hatch ; J. H. Beeley ; K. P. Maddocks ; R. H. Gretton ; J. E. B. Hall ; W. Fowler ; Capt. R. A. Vosper ; G. D. C. Money, M.C. ; N. E. Whiting ; O. V. Lee, E.D. ; A. R. Bailey ; A. T. Weatherhead ; W. D. Spence ; C. V. Pegge ; H. B. Cox ; A. G. R. Mooring ; A. Y. Cann ; W. R. T. Milne ; R. F. A. Grey. £1,200.

Classes III and IV—Capt. C. G. MacKenzie ; E. V. H. Toovey ; S. H. V. White ; K. J. Bryant ; Lt.-Col. A. R. A. de Garston ; R. N. O. Marshall, D.S.C., R.N.R. ; J. A. Hilton ; G. R. Osborn ; Capt. G. M. Baker ; C. H. Croasdale ; L. R. Delves-Broughton ; R. G. Biddulph ; J. Macrae Simpson, M.B.E., E.D. ; C. H. L. Bubb ; C. E. L. Anderson ; E. C. Figgis ; C. H. S. R. Palmer ; J. Brayne-Baker ; B. W. Walter ; H. W. Pierce ; R. K. Floyer ; N. A. P. G. Mackenzie ; B. M. MacFarlane ; W. L. Cox ; F. A. Goodliffe ; T. E. Lechworth ; Flt.-Lt. O. J. F. Jones-Lloyd ; C. U. G. Tristram, E.D. ; I. R. P. Heslop ; W. K. D. Macray ; A. B. Westmacott ; J. E. Jull ; F. M. Woodhouse ; H. K. Robinson ; W. F. H. Newington ; R. B. Cardale ; R. B. B. Eustace ; A. C. F. Armstrong ; Capt. R. E. Beevor ; J. M. Calder ; J. E. Davies ; T. F. G. Hopkins ; P. P. Grey ; D. P. Stanfield ; W. J. R. Mellor ; H. N. C. Harcourt ; H. N. G. Thompson ; G. Wilson ; W. H. Paul ; I. G. Gunn ; R. L. Findley ; G. F. D. Atkinson ; C. T. C. Ennals ; J. G. Lenox-Conyngham ; C. I. Gavin ; D. H. E. Vesey ; J. L. Gordon ; W. Plant ; G. E. F. Savory ; A. K. Judd ; C. W. Michie, O.B.E. ; V. H. Moult ; Lt.-Col. E. C. Alderton ; E. H. M. Counsell ; R. de S. Stapledon ; H. J. M. Harding ; A. J. Phillips ; O. P. Gunning ; J. H. Ellis ; M. H. Varvill ; A. F. F. P. Newns ; L. C. Giles, M.B.E. ; C. A. L. Guise, M.B.E. ; L. T. Stevenson ; G. Lorimer ; C. P. Thompson ; H. P. Elliott ; H. L. Noble ; B. St. G. Thwaites ; R. O. Mant ; S. White ; H. A. S. Johnson, D.F.C. ; J. A. G. McCall ; P. H. G. Scott ; C. J. L. Reynolds ; B. C. Cartland ; A. Cohen ; D. A. Pott ; J. O. Field ; A. M. Muir ; J. H. D. Stapleton ; G. L. Stephenson ; D. M. Elliott ; F. D. Jakeway ; M. M. R. Haig ; T. F. Barker ; H. P. W. Murray ; D. W. Russell ; B. G. Smith ; L. L. K. Pickford ; C. M. H. Harrison ; D. B. Wright ; Lt.-Col. P. H. G. Stallard, M.B.E. ; K. M. Walmesley ; M. B. Hall ; L. Bain ; W. M. Milliken ; J. A. Allison ; J. S. Dudding ; R. E. Brown ; D. Smith ; J. R. V. A. Bromage ; J. E. A. Baker ; F. Martin-Davies ; C. L. Walker ; F. B. Hadow ; J. Taylor ; H. Wrench ; W. H. Ramsay ; G. de la P. Cassels ; F. P. Cobb ; J. D. Hamilton ; N. F. Cooke ; R. E. Greswell ; A. M. Gerrard ; E. O. W. Hunt, D.S.O. ; P. L. Trevorrow ; R. A. Stevens ; D. A. Murphy ; L. S. Watt ; B. Halstead ; J. M. Cruddas ; R. J. Purdy ; J. F. Hayley ; A. M. Macleod-Smith ; R. M. Leslie ; D. W. Arnott ; E. A. Lewis ; D. Inglis, W. S. Carter ; B. E. B. Fagg ; J. H. Bourne ; H. S. Seaford ; D. H. Griffiths ; G. Horne ; C. de N. Hill ; A. H. Robin ; M. N. H. Milne ; M. C. Atkinson ; J. H. F. MacGiffin ; E. C. Powell ; J. M. B. Blair-Fish ; P. Coryndon ; A. Holden ; S. J. Moore ; B. A. Abbott ; H. J. Pedraza ; V. L. Cornish ; E. Broadbent ; H. G. Jelf ; V. E. Collison ; D. H. Lloyd-Morgan ; B. Great-batch ; T. G. Lawrence ; M. R. Raymer ; P. A. Richardson ; J. B. Bell ; G. W. Thom ; J. D. L. Booth ; C. E. Iles ; N. C. McClintock ; R. R. C. Holland ; J. C. Britton ; H. E. Rylands ; S. J. Henry ; M. J. Hollis ; K. D. Warren ; P. M. Laws ; J. A. Clewley ; R. F. Scott-Fleming ; F. D. K. Williams ; S. Ade. Ojo, M.B.E. ; P. H. Balmer ; D. E. O. Johnson, M.B.E. ; J. C. H. Farmer ; A. G. Eyre ; R. Angeloni ; D. E. Glason ; J. G. Davies ; F. D. McGrath ; J. B. Craig ; D. J. Cowper-thwaite ; P. L. Allpress ; S. O. Adebo ; P. F. Grant ; M. S. Staveley ; A. P. Smith ; A. N. Skinner ; J. R. Bird ; F. H. A. Bex ; G. D. F. Hadoke ; M. Widdup ; A. Olajide ; C. D. Tay ; L. A. Kuyinu ; M. J. Bennion ; B. A. Manuwa ; W. T. Warmann ; W. S. King, M.B.E. ; R. Varvill ; B. H. Brackenbury ; B. Abbott, M.B.E. ; E. J. V. Williams, M.C. ; J. A. Bey ; D. R. Gibbs, D.S.O. ; S. W. C. Holland ; J. F. Ross, M.C. ; L. Roberts, M.C. ; N. Bonner Gash ; J. N. Vaughan ; P. F. Haycock ; Major J. A. Williams ; W. St. P. M. Hancock ; G. F. D. Haslewood ; W. M. Wood ; T. F. Bolter, D.F.C. ; A. Bower ; R. G. Adams ; C. B. Dodwell, D.F.C. ; K. B. Scott, M.B.E. ; D. L. Roberts ; T. M. Duckham ; Major R. S. Owens ; A. C. Williams ; J. Christian ; G. W. S. Dudley ; G. E. Jones, M.B.E. ; J. H. Mackie, M.C. ; M. A. Mann ; R. D. W. Strickland ; E. G. Lewis, M.B.E. ; K. B. Keith ; W. Simpson ; M. G. de Winton, M.C. ; F. D. C. Williams ; F. Davies ; Lt.-Col. J. W. Etty-Leal, M.B.E. ; C. J. Gunton ; Major J. F. Hindle ; Sq.-Ldr. J. A. Jones ; G. K. Monro ; J. Murray ; C. N. F. Odgers ; A. I. Osakwe ; N. C. Perkins ; H. R. I. Sackville-West, M.C. ; Major W. S. Smith ; Capt. W. I. Brinkworth, M.B.E. ; A. U. Case ; K. Y. M. Mackenzie, M.B.E. ; Major P. G. McMullan, M.M. ; R. L. Morley ; C. J. Ollard ; D. de M. Robin, M.B.E. ; T. H. Sandford ; Capt. A. Urquhart ; J. S. O. Ogunnaike ; D. C. Rounthwaite ; P. R. Crews ; J. R. Boss, D.S.O. ; Major E. Walker, D.S.O. ; R. P. Watkin ; R. N. Barlow-Poole ; I. S. Nevill, M.C. ; T. N. Rosser, D.F.C. ; R. Ennis ; N. A. Morrison ; Capt.

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G. J. Davies ; W. F. Farrant ; Capt. E. P. Lanning ; P. L. Wood ; P. A. Grier ; Capt. R. F. Benoy ; D. G. Cudmore ; Major R. H. Prince ; Sq.-Ldr. R. H. Shepherd, O.B.E. ; Capt. J. E. King ; C. A. Brooke ; Sq.-Ldr. R. A. Clarke, D.F.C. ; Lt.-Col. A. J. W. Clarke ; W. J. Griffith ; D. J. Muffett ; P. S. Thirsk ; P. M. Wand-Tetley, M.C. ; F. Walker ; Major V. H. Warren ; Capt. B. K. Cooper ; Capt. W. S. Howard ; St. E. D. Nelson ; R. J. Elkerton ; Major R. G. Hodgson ; I. F. Nicolson ; P. Parkin ; H. J. S. Beazley, D.F.C. ; Flt.-Lt. J. C. Wilson, M.B.E. ; D. F. Barton ; J. P. P. Gibbs ; Major R. R. Branford ; M. J. Adams ; F. G. Rogers ; J. O. B. Malcolm ; G. F. Harris ; Flt.-Lt. P. M. G. Kemmis, D.F.C. ; T. M. Ainsworth ; C. C. Brigstocke ; R. Goddard-Wilson ; Capt. W. N. Kay ; Capt. J. W. Leach ; J. Milles ; F/Off. R. W. Pembleton ; R. C. Smith ; H. M. Wittington ; Lt. J. W. Matthew ; Major W. D. Wilson, M.C., D.S.C. ; Major P. H. M. Vischer ; W. B. Nicholas ; Capt. H. R. Stephens ; R. Coatswith ; Lt. I. C. Jackson ; Major A. G. Saville ; Lt. R. W. Phelps ; Capt. G. F. Anson ; Major G. L. Aitchison ; Capt. E. M. Catto ; A. G. F. Dicham ; Major I. A. G. Gilles ; R. W. Gunston ; P. J. Harris ; Major R. F. A. Hunter, M.C. ; Lt. D. N. Leich, R.N.V.R. ; Capt. J. D. Logan ; T. R. W. Longmore ; Lt. S. McCallum ; A. M. Moodie ; T. Oates, M.B.E. ; Major A. D. Patterson, M.B.E. ; Capt. P. D. S. Colman ; H. J. A. Cassidy ; P. T. Barton, M.B.E. ; D. I. G. Scanlan ; J. J. Balmain ; H. A. G. Acton ; J. K. Brownlees ; K. J. Hilton ; A. D. Jones ; C. E. B. B. Simpson ; A. H. St. J. Wood ; A. C. E. Long ; S. C. Pollard ; Lt.-Col. P. Ratcliffe ; C. Law ; V. M. Ashwell ; N. Barwick ; P. McC. Boyce ; A. A. Williams, O.B.E. ; D. I. Wauton ; G. T. Rochie Scale A.

Accountant-General

Accountant-General—Col. P. W. Adshead. £1,400.
Deputy Accountant-General—H. C. Ley. £1,175.
Principal Accountants—E. C. G. Fuller ; Capt. A. B. Jones, E.D. ; J. M. Pryde ; N. Turner ; H. S. Jervois. £1,050.
Senior Accountants and Accountants—J. A. O. Robertson ; E. Harding ; K. H. Wilson-West ; H. Boothroyd ; A. W. Dickes ; F. Davidson ; I. E. MacRae ; J. E. Briscoe ; S. N. Obi ; E. J. Hart ; W. Struth ; D. R. Jones ; G. T. Hole ; J. Dixon ; A. S. Lindsey ; J. C. Wells ; H. Wardle ; H. O. Phillips ; A. Orimalade ; J. Bridgett ; M. B. A. Adele ; J. A. Grillo ; A. O. Lipede ; T. M. Hartill ; W. J. Kellas ; V. J. W. Blackman ; J. Burch ; K. Brinton ; P. H. Brookshank ; R. A. Berriff. Scale B.

Administrator-General

Administrator-General—E. G. Fitt. £1,150.
Assistant Administrator-General—H. H. Marshall. Scale A.

Agriculture

Director of Agriculture—A. G. Beatie. £1,750.
Deputy Director of Agriculture—J. D. Brown. £1,400.
Deputy Directors of Agriculture (Regional)—J. W. Wallace ; M. Park. £1,350.
Assistant Directors—D. H. Brown, S. D. Ross. £1,200.
Principals of Schools—D. W. H. Baker ; D. H. Welch.
Agricultural Officers—J. W. R. Pedder ; R. B. Shorter ; E. T. Holmes ; D. B. Sabiston ; F. E. Buckley ; C. B. Taylor ; A. V. Gilberd, M.B.E. ; A. F. W. Sheffield ; E. W. Momber ; M. W. Gibbon ; W. T. Dalgarno ; J. F. Ward ; V. F. O. Olivier ; J. R. Miller ; J. M. S. Usher-Wilson ; J. D. Tallantire ; R. F. A. L. Reed ; C. H. F. Walker ; W. F. Gwilliam ; J. R. Brown ; E. J. Butler ; T. N. Greeves ; F. J. Harper ; P. A. Gething ; T. A. Phillips ; J. W. D. Goodban ; P. L. Bradley ; A. H. S. Vigo ; D. B. Jamieson ; J. A. K. Thompson ; V. E. Gale ; T. E. Ryall ; H. J. Taylor ; R. B. Warner ; S. Hunter ; T. D. Smith ; L. D. G. Cromwell ; F. G. Bridges ; W. J. C. Little. Scale A.
Entomologists—J. T. Davey ; A. Pickles. Scale A.
Senior Chemist and Chemists—K. T. Hartley ; W. A. Watson ; Dr. H. Vine ; M. Greenwood ; H. Irving. Scale A.
Officer i/c Oil Palm Research Station—F. W. Toovey. £1,200.
Senior Botanists and Botanists—W. E. Freeman ; T. A. Russell ; J. M. Waterston ; J. H. Gisborne ; A. C. Trueblood ; D. H. Maggs ; Scale A.
Senior Agricultural Economist—Vacant. Scale A.
Accountant—W. Bain. Scale B.

Audit

Director of Audit—A. C. Hands. £1,400.
Deputy Director of Audit—J. K. Buchanan. £1,175.
Principal Auditors—F. F. B. Smart ; R. Fisher ; H. D. D. Wilkinson ; R. N. Seeman ; A. H. Armitage. £1,050.
Senior Auditors—C. A. G. Coleridge ; R. M. A. McColl ; D. E. Barnett. Scale B.
Auditors and Assistant Auditors—E. L. Clegg ; N. J. Insley ; G. A. Hutchinson ; J. E. Earnshaw, D.F.C. ; W. H. J. Andrew-Blamey ; A. E. Lewis ; J. V. Gatchfield ; W. M. Fell ; J. Lee ; P. O. Newell ; D. T. Clark ; Major C. R. Reid ; N. Catterall ; A. Ogedegbe ; G. C. Anyaegbunam ; T. A. Williams ; S. W. Piercy. Scale B.

Aviation

Director of Civil Aviation—A. W. Savage. £1,500.
Controller of Civil Aviation—Vacant. £1,200.
Assistant Controller of Civil Aviation—Vacant. £1,050.
Aerodrome Control Officers—R. R. B. Simpson ; D. K. Forsdyke ; T. Miles ; C. K. Cole. Scale C.2, 3.
Aerodrome Fire Supervisor—A. R. Gooch. Scale C.1, 2, 3.
Assistant Airport Manager—P. J. H. Harrington ; G. D. Read. Scale B.

Chemistry

Government Chemist—R. K. Hardy. £1,200.
Assistant Government Chemists—Capt. J. A. R. Stoyle ; K. S. Feltham ; T. H. Jones. Scale A.

Colliery

Colliery Manager—R. Bracegirdle. £1,350.
Deputy Colliery Manager—B. S. Passmore. £1,150.
Colliery Engineer—J. M. Macdonald. Scale A.
Colliery Surveyor—J. A. Scott. Scale A.
Personnel Manager—R. W. H. Saint. Scale A.
Chief Underground Manager—J. McI. Moran. £1,050.

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Senior Accountant—A. W. Dickes. £1,050.
Underground Managers—T. E. Cox ; I. Howells ; F. Buckley. Scale C.2, 3.
Electrical Engineer—A. Lee. Scale A.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

Director of Commerce and Industries—Vacant. £1,500.
Deputy Director of Commerce and Industries—M. W. Thomson. £1,200.
Commercial Officer—G. W. Taylor. £1,100.
Principal Accountant—R. F. Vickers. £1,050.
Fisheries Development Officer—O. E. Symes. £1,050.
Fisheries Officer—Major P. I. R. Maclaren. Scale A.
Textile Expert—A. E. Southern. £840.
Supervisor, Pioneer Oil Mills—J. R. Brocklebank. £1,150.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Registrar of Co-operative Societies—R. H. Gretton (*seconded from Provincial Administration*). £1,350.
Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies—Vacant. £1,150.
Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies and Co-operative Officers—J. E. Jull ; C. F. D. Atkinson (*seconded from Provincial Administration*) ; E. I. Price ; D. M. M. Severn ; R. M. Leslie (*seconded from Provincial Administration*) ; M. O. K. Onwuli ; O. Bateye ; R. K. Adams ; A. T. S. Ramsbottom ; D. Barnie. Scale A.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Comptroller of Customs and Excise—W. T. Martin, E.D. £1,400.
Deputy Conptroller of Customs and Excise—W. G. Quann. £1,175.
Assistant Comptroller of Customs and Excise—W. J. E. Rodwell. £1,100.
Chief Inspectors of Customs and Excise—C. M. Bayfield ; R. P. M. T. Barrett, E.D. £1,050.
Principal Collector of Customs and Excise—G. J. Bonavia. £1,050.
Collectors of Customs and Excise—A. J. V. de Boissiere ; F. D. Stacpoole ; R. F. F. C. Blennerhassett ; A. C. Williams ; J. W. Day ; D. A. Cole ; J. O. Ugboma ; R. A. Bazuaye ; R. A. Fluellen ; J. H. Bedford, M.B.E. ; A. E. White ; D. B. Stuart ; I. K. Rhodes ; E. A. Akinyanju ; A. D. M. Wilson ; R. G. Acton ; J. W. Green ; G. C. G. F. Rose. Scale B.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—R. A. McL. Davidson. £1,750.
Deputy Director of Education—R. J. Mason. £1,400.
Deputy Directors of Education (Regional)—C. T. Quinn-Young ; J. B. Gott ; S. Milburn. £1,350.
Deputy Director of Education (Women)—Miss G. Plummer, M.B.E. £1,100.
Deputy Director of Education (Technical)—Dr. J. Harris. £1,350.
Chief Inspectors—W. T. Mackell ; H. R. Phillips ; W. G. Holt, O.B.E. £1,200.
Principals—W. Simpson ; V. B. V. Powell ; A. W. A. Spicer ; H. H. Jeffers ; J. W. A. Thorburn. £1,075.
Education Officers—E. A. L. Gaskin ; Dr. R. M. East ; A. A. Shillingford ; F. K. Butler, E.D. ; J. G. Speer ; J. D. Clarke ; A. Hunt-Cooke ; T. R. Batten ; C. K. Brooke-Hunt ; J. E. H. White ; L. J. Lister ; A. H. Parnaby ; A. H. Smith ; E. E. Thomas ; E. A. Cadle ; W. S. de G. Rankin ; W. B. Benton-Evans ; R. F. Hogarth ; W. F. Jeffries ; C. Ll. Rice. M. G. Wood ; F. D. Hibbert ; H. W. Church ; A. J. Carpenter, M.B.E. ; F. Smithies ; C. Graham ; A. D. Porter ; C. Bell ; O. Waterfield ; H. G. Butler ; E. Arthur ; R. H. Wright ; W. H. P. Browne ; Miss K. A. Dobbs ; Miss E. M. Baker ; H. J. Savory ; Miss C. V. Kendall ; A. B. Cozens ; W. C. Low ; J. F. M. Heaney ; A. J. Spicer ; S. U. Etuk ; G. P. Savage ; Miss D. Osborne ; Miss K. A. Player ; Miss G. M. Herra ; Miss J. M. Patersen ; C. A. Ekere ; J. J. Williams ; J. E. Freeman ; G. H. Campbell ; Miss L. V. Hodgson ; J. C. H. Ball ; Mrs. A. A. Adesigbin ; J. S. Ogunlesi ; A. G. Keay ; T. N. Redford ; C. Carter ; R. M. Elphick ; D. J. Mills ; A. K. Wareham ; N. C. Kay ; E. W. Allen ; S. O. Bisiriyu ; J. W. Court ; W. N. Okezie ; T. M. Hagan ; A. P. Waters ; A. Long ; T. J. Drabble ; C. O. Taiwo. Scale A.
Chief Education Officers—Dr. A. M. McMath ; Miss U. M. Orme. Scale C.3.
Lecturer in Arabic Studies—C. E. J. Whitting. £1,200.
Lecturers—Lt.-Col. R. J. Smith, M.B.E. ; W. A. Perkins. Scale A.
Senior Agricultural Education Officer—G. N. Herington. Scale A (Upper Segment).
Rural Education Officers—R. J. Newberry ; A. Mackenzie ; J. M. Arthurs. Scale A.
Accountant—B. J. E. Morphew. Scale B.
Chief Inspector (Technical)—W. H. Thorp. £1,200.
Principal, Technical Institute—Cmdr. R. Gillion. £1,150.
Superintendent, Trade Workshops—T. Nuttall. £1,075.
Principal, Ex-Servicemen's Training School—Lt.-Col. G. A. Henderson, M.B.E. £1,075.
Senior Education Officers (Technical)—L. A. Holloway, O.B.E., D.C.M., E.D. ; N. C. James. Scale A.
Lecturers—A. S. Taylor ; J. Wright ; C. V. Trenchard-Murphy ; T. B. Child ; G. Braithwaite. Scale A.
Assistant Lecturer—G. N. Bott. Scale C.1, 2, 3.
Welfare Officer—C. C. Willis. Scale C.1, 2, 3.
Principal, Women's Training Centre—Mrs. E. D. Mather. Scale C.2.3.
Lecturer—C. J. Potter. Scale A.

ELECTRICITY

Electrical Engineer-in-Chief—J. O. Hall, O.B.E. £1,400.
Deputy Electrical Engineer-in-Chief—J. L. King. £1,200.
Senior Electrical Engineers—J. M. Stock ; A. R. Rae. £1,100.
Electrical Engineers, Grades I, II, III and IV—H. Jennings ; P. K. Mackintosh ; H. Batty ; T. Maloney ; P. M. Beare ; C. G. P. Eastgate ; D. A. Buss ; G. J. Stedman, J. G. Richardson ; H. H. Pernice ; F. W. Cuer ; J. C. Chopping ; G. T. Turner ; O. O. Coker ; A. E. Bailey ; J. S. Dingle ; C. A. Millard. Scale A.
Mechanical Engineers, Grades I, II, III and IV—R. H. G. Greener, M.B.E ; M. J. Walshe ; R. S. Nelson ; A. C. M. Chapman ; C. W. Motts ; V. M. Raine ; W. J. Moxon ; A. D. Blue ; W. G. Conkie ; W. B. Anderson ; A. McInnes ; A. S. Dingle ; T. Hool ; L. T.

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Simpson ; D. Muir ; T. B. Hogg ; R. L. Clother ; J. B. Fairley ; J. Brown ; J. M. Urquhart ; A. F. Glen. Scale A.
Mechanical Maintenance Engineers—W. P. Agnew ; W. J. Thomson. Scale C.2, 3.
Senior Accountants and Accountants—H. A. Taylor ; A. Faul ; D. P. Hickey ; G. S. Carver ; R. H. Parsons. Scale B.

Forestry

Chief Conservator of Forests—F. S. Collier. C.B.E., £1,500.
Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests—D. R. Rosevear. £1,300.
Assistant Chief Conservators of Forests—G. R. G. Kerr ; N. S. Stevenson, O.B.E. ; J. C. Mallam. £1,200.
Conservators of Forests—F. T. Brand ; G. C. R. Gray ; J. R. Lockie ; S. H. Wimbush. £1,075.
Senior Assistant and Assistant Conservators of Forests—J. E. Taylor ; J. Smith ; R. F. Clarke-Butler-Cole ; D. McIntosh ; P. C. Lancaster ; M. Robson ; J. W. Costello ; J. Dundas ; K. R. Macdonald ; Dr. J. H. MacKay ; P. A. Allison ; T. F. Betts ; P. C. Randell ; A. K. F. Nicol ; T. N. Wardrop ; P. F. Mason ; J. C. K. McEldery ; L. C. M. Wedderburn ; M. E. Dommen ; H. B. Burgess, M.C. ; T. W. Hussey ; T. I. Rees ; R. W. J. Keay ; J. R. G. Watters ; J. G. McQuillen ; R. J. Dewar ; R. T. Gray ; L. G. Cooper ; D. I. Shirlaw ; W. E. S. Mutch ; A. F. Trapper-Lomax ; A. N. Pringle ; P. J. S. Phillips ; J. A. D. Jackson. Scale A.
Forest Engineer—J. D. Scott. Scale A.
Accountant—O. F. Marran. Scale B.

Geological Survey

Director—Dr. C. Raeburn, C.B.E. £1,350.
Deputy Director—Dr. R. R. E. Jacobson. £1,150.
Senior Geologists—Dr. R. B. McConnell ; Dr. H. P. T. Hyde. Scale A.
Geologists—E. H. Jaques ; Dr. J. W. de Preez ; A. M. de Swardt ; J. E. Rockingham ; J. D. van Coppenhagen ; A. Simpson. Scale A.
Mining Geologist—Dr. R. A. M. Mackay. Scale A.
Mineralogists—Dr. B. C. King ; R. O. Roberts. Scale A.

Inland Revenue

Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax—F. G. Lloyd. £1,175.
Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax—F. G. Selby ; S. Wilson ; T. S. C. McIlwain. £1,050.
Senior Assessment Officers and Assessment Officers—W. E. Davies ; F. H. Jones ; Capt. G. Wilson ; O. A. Omololu, M.B.E. ; R. R. Olisa ; N. L. Gordon ; I. I. Owoaje. Scale B.

Judicial

Chief Justice—Sir John Verity. £2,400.
Senior Puisne Judge—F. H. Baker. £1,650.
Second Puisne Judge—Vacant. £1,500.
Third Puisne Judge—C. G. Ames. £1,500.
Fourth Puisne Judge—Vacant. £1,500.
Puisne Judges—O. Jibowu ; A. G. B. Manson ; H. M. S. Brown ; C. T. Abbott ; S. B. Rhodes ; W. Wells Palmer ; G. G. Robinson ; F. W. Johnston ; E. Hallinan ; G. R. Gregg. £1,500.
Puisne Judge (*temporary*)—W. R. Awunor-Renner. £900.
Chief Registrar—V. R. Bairamian. £1,175.
Magistrates—C. N. S. Pollard ; F. S. Protheroe ; A. Desalu ; H. W. N. Betuel ; A. A. Ademola ; W. H. Hurley ; F. O. Lucas ; G. F. Dove-Edwin ; Capt. J. D. Symes ; Ayo Williams ; S. P. J. Q. Thomas ; A. S. E. Brown ; R. W. McD. Crockett ; C. J. Hammett ; J. A. Smith ; N. V. Reed, M.B.E. ; W. D. Carew ; A. O. Abayomi ; P. W. Holm. Scale A.

Labour

Commissioner of Labour (*seconded from Provincial Administration*)—E. A. Miller. £1,500.
Deputy Commissioner of Labour—P. H. Cook. £1,200.
Labour Officers—E. A. Lewis ; F. C. Nwokedi ; T. E. A. Salubi ; M. A. Tokunboh ; F. G. Downing ; R. F. S. Lewis ; H. J. Cheesley ; E. R. Birch ; Lt.-Col. E. W. Rumsey ; Major W. G. Stevenson ; Major J. B. O. Malcolm ; Major C. Spencer Cooke. Scale A.
Trade Union Officer—R. Curry. Scale A.

Lands

Commissioner of Lands—Vacant. £1,350.
Assistant Commissioner of Lands—W. B. Hewett. £1,075.
Senior Land Officer—E. A. Travener, M.C. Scale B.
Deputy Registrar of Titles—J. J. Hunter, M.M. Scale B.
Assistant Registrar of Titles—A. J. Grace. Scale B.
Land Officers—C. S. Clover ; E. C. Atterbury. Scale B.
Town Planning Officer—C. L. Waide. Scale A.

Legal

Attorney-General—G. L. Howe. £1,900.
Solicitor-General—A. Ridehalgh. £1,450.
Senior Crown Counsel—C. W. Reece ; S. A. R. McKinstry ; R. A. Doherty ; J. S. Manyo-Plange, O.B.E. £1,175.
Crown Counsel—N. G. Hay ; L. Brett ; R. D. Lloyd ; G. G. Briggs ; D. L. Bates ; D. S. Stephens ; F. E. Field. Scale A.

Marine

Director—Capt. A. V. P. Ivey, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. £1,500.
Deputy Director—Lt.-Comdr. A. Skinner. £1,200.
Assistant Director of Marine—Lt. Comdr. H. L. Cole, O.B.E. £1,075.
Principal Marine Officer—Lt. Comdr. L. Campton. £1,075.
Senior Marine Officers and Marine Officers—C. J. A. Coughlan ; J. F. Blower ; A. L. E. Dennis ; D. L. Jones ; Commander L. E. Foster, R.D., R.N.R. ; Lt.-Comdrs. V. W. Martin ; F. W. J. Skutil ; J. F. A. Bray ; Lieutenants M. Price ; K. M. Goodman, M.B.E., R.N.R. ; Lt.-Comdr. J. W. Wooper, D.S.C. ; Lieutenants C. Atkinson, R.N.R. ; J. Thornton ; G. Jones ; L. Collings ; A. Simpson ; W. J. Knight ; A. Macleod ; J. C. Davison ; T. S. Henderson ; K. H. Davies ; H. A. McGhee ; D. T. S. Sinclair ; J. H. Hatfield ; W. R. H. Podmore ; G. C. Dawson ; G. N. Wood ; J. L. Laity ; Lt. G. E. Rawsthorne, R.D., R.N.R. ; Lt. J. T. Slee, M.B.E., R.N.R. ; H. Shaw ; P. Titley ; J. W. Goulding ; Lt. C. C. Gardner, R.D., R.N.R. ; Lt. F. H. Layte, R.N.R. ; S. A. Ariyo ; G. O. Oniwinde ; E. A. Olayinka ; B. J. Nkoduomo. Scale A.

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Superintendent Engineer—Vacant. £1,150.
Principal Engineer—Lt.-Comdr. (E) R. S. Oakley. £1,075.
Senior Engineer and Engineer Officers—Lt.-Comdr. (E) E. H. Jones ; R. Arno ; W. R. L. Pretty ; L. C. Cox ; J. Begbie ; R. C. MacNab ; A. B. Wenlock ; H. Sherburn ; Lt. (E) J. O. C. Duffy ; F. E. Monk, R.I.N.R. ; Lt. (E) F. C. Hill ; J. G. Taylor ; F. R. Muir ; G. A. Lomax ; J. B. Russell ; A. Murray ; J. J. Ridley ; J. H. C. Caird ; R. E. Wootten ; J. W. Morris ; A. S. D. Walker ; E. A. Aileru ; N. A. Pearse ; G. O. Jones. Scale A.
Naval Architect—J. H. Gillespie. £1,075.
Assistant Naval Architect—L. Macdonald. Scale A.
Senior Storekeeper—H. G. Hillier. Scale C.3.
Chief Accountant—W. R. Skinner. £1,050.
Senior Accountants and Accountants—J. J. Hollist ; O. E. Awani ; J. A. Lawal ; C. W. Shyllon. Scale B.

Marketing and Exports

Director—A. H. Young. £1,450 plus £400, non-pensionable.
Assistant Directors—B. G. Owen ; R. A. Crofts. £1,200.
Principal Produce Officers—J. F. B. Watling ; J. R. Vernon. £1,100.
Shipping Officer—H. A. Maxted. Scale A.
Marketing Officer—J. Young ; J. J. Glover. Scale A.
Senior Produce Officers—J. C. Bytheway ; N. W. Hardwick ; M. C. M. Bridges. Scale C.3.

Medical

Director of Medical Services—G. B. Walker, C.B.E. £1,900.
Deputy Director of Medical Service—R. L. Cheverton. £1,600.
Deputy Directors of Medical Services (Regional)—J. Naudi ; C. Wilson. £1,500.
Assistant Directors of Medical Services—G. R. Waller ; D. Murray ; E. C. Gilles. £1,400.
Administrative Secretary—I. Benazon. Scale A.
Chief Accountant—G. G. Giffard. £1,050.
Accountants—O. Vincent ; Major G. F. Turner ; T. Briggs. Scale B.
Specialists—I. G. MacGregor ; R. G. A. Savage, O.B.E. ; K. T. Moir ; S. L. A. Manuwa, O.B.E. (hon.) ; £1,400 ; T. L. Lawson ; G. E. Dodds ; R. N. Hall ; A. H. Bean ; J. T. Sorley ; B. S. Jones. £1,300.
Alienist—D. I. Cameron. £1,300.
Senior Medical Officers—J. H. Pottinger ; J. R. H. Pasqual ; F. L. G. Selby ; G. M. M. Menzies ; G. Shearer ; H. C. Weir ; W. Hunter. £1,200.
Medical Officers—D. W. McLaren ; D. C. G. Hanlon ; D. C. Bell ; R. L. J. Le Clezio ; W. McLelland ; J. A. L. Innes ; G. H. Henry ; F. W. W. Fox ; C. P. Murray ; W. Crawford ; C. N. Latham ; L. E. R. Henshaw ; W. T. M. Gilbert ; E. N. O'Neill ; W. Johnson ; L. W. Banks ; T. H. Dalrymple ; C. P. Campion ; J. T. Femi-Pearse ; H. A. A. Doherty ; K. Sagoe ; A. O. Majekodunmi ; S. E. Onwu ; A. G. W. Branch ; E. J. Bury ; J. B. Henderson ; W. Serle, O.B.E. ; A. L. F. Thomson ; J. I. Lesh ; J. P. Harrison ; T. A. Kester ; S. O. Awoliyi ; G. E. McVitie ; B. J. Green ; S. H. A. Pearse ; A. O. Coker ; M. O. Alakija ; W. G. Davidson ; H. W. Smith ; H. M. S. Boardman ; F. J. Cauchi ; W. Mullen ; I. H. Marrable ; O. B. Alakija ; C. M. Norman-Williams ; E. N. O. Sodeinde ; P. R. Cooper ; R. A. B. Dikko ; S. O. Franklin ; J. Crabb ; J. P. Sexton ; J. A. B. Nicholson, M.B.E. ; F. N. Macnamara ; O. D. Macnamara ; V. G. Springett ; M. A. Majekodunmi ; R. Dickie ; F. O. Adewole ; J. A. Pearce ; D. W. Quantrill ; F. H. Budden ; P. J. L. Roche ; G. R. H. Drew ; D. J. Amah ; J. C. Chartres ; O. O. Sotunde ; C. C. A. Adeniyi-Jones ; G. F. Houston ; V. W. J. Hetreed ; J. J. Elbert, M.B.E. ; Miss M. Calvert ; Miss M. C. Keter ; N. Leitch ; P. B. Stones ; R. M. Winston ; B. M. Nicol, O.B.E., T.D. ; H. M. Archibald, M.B.E. ; J. E. Furness ; J. D. Manning ; Miss E. Scott ; J. Gemmell ; I. K. Hay ; Major G. C. V. O'Driscoll ; A. L. McKnight ; E. S. Harverson ; M. T. Read ; R. H. Strudwick ; Miss M. E. Holness ; Miss J. B. Falconer ; F. G. Williams ; H. G. McQuade ; J. C. Groves ; C. M. Jones ; J. Haworth ; S. C. Ferguson ; A. O. Sasegbon ; A. Kerteez ; I. G. Thomson ; J. J. Phillips ; G. W. Moore ; O. N. Okonkwo ; J. St. G. Warman ; J. A. Ademiluyi ; P. V. N. Ezekwe ; E. E. Bassey ; F. O. Esiri ; J. W. Okekpe ; E. C. Erokwu ; M. P. Otolorin ; S. E. Imoke ; A. O. Wilkey ; F. Salawu ; P. Frischman ; T. P. Binns ; J. J. O'Dwyer ; H. B. Gibson ; J. Toner ; Miss E. W. Brett ; H. W. Woolner ; R. N. Onyemelukwe ; A. J. Williams ; J. J. Barton ; G. C. Butler ; A. J. D. Farquharson ; N. M. B. Dean ; A. Zahra. Scale A.
Assistant Director of Laboratory Service—Vacant. £1,400.
Medical Entomologist—L. J. Chwatt. Scale A.
Dentists—C. D. Cunningham ; W. H. R. Still ; G. L. Sharp ; J. Jackson ; Miss E. B. Skinner ; T. W. J. Black ; R. S. Yates ; G. C. Hodgson. Scale A.
Senior Storekeeper—L. C. Bell. Scale B.
Medical Storekeeper and Inspecting Pharmacists—R. A. Wright ; I. N. Acraman.
Matron—M. A. L. Gummow, M.B.E. £690.
Senior Nursing Sisters—M. P. Steele, M.B.E. ; M. Bennetts ; L. Burwash ; E. G. B. Archer ; H. A. Cain ; G. L. Patten ; M. E. E. Clelland ; E. A. Cooper ; C. M. Harris. Scale N.
Senior Health Officers—N. E. W. Anderson ; T. H. L. Montgomery. £1,200.
Medical Officers of Health—C. E. C. Nunns ; E. Bradbury ; V. F. Forbes-Winslow ; W. C. Smith. Scale A.
Dermatologist—D. J. Freshwater. Scale A.
Senior Pathologist—D. A. Cannon. £1,200.

Medical and Pharmacy Schools

Principal of the Medical School—Vacant. £1,200.
Assistant Principal and Lecturer in Physiology—W. E. S. Merrett. Scale A.
Lecturer—W. S. S. Ladell. Scale A.
Superintendent, School of Pharmacy—A. J. Bearman. Scale A.

Yellow Fever Research Institute

Entomologist—F. de Saleo Lachance. Scale A.

Sleeping Sickness Service

Senior Medical Officer-in-Charge—R. D. Harding. £1,200.
Sleeping Sickness Medical Officers—J. L. McLetchie ; A. J. Duggan ; M. P. Hutchinson. Scale A.
Entomologists—T. A. M. Nash, O.B.E. ; R. J. Kernaghan. Scale A.

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Senior Sleeping Sickness Control Officers—F. E. Harnett ; J. H. C. Hicks. Scale C.3.
Director, West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research—Col. H. W. Mulligan. £1,650.
Entomologist—F. L. Vanderplank. Scale A.

Leprosy Control

Senior Leprosy Officer—R. H. Bland. £1,200.
Medical Officers—T. F. Davey, O.B.E. ; C. M. Ross ; Miss L. M. M. Lengauer ; A. S. Garrett ; B. Nicholson ; M. G. Corcos ; K. S. Seal. Scale A.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

Senior Meteorologist—J. R. Clackson. £1,100.
Meteorologists—D. E. Smith ; R. B. Stonehouse. Scale A.

MINES

Chief Inspector of Mines—H. A. Cochran. £1,350.
Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines—H. R. Mitchell. £1,150.
Assistant Chief Inspector of Mines—W. P. Gaskell. £1,075.
Senior Inspectors of Mines—R. Patterson ; F. A. Cassidy. Scale A.
Inspectors of Mines—Major A. P. A. Robertson, O.B.E., E.D. ; J. H. Chalk ; Major J. B. Hooper ; D. Foord ; Major D. E. S. King ; L. O'N. Thomson ; T. H. G. Cotsworth ; R. L. Rodda. Scale A.

MOTOR TRANSPORT AND OIL CONTROL

Controller—W. H. Paul (*seconded from Provincial Administration*). Scale A.
Deputy Controllers—J. B. Wallace ; G. N. Smith ; A. B. Farlow ; H. L. B. Ridley ; G. B. Brown. Scale A.

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—T. V. W. Finlay. £1,500.
Deputy Commissioner of Police—M. K. N. Collens. £1,200.
Assistant Commissioners of Police—R. S. Shuel ; A. C. Luck ; R. V. D. White. £1,100.
Superintendents—R. H. Maunsell-Eyre ; D. L. Hill ; J. B. G. Austin ; G. A. V. de Boissiere ; A. T. G. Trumble ; Capt. E. C. Gilbert ; R. J. P. McLaughlan ; N. M. ffrench ; V. D. K. Marley ; G. F. Evelyn-Wright ; Capt. F. B. Sharp, M.B.E. ; Capt. G. M. I. Blackburne, M.C. ; E. S. Morgan ; R. G. Henderson ; C. J. Gilbert ; R. T. Mitchelin ; S. P. George ; J. A. Macdonald ; H. Haydock-Wilson ; E. S. Sherwood ; H. P. G. Hodgkinson ; E. S. Philip ; Major A. C. C. Peebles ; W. R. de la Cour Shirley. Scale B.
Senior Assistant Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents and Cadets—M. T. Williams ; J. E. Hodge ; N. H. B. Forde ; W. G. Syer ; D. S. Fountain ; E. J. R. Ormiston ; A. E. Stafford ; N. K. Millett ; R. N. Alcock ; E. Everett ; A. W. de Burgh Sidley ; H. J. Armitage ; J. G. Heard ; L. G. Purkis ; R. C. C. Jarrett, B.E.M. ; R. H. F. England ; A. Cooper ; J. T. Ogbolu ; R. W. Laverick ; G. McGary ; L. H. Brown ; T. R. Pallett ; D. Matheson ; W. Ford ; A. S. E. Agbabiaka ; M. G. Amu ; E. A. Oluwole ; F. G. Brett ; G. A. Kirwan ; Major D. B. D. Henchman ; N. B. Menzies ; Capt. R. P. Rankin ; J. S. Bell, D.F.C. ; W. H. Taylor ; O. P. S. Jones ; Capt. H. D. Milling ; Major E. C. Eates ; Major A. A. Dear ; J. R. Swain, B.E.M. ; R. H. V. Biles ; S. C. Smith, D.F.C. ; E. W. Dodd ; J. D. Harman ; R. A. Brown ; G. R. Rudd ; Major J. H. K. Pappas ; C. G. B. Gidley ; Major A. O. Jones ; Lieut. L. R. Macdonald ; Major A. D. Monkhouse ; R. A. Howse ; Major L. A. Marsden ; G. B. McCaffery ; Capt. V. P. Birch ; P. G. F. Sewell ; G. L. E. Lindow ; A. G. Morman ; J. K. Abakah ; J. T. A. Dixon ; W. G. W. Dean ; J. M. Egbuson ; J. O. Onyejekwe ; F. B. Williams ; J. C. Graves ; P. F. Page ; J. A. Lapage ; A. N. M. Davies ; H. J. W. Watkins ; R. G. Lock ; J. J. O'Sullivan ; Major I. F. R. Ramsay. Scale B.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Director of Posts and Telegraphs—J. A. Gundry. £1,400.
Deputy Director and Engineer-in-Chief—H. A. Smith. £1,200.
Deputy Director, Posts and Accounts—P. A. Courtney. £1,200.
Controller of Posts—R. E. G. Wilkins. £1,100.
Senior Surveyors—W. J. Collison ; G. Porter ; K. G. W. McArthur ; J. Ogg ; R. H. Gallagher. Scale B.
Chief Accountant—T. B. Bales. £1,100.
Surveyors and Accountants—S. O. Ogunyemi ; F. C. Johnson ; M. A. Kuku ; G. Money ; L. A. Rowe ; T. J. Bennett ; L. V. Wailes. Scale B.
Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors—S. C. Madezia ; S. Lawrie ; G. N. Hamilton ; A. S. Stubbs ; C. N. Aghanya ; E. O. Asika ; T. R. C. Raikes ; W. Patterson ; R. W. Corkill, D.F.C. ; W. E. Williams ; L. W. Taylor ; E. M. May ; B. R. Secker ; E. J. Davies ; C. R. Thomas ; E. Chesterton. Scale B.
Divisional Surveyors—C. E. Ross ; L. R. Langridge. £1,050.
Assistant Engineers-in-Chief—D. Sanderson ; T. R. Beckett. £1,100.
Divisional Engineers—D. S. Foulkes-Roberts ; R. Groves. £1,075.
Senior Engineers—A. K. Todd ; J. W. Jehu ; R. W. Stephens. Scale A.
Engineers—J. A. Farrer ; A. E. Cheal, M.B.E. ; A. Anderson ; C. H. L. Parker ; F. W. Foster ; D. Ackroyd ; T. A. Griffiths ; Major J. E. Rodgers ; W. H. French ; A. W. Hanson ; Major S. G. Leigh-Morgan, J. Briggs ; S. A. Hatfield ; K. P. Wilson ; G. H. T. Robinson ; G. P. Williams ; H. C. T. Winfield ; R. C. Oje. Scale A.
Superintendent of Workshops—T. K. King. Scale A.
Assistant Superintendents of Workshops—G. H. Neal ; Major D. G. Harrison. Scale A.

PRINTING

Government Printer—L. H. Hughes, O.B.E. £1,100.
Deputy Government Printer—R. Freeman. Scale C.3.

PRISONS

Director of Prisons—R. H. Dolan. £1,350.
Deputy Director of Prisons—S. W. Brittain-Long. £1,150.
Inspectors of Prisons—W. C. Dean ; H. W. Hayllor ; J. A. Brown. Scale B (Upper Segment).

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Public Relations

Public Relations Officer—H. Cooper (*seconded from Provincial Administration*). £1,350.
Regional Public Relations Officers—Lt.-Col. G. W. P. Thorn, O.B.E.; Capt. G. D. C. Money, M.C. (*seconded from Provincial Administration*); Mrs. I. H. Howard. Scale A.
Assistant Public Relations Officer—J. Stocker. Scale A.
Editor, "Nigeria" and Organizer of Exhibitions—E. H. Duckworth. £1,175.

Public Works

Director of Public Works—R. W. Taylor. £1,750.
Deputy Director—A. McDonald. £1,400.
Deputy Directors, Regional—W. H. Jackson, M.C., O.B.E.; R. Rodger; C. E. Thorpe. £1,350.

Assistant Directors—E. Wall, M.C.; J. M. Sleigh; F. C. Haslam, O.B.E.; D. S. Bulbin; K. P. Humpidge; J. W. Tallentire. £1,200.

Senior Executive Engineers—C. E. Andreae; K. Sadler; G. R. Hasselhuhn; W. A. Anderson; W. A. Dow; D. G. Blyth; D. H. Lawson; A. G. Boorman; E. Iliff. £1,100.

Executive Engineers, Grades I–IV—J. A. Henry; R. E. G. Ferguson; W. Dempster; P. I. O'Connor; J. B. R. Pedder; G. C. Stubbs; T. W. Shaw; J. Lea; F. H. Woodrow; C. W. M. Williams; H. P. Pooley; S. C. Barrie; F. H. Meeres-Young; W. Grant; A. H. Clarke; E. H. Marfleet; A. F. Daldy; G. M. Johnson; E. C. S. Ladd; J. M. Longson; K. Wilson; Major J. W. Stokes; W. D. B. Kingston; D. H. Yarnold; D. Evans; H. C. Garlick; G. D. G. Plummer; R. J. Owens; R. L. Armstrong; A. Williams; Eifion Jones; R. Conway; R. M. Allen; J. G. Kehoe; F. M. Burgess; A. H. Lewis; M. H. Widdows; O. Gibb; A. P. F. Temple; Lt. R. A. P. Leach; W. G. Mahaffy; K. N. Ashton; J. C. Proud; A. G. Skinner, M.B.E.; K. R. Rollinson; E. S. Armitage; C. H. Beach; G. A. Bell; H. Rogers; J. K. Cush; J. M. Bruce; B. H. Bullen; G. P. Manners; T. M. Steven; R. M. Hopkins; M. W. Bryce; W. R. W. Ferguson; I. R. E. Iweka; J. R. Hughes; N. L. Mitchell; B. I. Brough; W. S. Adams. Scale A.
Waterworks Engineers—J. G. Campbell; C. I. Wilks. Scale A.
Chief Accountant—J. A. Ellis. £1,100.
Senior Accountant—D. S. Johnson. Scale B.
Accountants—C. M. Johnson; N. Hughes; K. E. Meare; E. A. Ogunbiyi; F. E. Enderson; A. T. Kemp; D. Longmuir. Scale B.
Mechanical Engineers—Lt.-Col. F. C. Kup; A. McInnes; G. T. Paul; C. W. C. Turner; H. T. Hill. Scale A.
Works Manager—R. C. S. Fowler. Scale A (Upper Segment).
Senior Architect—T. Scott. £1,100.
Architects—W. S. Corlett; G. R. Stout; J. E. Evans; W. S. A. Prew; J. L'Hope; C. S. M. Davidson. Scale A.
Chief Storekeeper—F. W. Bailey. Scale B (Upper Segment).

Railway

General Manager—D. C. Woodward. £1,900.
Principal Assistant to General Manager—N. C. A. Levy. £1,100.
Assistant General Manager (Operating)—G. O. Urion. £1,400.
Assistant General Manager (Staff and Organisation)—A. Busby, O.B.E. £1,300.
Principal Assistant General Manager (Staff and Organisation)—H. F. P. Plumridge. £1,100.
Establishment Officers—R. E. Jenkins; E. Slee. Grade I, Scale B (Upper Segment).
Labour Officer—W. A. Powell. Scale A.
Chief Accountant—S. T. Crampton. £1,300.
Assistant Chief Accountant—F. Sander. £1,100.
Senior Accountants—J. C. Swallow; J. C. Morris; F. R. Duce; C. W. Harvey; J. L. Bomford. Scale B.
Accountants and Assistant Accountants—J. E. Crawley; J. S. Nicholas; R. S. Lane; H. Berry; A. O. Oresanya; L. A. Onojobi; J. B. Shusi; E. F. A. Dada; W. Moore; A. B. S. Daykin; C. H. Bryant; H. J. Phillips; H. J. Broadbent; E. H. Williams; R. C. Currie. Scale B.
Stores Superintendent—W. J. Lardner. £1,150.
Senior Storekpeeers—F. G. W. Potter, M.B.E.; C. N. F. Sturrock; C. G. New; F. Ridout. Scale B (Upper Segment).

Traffic and Commercial

Traffic Manager—W. H. Best. £1,400.
Assistant Traffic Manager—T. W. Sharp. £1,200.
District Traffic Superintendents—C. W. Putsey; C. C. Whittington; T. A. Crawford; C. J. Greenway. £1,100.
Senior Assistant Traffic Officers—R. Catverhill; A. R. G. Saunders; J. T. Hardy.
Assistant Traffic Officers—H. J. M. Welsh; J. O. McNab; W. Sandison; G. H. Seaton; F. Darlington; W. B. Gibson; R. H. Wilcox; T. Russell; C. Clarke, M.C.; A. M. MacDiarmid. Scale B.
Road Transport Superintendent—W. Cooke. Scale B.
Assistant Road Transport Officers—L. J. M. Michell; E. S. Donnison. Scale B.

Civil Engineering

Chief Engineer—E. J. B. Gahan. £1,400.
Assistant Chief Engineer—G. S. Dick. £1,200.
District Engineers—N. M. Lewis; C. B. Watson; Lt.-Col. K. M. Steven; R. Bridgman. £1,100.
Senior Assistant Engineers—S. P. Smith; H. R. Guenin. Scale A.
Assistant Engineers—R. B. Hood; G. L. Davies; E. J. Andrews; J. G. Sherry; W. B. Wilkinson; D. A. L. Wallace; H. M. Alexander; H. T. Astley; A. C. Webb; J. W. Chaldner; G. W. Launder; F. G. Joscelyne; I. C. Gillespie; J. M. Lambert; R. Marshall. Scale A.
Engineer i/c Drawing Office—F. A. Collard. Scale A.
Signals Superintendent—W. A. J. Buckingham. Scale C.3.

Mechanical Engineering

Chief Mechanical Engineer—T. B. Welch. £1,400.
Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer—Vacant. £1,200.
Works Manager—J. W. Duggan. £1,150.
Assistant Works Managers, Grade I—E. W. Shorrock; A. Macfarlane; F. A. O. Phillips. Scale A.
Carriage and Wagon Superintendent—R. E. Nelson. £1,075.
Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendents—L. C. Robins; C. E. Lane. Scale A.
District Locomotive Superintendents—G. Hodge; W. H. J. Moull; G. H. Bransom; J. O. Bannister. £1,100.

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Senior Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, Grade I—V. Baker ; F. H. J. Jackel ; F. E. Sheppard. Scale A.
Assistant Locomotive Superintendents—V. F. Meeson ; H. B. Kille ; V. Baker. Scale A.

Wharves

Wharf Superintendent—E. E. Wenban. £1,050.
Assistant Wharf Superintendents—S. Kirk ; H. G. James. Scale B.

STATISTICS

Assistant Statistician—T. C. J. Young. Scale A.

SURVEY

Director of Surveys—A. P. Mitchell, C.M.G. £1,350.
Deputy Director of Surveys—A. J. Morley. £1,150.
Assistant Director of Surveys—H. Isherwood ; Lt.-Col. B. Blanchflower. £1,075.
Senior Surveyors and Surveyors—T. Russell ; E. A. Rothery ; M. D. Wimbush, M.B.E. ; Major K. H. Hunter ; J. H. Keast ; Major W. G. Wookey ; K. M. Sargeant ; J. C. Pugh ; S. A. Ishola Bucknor ; D. M. MacPhee, D.S.C. ; J. F. Allan Lees. Scale A.
Chief Draughtsman—W. T. Harrington. Scale C.3.
Chief Lithographer—T. E. Allanson. Scale C.3.

VETERINARY

Director—W. G. Beaton. £1,500.
Deputy Director of Veterinary Services—R. S. Marshall. £1,300.
Assistant Directors—J. H. B. Best ; H. A. Hay-Barclay ; J. Morton. £1,200.
Senior Veterinary Officers and Veterinary Officers—A. W. Hart ; G. M. Gates ; R. Coulthard ; N. Burke ; H. K. Littlewood ; J. D. Birkett ; J. McCulloch ; E. J. Westcott ; E. Dixon ; D. A. W. Walker ; R. W. Crowther ; G. E. M. Latimer ; A. H. A. Hamilton ; K. J. R. Maclennan ; G. Calderbank ; D. Hill. Scale A.
Assistant Director of Laboratory Services—R. W. M. Mettam. £1,200.
Veterinary Research Officer—Vacant. Scale A.
Principal, Veterinary School—Vacant. £1,200.
Veterinary Education Officers—D. E. Macgregor ; J. Dobinson ; K. Unsworth ; A. L. C. Thorne. Scale A.

NORTH BORNEO

SITUATION AND AREA

North Borneo, including Labuan, lies between 7° N. and 4° N. and between 115° E. and 120° E. It has an area of 29,540 square miles, the greatest length on the mainland being 200 miles, its greatest breadth 220 miles.

CLIMATE

North Borneo is favoured by a relatively cool climate for a place situated so near the equator. The average mean temperatures are as follows :—

	Maximum	*Minimum*
Jesselton	88° F.	72° F.
Sandakan	88°	75°
Tambunan (situated in the high land in the interior).	86°	66°

The annual rainfall varies from 60 to 180 inches according to locality. Humidity is relatively high in most places although there are a few comparatively drier belts. The wet season extends from October to February but the rain is not incessant, and during the wettest month there are intervals in which no rain falls and the ground dries rapidly. The north-east monsoon begins about the middle of October and continues to the middle of April. The south-west monsoon lasts from April till October. Moderately strong gales are common during the north-east monsoon but Borneo lies outside the typhoon belt. The wind is usually light during the south-west monsoon but short squalls are common in the afternoons and evenings.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

North Borneo occupies the northern part of Borneo, the third largest island in the world, and is bordered on the south-west by Sarawak, and on the south-east by the new Indonesian State of East Borneo. The interior of the territory is mountainous, culminating in Mount Kinabalu, which is 13,455 feet high and is the highest mountain in the East Indies. Most of the colony is densely timbered. On the west coast there is a narrow coastal plain which supports the main agricultural and rubber production of the colony.

The main towns are situated on the coast. These are Jesselton, Kudat, Sandakan, Lahad Datu, and Tawau. Jesselton is now the capital of the colony. All these towns have good harbours.

Labuan, which now forms part of the colony, is a small island lying three miles off the mainland commanding the Bay of Brunei, and consisting of low undulating land. Victoria is the only town of any size, and it has an excellent well-sheltered harbour.

POPULATION

The population of the mainland was 270,223 in 1931, which was the year in which the last census was held. A population check in 1947 for food control purposes gave a figure of 322,108.

The native population in 1931 was 209,218, of whom 117,482 were Dusuns who are an agricultural community. Bajaus and Bruneis (fishing people), Muruts (pagan inland tribes), and Suluks (migratory coastal people) form the remainder of the native population. The Chinese, who handle most of the commercial trade and are responsible for a considerable amount of rubber planting and vegetable gardening, numbered 47,799 in 1931. Since that date they have increased to approximately 66,000. The total population in 1891 was only 67,062 so that it has increased fivefold since then.

Labuan had a population of 8,963 in 1941, consisting mainly of Malays and Chinese. It has increased by several hundred since then.

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Religion

The Dusuns are very largely pagan, though a small number have embraced Mohammedanism, and there are also many Christians among them. The Bajaus are Malay-speaking and Mohammedan. The Muruts are a pagan race and use a dialect of their own. There is a small group of Bruneis who live on the coastal plains near Brunei, having emigrated from that state. They are Malay-speaking and Mohammedan. There are an appreciable number of Christians among the Chinese. The Indians are almost all Sikhs, and are Hindus.

History

Early in the sixteenth century, the Sultan of Brunei was the overlord of the territories which now comprise Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries European intrusion of an unenlightened character reduced the power of Brunei. An era of lawlessness ensued, and by the middle of the nineteenth century piracy had become such a scourge that charts warned merchants against trading in those waters. British and American traders endeavoured to get a firm footing in North Borneo, but it was not until 1846 that Labuan was ceded by the Sultan of Brunei. In 1872 he also ceded a large area to Mr. Alfred Dent and his associates, in return for annual payments. The cession conveyed full rights over the territory, and was made in perpetuity. In November, 1881, the British Government granted a charter to the British North Borneo Company which had taken over the concessions from Mr. Dent and his associates, and the company assumed charge of the territories under the title of the British North Borneo Chartered Company.

This Company governed British North Borneo until January, 1942, when it fell to the Japanese, and was the last of the chartered companies to administer an area of the British Empire. The territory was liberated by the Australian 9th Division in September, 1945, and was under military administration until 15th July, 1946, when it became part of the new crown colony of North Borneo.

The Island of Labuan, formerly administered as a separate Colony from 1846 until 1907 and later as a settlement of the Straits Settlements, also became part of the new colony of North Borneo on the same date. The island was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846 as a place where H.M. ships might careen and refit, and was administered as a separate colony until it was incorporated in the Straits Settlements in 1907, becoming a separate settlement in 1912.

Constitution

The constitution is regulated by letters patent, dated 10th July, 1946, under which a governor and commander-in-chief of the colony is appointed. Under this instrument full sovereign rights are assumed over British North Borneo, following the North Borneo Cession Order-in-Council dated 10th July, 1946. Under the Labuan Order-in-Council dated 10th July, 1946, Labuan ceased to be a part of the Straits Settlements, and became part of the colony of North Borneo.

Under the letters patent and the royal instructions dated 10th July, there is an Advisory Council, presided over by the Governor, consisting of the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary and 19 appointed members, comprising the three Residents, the Commissioner of Immigration and Labour, the Conservator of Forests, six native, three European and four Chinese unofficials. There is also an Executive Committee presided over by the Governor, consisting of the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Resident West Coast, the Commissioner of Immigration and Labour, one native, one European and two Chinese unofficials.

Administration

For administrative purposes the colony is divided into three Residencies : East Coast, West Coast and Labuan and Interior.

There are five districts in the East Coast Residency, four in the West Coast, and five in the Labuan and Interior Residency. Within the districts headmen of the villages carry on minor administration under native chiefs. These chiefs preside over the native courts which deal with offences against native customs. They also collect poll tax. The courts held by district officers are concerned with normal civil actions, breaches of the laws of the colony, and crime.

In the majority of the townships there are sanitary boards under the chairmanship of the Resident or District Officer. Each section of the community is represented on the board, whose revenue and expenditure form part of the general revenue and expenditure of the colony.

The territory is policed by the North Borneo Armed Constabulary, a quasi-military force.

Social Services

Education

Primary education in the Colony is provided by four categories of schools ; (1) schools maintained by government, (2) mission schools aided by block grants, (3) Chinese schools maintained by local Chinese communities, and (4) private and estate schools.

The total school population has increased by some 5,600 children since the year 1946. The number of Government schools has increased from 32 pre-war to 69 in 1948. All are in the primary stage (six years) and are designed by suitable curricula to meet the needs of an agricultural community. It is proposed to open a Government trade school and a teachers training college in 1949.

In accordance with the provisions of a five-year plan prepared for this department, it is proposed to introduce a number of reforms and improvements which will bring the educational system of the colony more into accord with modern colonial practice.

Health

Hospitals with a total of 805 beds are situated at Jesselton, Kudat, Papar, Beaufort, Sandakan, Tawau, Lahad Datu, Keningan, Labuan and Kota Belud. Medical officers are at present stationed at Jesselton, Labuan, Keningan, Sandakan and Tawau.

Subordinate to each hospital are the dispensaries, of which there are 37. These are situated in the outlying districts and provide medical care and first-aid treatment to the smaller communities. They are staffed by senior dressers, who are under the supervision of the medical officer, and draw their supplies of drugs and other requirements through him.

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A mental hospital is situated at Sandakan. Inmates at present total 55.

The leper settlement is situated on Berhala Island near Sandakan, and accommodates all lepers from the colony. There are at present 50 lepers in the settlement.

A health visitor is responsible for maternity and child welfare work. The supervision of the training and work of the native midwives is her responsibility. A midwives hostel is maintained, and after a hospital training and practical work in the districts under the health visitor, the pupils are returned to their villages and become village midwives.

Labour

The Department of Immigration and Labour is responsible for the inspection of conditions of labour in the colony, for the administration of the laws relating to labour paupers, societies, female domestic service and protection of women and girls, and for the general supervision of Chinese immigration. A joint labour adviser for the three British Borneo territories of North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak has been appointed.

Communications

The west coast is served by the only railway in North Borneo. This a is metre gauge line running from Jesselton on the coast through Beaufort (57 miles) to Melalap in the interior, a distance of 96 miles. There is also a branch line from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). This branch has no physical connection with the main line, being situated on the opposite side of the Padas River and passengers and goods are conveyed across by pontoon ferry. The road mileage in North Borneo is small. On the east coast there are 88 miles of metalled road outside municipal limits and 38 miles of earth roads, and on the west coast 46 miles of metalled roads and 60 miles of earth roads. The longest unbroken stretch of road is Jesselton to Tenghilan, a distance of 36 miles, most of which is now metalled. Labuan is well supplied with coral roads, but most of them were badly damaged by heavy vehicles during the war, and they require extensive repair. There is a network of bridle paths on the west coast and in the interior, approximating 600 miles, and suitable for pony transport. River transport is only possible by launch on the Kinabatangan and Segama Rivers on the east coast. The Straits Steamship Company maintains a steamship service between Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo approximately three times monthly. Other shipping lines are beginning to take an interest in N. Borneo and are being encouraged to run to a regular schedule. There is a weekly link by air with Kuching and Singapore operated by the R.A.F. using Sunderland flying boats. The urban areas are served by a telephone system and have radio communication with each other. There is a W/T link with Singapore and neighbouring territories.

Public Finance

From the re-establishment of Civil Government in July, 1946, to the end of 1947, local revenue was in excess of recurrent expenditure. Grants-in-aid totalling $4,000,000 and Loans-in-aid amounting to $1,285,714 were provided by H.M. Government up to the end of 1947 for purposes of reconstruction.

Revenue and Expenditure

Year	*Ordinary Revenue* $	*Total Expenditure* $
15th July, 1946–31 st Dec., 1946 ..	1,833,259	2,550,697
Jan., 1947–Dec., 1947	7,021,000	9,169,000

The principal sources of revenue were :

	1946 (*July–Dec.*) $	1947 $
Customs	1,216,875	4,628,028
Lands	55,564	629,572
Posts	129,357	212,218
Telecommunications	58,892	133,000
Railways	149,432	394,008
Miscellaneous ..	223,139	1,024,174
	$1,833,259	$7,021,000

The main basis of taxation is at present indirect.

There is a general customs tariff for all articles entering the Colony. The highest import duty is on motor vehicles and accessories, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Machinery, manufactured goods, textiles and clothing carry duties from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent., but in most cases there is a preferential rate for articles originating wholly or partly within the British Empire. Agricultural products carry export duties from 5 per cent. to 15 per cent. The duty on rubber was changed in October, 1947, from a flat rate of 4 cents per lb. to a rate of ¼ cent. plus 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Currency and Banking

Before the occupation the North Borneo Chartered Company issued its own notes, and these were circulated along with the notes issued by the Currency Commissioners of Malaya. After the liberation most of the Borneo Company's notes were redeemed by the military administration, though a few are still in circulation. The currency unit is the Straits dollar.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has branches at Jesselton, Sandakan and Tawau. At Labuan, Messrs. Harrisons & Crosfield (Borneo), Ltd., act as their agents. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd., have branches at Jesselton and Sandakan.

Trade and Industry

The main industries of the colony are the cultivation of rubber (126,649 acres), tobacco (11,065 acres), hemp, coconuts and coconut products (53,029 acres), rice (90,195 acres), sago (14,023 acres). In the absence of later accurate statistical information these figures are taken from the 1938 returns and may be regarded as substantially correct. The manufacture of cutch, an extract of mangrove bark used in the tanning industry, is carried on on the east coast. Fishing gives employment to a large number of local natives and Chinese, also mainly on the east coast. The main domestic animals in North Borneo are water buffaloes, ponies, cattle, pigs, goats, and a few sheep.

About nine-tenths of the territory is still heavily timbered and this is worked on a considerable scale by several timber companies.

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Owing to the loss of almost all records during the war there are gaps in the trade statistics of the colony, but the following figures can be given for imports and exports :—

	Imports $	*Exports* $
1938 ..	6,201,871	9,525,773
1939 ..	6,499,772	13,453,491
1940 ..	9,978,000	20,270,000
1946 (July to December)	8,155,886	4,009,356
1947 ..	20,471,707	16,932,627

The 1941 figures had not been completed when the colony was occupied by the Japanese, and no overseas trade was proceeding normally until the civil government took over from the military administration in July, 1946.

The main imports for 1947 were rice, textiles and clothing, tobacco and provisions. The main exports were rubber ($11½ million), timber ($1½ million), hemp ($½ million), copra ($½ million), dried and salt fish ($½ million) and firewood ($¼ million).

Advisory Council

The Governor.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.
The Resident, West Coast.
The Resident, East Coast.
The Resident, Labuan and Interior.
G. L. Gray.
H. G. Keith.
J. C. Bryant.
G. S. Sundang.
Philip Lee Tau Sang.
Awang Besar bin Ong Kiat.
J. Mitchell.
Panglima Abdullah bin Panglima Udang.
Sabran bin Haji Abol Hassan.
Lau Bui Ching.
Chan Tian Joo.
Mohamed Yassin.
Tsen Sin Yen.
A. C. McPherson.
G. G. Thompson.
Asbollah bin O.K.K. Haji Arsat.

Executive Committee

The Governor.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.
The Resident, West Coast.
G. L. Gray.
G. S. Sundang.
Philip Lee Tau Sang.
J. Mitchell.
Lau Bui Ching.

Governors

Labuan

1847 Sir James Brooke, K.C.B.
1848 William Napier (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1850 J. Scott (*Lieut.-Governor*) (later Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.).
1856 Hon. G. W. Edwardes.
1861 T. F. Callaghan.
1866 Hugh Low (*acting*) (afterwards Sir. H. Low).
1867 Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.
1871 Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.
1875 Herbert Taylor Ussher, C.M.G.
1879 Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G.
1881 P. Leys (*acting*).

North Borneo (Chartered Company)

1881 W. H. Treacher, C.M.G.
1888 C. V. Creagh, C.M.G.
1895 L. P. Beaufort.
1900 Hugh Clifford, C.M.G.
1901 E. W. Birch, C.M.G.
1904 E. P. Gueritz.
1911 F. R. Ellis, C.M.G.
1912 J. Scott Mason.
1913 The Rt. Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I. (*temporary*).
1913 C. W. C. Parr.
1915 A. C. Pearson, C.M.G.
1922 Major-Gen. Sir William Rycroft, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
1925 A. C. Pearson, C.M.G.
1926 J. L. Humphreys, C.M.G., C.B.E.
1930 A. F. Richards, C.M.G.
1934 D. J. Jardine, C.M.G., O.B.E.
1937 C. R. Smith, C.M.G.

Colony of North Borneo

1947 Sir E. F. Twining, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

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British North Borneo, by Owen Rutter. Constable. 1922. 21*s.*
Kinabalu, Mountain of Borneo, by C. M. Enriquez. Witherby. 1927. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Land Below the Wind, by Agnes Keith. Michael Joseph. 1939. 12*s.* 6*d.*
Three Came Home, by Agnes Keith. Michael Joseph.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Notes

* On short term contract.
(C) Officer on A.C.I. contract.

Salary scales, indicated in brackets, are as shown below. In addition to the salaries stated, an expatriation allowance at the annual rates shown below, is paid.

Index No.	*Salary Scale*	*Expatriation Allowance*
(*a*)	£1,960	£308
(*b*)	£1,610	£280
(*c*)	£1,470	£245
(*d*)	£1,330	£245
(*e*)	£1,295	£245
(*f*)	£1,260	£245
(*g*)	£840 × 35–1,225	£210–245
(*h*)	£1,050 × 35–1,190	£210–245
(*i*)	£700 × 35–1,155	£210
(*j*)	£630 × 35–1,155	£210
(*k*)	£595 × 35–1,155	£210
(*l*)	£560 × 35–1,155	£210
(*m*)	£525 × 35–1,155	£140–210
(*n*)	£1,000	£150
(*o*)	£700 × 35–980	£210

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir Edward Francis Twining, K.C.M.G., M.B.E. £2,500 with £750 duty allowance and £500 entertainment allowance.

Administration

Secretariat

Chief Secretary (*a*) plus entertainment allowance, £280—J. Calder, C.M.G.
Financial Secretary (*b*)—C. D. Todd, O.B.E.
Deputy Chief Secretary (*b*)—R. B. Black, O.B.E.
Development Secretary (*c*)—E. W. Ellison.
Principal Assistant Secretary (*l*)—A. M. Grier.
Assistant Secretaries (*l*)—E. J. Cocks, J. F. G. Sykes.*

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District Administration

Residents (*c*)—G. Robertson, O.B.E., R. G. P. N. Coombe, M.C. (*acting*), D. K. Ingle (*acting*).
Administrative Officers (*l*)—H. O. E. Sykes, J. E. Longfield, O.B.E., J. F. G. Dingle, J. S. Chisholm, W. K. C. Wookey, J. H. Macartney, P. G. Edge, G. R. Hedley, J. M. Smallfield, L. W. Jones, R. J. Brooks, P. N. Claridge (C).
Cadets (*l*)—R. McLean, A. R. Wilkey, C. J. Briscoe, D. A. Findlay, E. J. Rigg, L. S. Dixon, R. Blow, D.S.O., W. S. Holley, I. C. Peck, J. P. Rutherford, R. H. W. de la Poer Beresford-Peirse, J. C. P. Burbrook, J. D. Boles, G. W. R. Berrey, P. J. K. Lindsey, H. George.

AGRICULTURE

Director (*c*)—J. W. Jolly.
Agricultural Officer (*k*)—J. K. Cox, J. Gordon, N. D. Flockhart.
†Veterinary Officer (*i*)—S. R. Rippon.
†Herbarium Assistant (*i*)—E. P. Foster.
(† Appointments under Colonial Development and Welfare Research Fund.)

AUDIT

Principal Auditor (*d*)—N. Sabine.
Senior Auditor (*l*)—I. V. G. Mackay.

CONSTABULARY

Commandant (*d*)—J. B. Atkinson.
Superintendent (*m*)—E. O. Plunkett.
Adjutant (*m*)—J. W. W. Walne.
Assistant Superintendents(*m*)—H. B. Rowland, M. G. Edge, D. D. Fairpool, C. H. Hawke (C), R. H. Hansen (C).
Quartermaster (*m*)—E. W. T. Cox.

CUSTODIAN OF PROPERTY

Custodian (*d*)—T. McHoul.

CUSTOMS

Commissioner (*d*)—L. R. Barnett-Smith.
Assistant Commissioners (*m*)—R. Knowles, A. F. Watson (C), J. A. Mearns (C).
Superintendent, Preventive Service (*m*)—J. E. Tocher.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

Drainage and Irrigation Engineer (*j*)—J. H. Campbell.

EDUCATION

Director (*d*)—R. E. Parry.
Senior Education Officer (*h*)—C. P. Ellis.

FISHERIES

Director (*n*)—J. A. Tubb.

FORESTRY

Conservator of Forests (*c*)—H. G. Keith.
Assistant Conservators (*k*)—G. S. Brown, F. V. Wesbter, M.C., J. Agama.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR

Commissioner of Immigration and Labour (*c*)—G. L. Gray.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—I. L. Brace.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Labour Adviser (*c*)—G. Perrin. (Labour Adviser for all Borneo territories.) Part salary paid by Brunei and Sarawak Governments.

LANDS

Commissioner of Lands (*d*)—J. S. Abernethy (*acting*).

LEGAL

Attorney-General (*b*)—T. D. Wallace.
Assistant Attorney-General (*i*)—C. E. Purchase.

MALARIA RESEARCH

Director (*i*)—J. N. McArthur.
Entomologist (*i*)—D. H. Colless.

MARINE

Marine Superintendent (*g*)—Lt. Cdr. W. Gibson, R.N.R.

MEDICAL

Director (*c*)—H. D. Weatherhead, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Medical Officers (*i*)—H. Wands, M.B.E., K. H. Blaauw, D. N. Gillies, J. Boyd, N. D. Paton, H. W. Wyile, F. Heim.*
Health Officer (*i*)—Col. P. L. O'Neill.

PRINTING

Government Printer (*o*)—G. M. Hardie.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director of Public Works (*c*)—P. O'Connell.
Deputy Director of Public Works (*e*)—D. B. O'Shea.
Senior Executive Engineers (*h*)—A. F. P. Ross, M.B.E., A. H. P. McLaughlan.
Executive Engineers (*j*)—F. J. Ingham, J. K. Birkett (*c*) (*acting*), M. Carthigasu (*acting*).
Electrical Engineer (*j*)—D. McLeod.
Mechanical Engineer (*j*)—N. Sithapathi (*acting*).
Superintendent Stores (*l*)—W. J. Tabrett.
Accountant (*l*)—H. G. Jeffery (*officiating*).

RAILWAYS

General Manager (*d*)—J. Beatty.
Chief Engineer (*n*)—A. R. Wikner.*
Locomotive Superintendent (*l*)—W. J. Sproson.
Assistant Locomotive Superintendent (*l*)—W. R. Cope.
Accountant (*l*)—C. D. Evans.

SURVEY

Surveyor-General (*d*)—T. J. H. Speedy.
Surveyor (*k*)—E. J. Smallfield.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Controller of Telecommunications (*d*). Vacant.
Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications (*l*)—W. E. Chester, R. Kirkwood, M.B.E.

TOWN PLANNING

Town Planner—T. A. L. Concannon. £1,500 + £280 expatriation allowance.

TREASURY

Accountant-General (*d*)—A. G. Tubb.
Accountants (*l*)—B. Arrowsmith (*c*), E. H. Draeger, H. G. Jeffery, H. V. I. Jones (*c*), H. P. G. Unsworth (*c*) (seconded to Supplies Department temporarily).

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NORTHERN RHODESIA

Situation and Area

Northern Rhodesia comprises the northern part of the territory formerly administered by the British South Africa Company, whose principal field of operations was defined in the Charter of Incorporation as "the region of South Africa lying immediately to the north of British Bechuanaland, and to the north and west of the South African Republic, and to the west of the Portuguese dominions." It lies wholly to the north of the Zambezi River and is bounded by Tanganyika Territory and the Belgian Congo on the north; Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa on the east; Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa on the south and Portuguese West Africa on the west.

The area of the territory is estimated at about 284,745 square miles.

Northern Rhodesia is divided into six provinces for fiscal and administrative purposes. The seat of government is at Lusaka, to which the principal departmental headquarters were moved from Livingstone in May, 1935. Other important settlements are at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Mazabuka, Ndola, near which the copper mines of Nchanga, Nkana (Kitwe), Roan Antelope (Luanshya) and Mufulira are situated, Abercorn, Kasama, Fort Rosebery and Mongu in Barotseland.

Climate

The climate, except in the low-lying parts, may be described as sub-tropical. Temperatures are moderate during the winter months, viz., from May to August. In low-lying parts the mean temperature varies from 70° F. to 90° F. with a maximum of 103° F. and a minimum of 56° F. In the high plateau the mean temperature varies from 55° F. to 75° F. with a maximum of 86° F. and a minimum of 40° F. In some parts the maximum temperature has reached the high figure of 120° F., whilst a minimum of 30° F. or less is not infrequent.

As a whole the country may be said to be suitable for white settlement, and Europeans have little to fear from the point of view of health if reasonable precautions are taken.

The average rainfall varies from over 50 inches in the northern and high-lying portions of the territory to 25 inches or less in the southern and south-eastern parts. On the average little or no rain falls during the period May to September. The month of October usually brings from about half an inch to two inches. The period, November to March, is the real wet season, during which anything from 70 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the total annual rainfall occurs. From April onwards the rains diminish again.

General Description

With the exception of the valleys of the Zambezi, he Luapula, the Kafue and the Luangwa rivers the greater part of Northern Rhodesia has a flat to rolling topography, with elevations varying from 3,000 feet to 5,000 feet above sea level, but in the north-eastern districts the plateau rises to occasional altitudes of over 5,000 feet. In many localities the evenness of the plateau is broken by hills, sometimes occurring as chains which develop into areas of broken country. The highest group of hills is the Muchinga Mountains, which form part of the great escarpment running down the western edge of the Luangwa River valley, and of these, individual peaks rise to about 8,000 feet.

On the whole the territory is well wooded, even the crests of the highest hills bearing trees and orchard-like bush. Hundreds of square miles of country lie under tall grass along the Kafue in an area known as the Kafue Flats, in the Barotse plains near the Zambezi and also a large area south of Lake Bangweulu. These open grassy spaces for the most part contain swamps in which the water level fluctuates with the rainy seasons. The southern and central districts comprise areas where sparse bush alternates with grass lands in which farming and ranching have developed.

A glance at a large scale map suggests that the territory is well watered, but many of the smaller rivers shown have a seasonal flow and dry up after the rains. The larger rivers, the Zambezi, Kafue, Luangwa, the Chambeshi and the Luapula, together with their larger tributaries, have an all-year-round flow. The three great lakes of Northern Rhodesia are Lake Bangweulu in the northern district and lakes Mweru and Tanganyika on the northern boundaries. Lake Bangweulu and the swamps at its southern end cover an area of about 3,800 square miles, and there are a number of other much smaller lakes such as Lake Young in the Mpika district, Lake Chila near Abercorn, Lake Chirengwa near Ndola and Lusiwasi Lake (or Lake Moir) off the Great North Road to the east of Serenje. Northern Rhodesia has the greatest waterfall in the world, the Victoria Falls, on its southern boundary and the highest waterfall in Africa, Kalambo Falls, 704 feet, on its northern border.

Population

A census was held in October, 1946, of all Europeans, Asiatics and Coloured persons, and also of Africans in employment; this showed the population to be as follows:—

Europeans:—		
Male	11,276	
Female	10,643	
Total		21,919
(This figure includes 3,181 Polish evacuees)		
Asiatics:—		
Male	835	
Female	284	
Total		1,119
Coloured:—		
Male	427	
Female	362	
Total		789
Africans (estimated, as at 31st December, 1946).		1,541,720
Total population ..		1,565,547

A more recent estimate of the European population gives a total of 30,000 (including Polish evacuees, the majority of whom have now left the Territory).

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Religion

Estimated figures are as follows (as at 1946) :—

1. European :—		
Christian :—		
Roman Catholics	5,257	
Protestants	15,028	
Others	1,487	
	21,772	
Non-Christian	135	
	21,907	
2. Asiatics :—		
Christians	18	
Hindus	768	
Mohammedans	333	
	1,119	
3. Coloured :—		
Christians	723	
Mohammedans	18	
Hindus	5	
Agnostics	19	
Pagans	24	
	789	
4. Africans :—		
Roman Catholics	120,584	
Protestants	145,367	
Pagans	1,275,769	
	1,541,720	

History

The first explorations north of the Zambezi were carried out by various Portuguese travellers at the end of the eighteenth century. The first British person to enter Northern Rhodesia was Dr. Livingstone who reached the Zambezi in 1855. The Arab slave trade had begun a few years before Livingstone's arrival and flourished from that time onwards till 1893, 20 years after the death of Livingstone at Chitambo. The Arab influence was at first most felt in the north but soon extended over the whole country. It was not until 1893, by which time a Government post (Abercorn) near the south of Lake Tanganyika, and several mission stations were established, that this trade received any check. Blow after blow was inflicted by the destruction of the Arab settlements on Lake Nyasa, and with the defeat of the Arab chief Mlozi by Sir Harry Johnston at Karonga in 1894, the days of the slave trade in British Central Africa were numbered. The last caravan of slaves in Northern Rhodesia (intercepted on its way to the east coast via Lake Nyasa) was released at Fort Jameson, which had just been established, in 1898.

On 29th October, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company conferring upon it large powers of administration in Rhodesia to carry out the objects for which it was formed, the principal being to extend northwards the railway and telegraph systems of the Cape Colony and Bechuanaland, to encourage emigration and colonisation, to promote trade and commerce and to develop and work mineral and other concessions.

Prior to 1911 the territory now called Northern Rhodesia consisted of two separate territories (*a*) Barotseland-North-Western Rhodesia and (*b*) North-Eastern Rhodesia. On 4th May of that year these two territories were amalgamated under the title of Northern Rhodesia.

Several engagements took place during the Great War with forces from German East Africa.

In March, 1921, Sir Drummond Chaplin, Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, became also Administrator of Northern Rhodesia.

In July, 1923, a settlement was arranged of the various outstanding questions relating to the British South Africa Company's position in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. As far as Northern Rhodesia was concerned, the effect of the settlement, which was conditional on its acceptance by the shareholders and the approval of Parliament, was that the Company surrendered its buildings and assets used for administrative purposes, and its land and monopoly rights other than mineral rights under its concessions in Northern Rhodesia but retained three freehold areas in the Tanganyika Province of North-Eastern Rhodesia ; on the other hand the Company would receive on 1st October, 1923, a cash payment from His Majesty's Government, and would retain a half interest for 40 years in the net proceeds of the disposal of land in North-Western Rhodesia, such disposal to be in the hands of the administration of the territory ; the Company would receive the Crown's recognition of its mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia and a considerable measure of protection for its railway interests ; and the Crown would waive its whole claim against the Company in respect of extraordinary military expenditure incurred in the course of the Great War. Subject to the foregoing, the Company would retain the whole of its commercial rights and assets ; no further question would be raised as to any liability of the Company in respect of land appropriated for the purpose of its own commercial undertakings or granted to other parties ; and the Company would be relieved of the duty of carrying on the administration of Northern Rhodesia. This provisional arrangement was unanimously approved by the shareholders, and on 25th July, 1923, was approved by the House of Commons.

Constitution

By Orders-in-Council dated 20th February, 1924, the office of Governor of Northern Rhodesia was created, an Executive Council constituted, and provision made for the constitution of a Legislative Council.

The Executive Council is at present composed of the Governor as President, the Chief Secretary to the Government, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Administrative Secretary, the Economic Secretary, the Director of Development and four Unofficial Members of whom three are Elected Members of the Legislative Council and one a Nominated Member of the Legislative Council representing African interests. The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker, nine Official Members and fourteen Unofficial Members, of whom ten are elected Europeans, two are Europeans nominated to represent African interests and two are Africans.

Administration

The natives are administered as far as possible through their own chiefs or headmen, who function as native authorities and courts. Administrative and judicial functions are combined in the District Officers. The Barotse Province is a native

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reserve, and is administered under conditions differing in some respects from those obtaining elsewhere. The Paramount Chief of the Barotse has a kuta or native council to assist him.

The law of the territory is that of England except in so far as it may be inapplicable or may have been or may hereafter be modified by legislation, but no Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed subsequent to 17th August, 1911, is deemed to apply to the territory unless it has been specifically applied.

Administrative officers in their capacities as magistrates of subordinate courts have a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Appeals, both civil and criminal, lie from subordinate courts of the 3rd class to provincial commissioners' courts and from subordinate courts (including provincial commissioners' courts) of the 1st and 2nd class to the High Court.

In the large towns, Resident Magistrates, who are professional lawyers, hold courts of the first class.

Social Services

Education

European

At the end of 1947 there were 13 Government schools in the territory. Of these, 11 offered primary education up to Standard 5 and secondary education up to Form II. The schools at Silver Rest and Fort Jameson provided instruction only within the primary range (K.G. to Standard 5). The total enrolment at Government schools was 2,713.

Certain controlled schools under private management catered for children below the permissive school age and others offered instruction within the Government school range. In addition, the Broken Hill Convent School offered secondary education up to Cambridge School Certificate standard (Form IV) and the Luanshya Convent School had a Form III, in which general instruction including commercial subjects was given. At other convent schools, instruction in commercial subjects and music was made available to pupils after Form II. The total enrolment at controlled schools under private management was 719.

Boarding accommodation was available at four Government schools and four private schools.

By arrangement with the Southern Rhodesia Education Department correspondence tuition was provided, as required, for children (mainly six to eight years old) living more than three miles from the nearest day school.

Coloured and Asiatic

Katapolo School, under Government management, offered education for Coloured children in the primary range. There were three private government-aided Indian schools.

African

The Department of African Education supervises the educational work of the mission societies which, assisted through a grant-in-aid system, are responsible for the management of the majority of schools in the territory. There is an advisory board on African Education with Mission, African and Government representatives.

In 1947 there were 1,226 schools receiving grant-in-aid, including 28 native authority schools. Tuition is free, fees are paid at boarding schools. Primary education is divided into three grades: Elementary (Sub-Std. A to Std. II); Lower Middle (Stds. III and IV); Upper Middle (Stds. V and VI). The teaching of English normally begins in Sub-Std. B. Teachers for the elementary and lower middle schools are trained at two Government and 19 mission centres of which five are specifically for girls. The total enrolment in all types of assisted and Government schools is 139,000, of whom 43,000 are girls. Compulsory education for the age group 12–16 years, has been introduced into three districts on the Copperbelt and at Broken Hill and Livingstone. As staff and buildings become available it will be introduced at other urban centres.

There are 33 Government schools. The Jeanes School, Chalimbana, trains school supervisors and teachers for the primary schools and also provides an annual course for Chiefs. The Munali Training Centre, Lusaka, includes a trade school and a secondary school with classes going up to the Cambridge School Certificate standard. Africans who desire higher education go either to Makerere College, Uganda, to the South African College, Fort Hare or to the United Kingdom. Government gives bursaries to those who qualify and are selected for higher education.

The estimated expenditure on African education for 1948 is £234,410 of which £145,169 is grants-in-aid for recurrent expenditure.

Information Services

The Information Department was established in 1946. The media used are the press, the cinema and broadcasting. The duties of the Department are :—

(*a*) To disseminate information concerning the Territory outside its own borders and particularly in the United Kingdom, to provide accurate information concerning policy and affairs of the Territory for use in foreign countries, so as to counter any misrepresentation of British Colonial policy and activities.

(*b*) To keep all sections of the public of Northern Rhodesia informed of the policy and activities of its Government.

(*c*) To keep the population of the Territory informed of His Majesty's Government's Colonial policy, and to assist in the presentation of the British way of life and major developments in the United Kingdom to the people of Northern Rhodesia.

(*d*) To assist in development campaigns and mass adult education of Africans, and in mass literacy.

(*e*) To foster the development and expansion of the tourist industry.

The Department maintains a close liaison with the Central African Council, and its Director is a member of the Standing Committee on Public Relations of the Central African Council.

The Department issues about 400 press communiqués and handouts a year on the activities of other departments and drawing the attention of the public to instructions, regulations or ordinances which affect them. Daily communiqués on the proceedings of the Legislative Council, the African Representative Council and the African Provincial Councils are also issued while they are in session. Full publicity is given to the two last named bodies in " Mutende ", a vernacular newspaper published by the Department, which has a circulation of over 14,000

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fortnightly. As soon as the necessary printing presses have been installed " Mutende " will be issued as a weekly newspaper.

The Press communiqués are supplemented by photographs of current events of importance and general interest, for use in local and overseas newspapers. There is a small photographic staff and new darkroom facilities are being constructed. The demand for photographs, both in Britain and in North America is so great that the photographic section is working continually at full pressure.

Mobile cinemas bring education and entertainment to African villagers. Four mobile cinemas in lorries cover the greater part of the Provinces and one river unit on the Zambezi and another on Lake Bangweulu reach areas that are inaccessible by road. Films are drawn from a film library, part of the Information Department, which has a stock of over 700 16-millimetre films. Fixed point cinemas and private exhibitors also make use of the film library. The organisation of the sittings of the Native Film Censorship Board, which occur two or three times a week, is also a responsibility of the Department.

The Information Department has its own small film production section, producing films mainly for Africans. It also has a share in the Central African Film Unit. One of the two mobile production units of this organisation is based on the Information Department at Lusaka.

Under an agreement between the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Department's broadcasting station at Lusaka transmits programmes to the African population of the three territories ; the European programmes will be transmitted by Southern Rhodesia from Salisbury. Programmes are on the air daily from 5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m. in English, Chibemba, Chinyanja, Silozi, Chitonga, Sishona and Sindebele, on the 31, 41 and 76 metre bands. Sunday morning programmes at present are directed to Europeans. The programmes include world and local news, talks, plays and music. The possibility of providing cheap listening facilities to Africans is being investigated. British-made battery sets at a price of about £6 5*s*. 0*d*. have already been received from a manufacturer in the United Kingdom, whose representative has visited Central, West and South Africa and the Congo to gain first-hand information on the listening requirements of Africans. The Department has 150 community receivers placed in welfare centres, schools, missions and District Headquarters through the Territory.

Staff and building shortages, and the non-delivery of equipment, have prevented the full development of the transmission side of broadcasting. A fully qualified engineer, with a small staff of technicians, operates the 2½ kw. transmitter, and it is hoped that in 1949 a 15 kw. transmitter will be installed. A number of recordings of African plays and music have been made and are being distributed commercially through a firm in South Africa. With the arrival of mobile recording equipment it is hoped to expand this side of broadcasting activities considerably and to provide new and outstanding material for programmes. Plans are in hand for improvements in studio, control and reception facilities, and research is being carried out on aerial and allied technical subjects, as well as possible site improvements.

The Department is responsible for the development of the tourist industry. It is at present concerned with the opening up of several new areas for tourists, and with the production of tourist publicity material.

Health

In Northern Rhodesia, generally speaking, conditions are not unduly hard on white residents and outside the low lying river valleys the climate is mainly very pleasant. There are extensive plateaus 3,000–4,500 feet above sea level and with reasonable precautions there is little to fear from the point of view of health. Susceptible individuals should take precautions against sunburn and protect their eyes from glare by the use of dark glasses.

Modern methods of prophylaxis combined with routine anti-malarial measures in the towns have considerably reduced the risks of contracting malaria.

Investigations have shown that endemic yellow fever is present in the Barotse Province and Balovale District of the Territory. Persons travelling to these areas should therefore be in possession of a valid certificate of inoculation against yellow fever. The certificate is not valid until 10 days after the date of inoculation and remains valid until four years from the date of inoculation.

Human Trypanosomiasis (Sleeping Sickness) is endemic in certain districts remote from the settled areas. Relapsing fever (transmitted by ticks) is common among natives but there is little danger of its being contracted by Europeans if reasonable precautions are taken.

The Government Medical and Health Services are under the control and direction of Director of Medical Services whose administrative headquarters is at Lusaka. The Territory is divided into six provinces in each of which public health work is under the supervision of the Provincial Medical Officer. In the mine townships the duties of Medical Officer of Health are performed by members of the medical staff of the mining companies. Elsewhere the Provincial Medical Officer or a Government Medical Officer is the Medical Officer of Health and is in charge of general public health and anti-malarial work.

The principal towns have protected purified piped water supplies for the whole or part of the township. Smaller towns have wells or bore-hole supplies.

The total actual Health Department expenditure for 1947 was £275,459 and the total estimated Health Department expenditure for 1948 is £339,962.

Hospitals.—The following hospitals are provided in the Territory :—

	beds
European Hospitals—	
8 Government, maximum capacity	310
4 Mining company	196
African Hospitals—	
13 Government	1,295
9 Mission hospitals	227
4 Mining company	727

There is a training school at Lusaka for African medical personnel both male and female. In addition the mining companies and missions train male and female African medical personnel in their hospitals.

Silicosis.—The Silicosis Medical Bureau has been established at Kitwe in the Copperbelt.

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Dental Services.—With the appointment of a Government Dental Surgeon it has been possible to provide dental inspection and treatment for the European school children in the Territory.

The major items in the programme for development of medical and health services are consolidation and improvement of existing services, including the modernisation of various hospitals in the territory; the development of the rural dispensaries system, the extension of the medical education of Africans and, in particular, the education of African girls as nurses and midwives; the establishment of a school for African sanitary inspectors, the institution of schemes for specific purposes such as the prevention and treatment of leprosy, tuberculosis and sleeping sickness; and general improvements of social and hygienic conditions in both rural and suburban areas.

Labour

The estimated number of persons in employment in heavy industries in the Territory in 1948 was 6,000 Europeans and 62,000 Africans. A further 1,500 Europeans and 80,000 Africans (estimated) were engaged in other forms of employment in the Territory.

In the principal industry in the country—copper mining—average monthly wages for Europeans were £55 surface, and £63 underground, and for Africans 51*s.* 6*d.* surface, and 61*s.* 6*d.* underground. Real earnings for both races were considerably more, in view of the bonuses, cheap housing, cost of living allowances enjoyed by Europeans and free housing and food provided for Africans.

Wage rates in other industries and occupations continued to rise during the year, but so did the cost of living. The index stood at 146 at the end of the year (1939 = 100.)

There were no prolonged strikes amongst workers during the year. There was a 48-hour sectional strike of European miners at one mine over a wage dispute and a 4-day stoppage of work at the Broken Hill lead and vanadium mine of African workers. There were also several short stoppages of work amongst Africans in other industries which officers of the Labour Department were able to settle by mediation. The commonest cause of these strikes was conditions of work rather than wage rates, though wage demands, which were sometimes successful, were often a contributory cause.

The most notable feature of the year was the growth of trade unionism amongst Africans. African mineworkers at two mines had formed unions by the end of the year and shop assistants and motor drivers on the Copperbelt had also formed their separate unions. The shop assistants negotiated an agreement on wages and conditions of service with representatives of commerce, which was the first of its kind in the history of the territory.

The staff of the Labour Department was increased to 12 officers in the field and one new station was opened.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance applies in cases of disablement due to injuries by accidents arising out of and in the course of employment, including certain scheduled occupational diseases and other diseases when the contracting of them may be classed as accidents. For the purposes of the ordinance a workman is, with certain exceptions, an employee whose earnings do not exceed £950 per annum. Silicosis is not included as an occupational disease, but is specially provided for by the Silicosis (Temporary Arrangements) Ordinance.

Both ordinances provide for compensation to all races of workmen, and a notable feature of each is the control exercised; in workmen's compensation this is by a commissioner, and in the case of silicosis by a Compensation Board. The ordinances have continued to operate with the minimum of disagreement and with no litigation.

Welfare

European welfare matters are catered for by branches of the Women's Institute of Northern Rhodesia and by patriotic and charitable bodies.

A Central Charities Committee exists and a Territorial Council for Child Welfare is in process of formation. In urban areas most local authorities and large employers of labour employ both European and African welfare officers, whose duties include the organisation of football and other sports, handicrafts of all kinds, libraries, cinematograph shows, etc.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways

The railway was extended from Victoria Falls northward to Broken Hill—374 miles—in 1906, and the extension to the border of Northern Rhodesia, a further 132 miles, where it connects with the railway system of the Congo Belge, was completed in 1909. The Zambezi is crossed by a single span bridge, 650 feet long, 30 feet wide and about 420 feet high. The gauge of the railway is 3 feet 6 inches, the standard gauge of South Africa.

Branch lines have now been constructed from Ndola to Luanshya (Roan Antelope Mine), a distance of 24 miles, and to Nchanga via Nkana, a distance of 84 miles. Another line runs from Mokambo, in the Belgian Congo, to Mufulira, nine miles distant.

Roads

Road communications have been improved and further improvements are being undertaken. The arterial road system has been provided with a large number of permanent bridges and culverts and a programme to complete this work is in hand. The main arterial roads are:—

(i) The Great North Road from the Otto Beit Bridge over the Zambezi River at Chirundu on the Southern Rhodesia border via Kafue, where the road joins the railway line, Lusaka, Broken Hill and Kapiri Mposhi, where the road leaves the railway line to Mpika, Isoka, and Tunduma where the road joins the Tanganyika and Nyasaland road systems. The length of the Great North Road is 750 miles. From Mpika there is a road to Abercorn and Mpulungu Harbour on Lake Tanganyika via Kasama, a distance of 270 miles and from Abercorn there is a connection to Tunduma, a distance of 114 miles. The section of the Great North Road between Chirundo and Broken Hill is to be provided with a bituminous surface and work was started between Lusaka and Kafue in 1948.

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(ii) The Livingstone Road from Livingstone follows the railway line northwards until it meets the Great North Road at Kafue River, a distance of 276 miles.

(iii) The Great East Road runs from Lusaka eastwards to Fort Jameson and the Nyasaland border, a distance of 400 miles. This road crosses the Luangwa River at 157 miles from Lusaka by an imposing bridge presented to the territory by the Beit Trust.

(iv) The Congo Border road which branches from the Great North Road 3 miles north of Kapiri Mposhi proceeds north to the Copper mining area and from there on to Solwezi and Mwinilunga, a distance of 498 miles. The Kafue River near Nkana is crossed by another large bridge presented by the Beit Trust. From Solwezi there is a road southwards to Kasempa and Mumbwa then running eastwards to join the Great North Road 45 miles north of Lusaka.

From Kasempa a road 229 miles in length runs westwards to Balovale.

A new road 122 miles in length from Mufulira across the pedicle of the Congo to Fort Rosebery and the Northern Province was opened in 1947. A main road 220 miles in length connects Fort Rosebery with Kasama.

In the copper mining area, Ndola-Luanshya and Nkana are connected by bituminous surfaced roads and it is expected that Nkana-Nchanga and Mufulira will be connected with similar surfaces within a short time; the Nkana-Mufulira road will be completed shortly. The road from Livingstone to the Victoria Falls has a bituminous surface also.

In addition to the above main roads there is a large mileage of secondary roads serving the settled areas and districts.

Rivers

The Zambezi, Kafue, Luapula, and Chambezi Rivers are navigable for small boats for a considerable portion of their courses, and where necessary for motor traffic these and other rivers may be crossed by pontoons.

Aviation

The corridor route through the territory follows the track joining the four main control airfields of Kasama, Ndola, Lusaka Livingstone, where immigration, custom and sanitary control facilities are established, and where aeradio communication facilities are installed and operated. Ten secondary airfields are connected with these main airfields by internal scheduled services operated by Central African Airways Corporation.

Routes are as follows:—

(*a*) *Internal*

(i) Lusaka – Ndola – Kasama – Abercorn, including Mpika on request.

(ii) Lusaka–Fort Jameson.

(iii) Lusaka – Mumbwa – Mankoya – Mongu–Kalabo–Balovale.

(iv) Lusaka – Livingstone – Mongu – Kalabo–Balovale.

(*b*) *External*

(i) Salisbury – Lusaka – Ndola – Mbeya–Tabora – Nairobi.

(*c*) Two aircraft charter companies are licensed in Northern Rhodesia: Messrs. Thatcher Hobson Airways, Ltd., and Messrs. Zambesi Airways, Ltd., who provide charter facilities for passengers and freight at fares varying between 1*s.* 3*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* per mile, to any of the 38 airfields or landing grounds established in the territory.

Detailed information concerning civil aviation in Northern Rhodesia will be incorporated in the 1948 edition of the Northern Rhodesia Air Pilot, obtainable from the Director of Civil Aviation or the Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia.

Posts, Telegraphs and Wireless

There is a daily mail service by rail between post offices on the line of rail. Offices off the line of rail receive and despatch mails at least once a week. First class mail matter for Fort Jameson and places in the Northern Province and certain offices in Barotseland is conveyed by air. Other cross posts are by motor vehicle or carriers. Mails to and from adjoining countries are despatched by all passenger trains, and Central African Airways convey surcharged airmail despatches at frequent intervals. Airmails for overseas countries are forwarded by South African Airways (Springbok Service) three times a week, connection with the main service being made at Nairobi by Central African Airways feeder services. Seaborne mails are forwarded via Capetown once a week.

There are 54 post offices, 14 of which are money order offices and 26 are telegraph offices. The main telegraph and telephone route lies alongside the railway line from the Victoria Falls to the Belgian Congo border with branches from Ndola to Luanshya and Ndola to Kitwe, Chingola and Mufulira.

Wireless stations at Abercorn, Balovale, Fort Jameson, Kasama, Kasempa, Livingstone, Mwinilunga, Mpika, Mongu, Ndola, and Ridgeway (Lusaka) maintain a public service.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Year	*Revenue* £	*Expenditure* £
1938	1,593,504	1,417,776
1939	1,674,369	1,382,363
1940	2,245,084	1,926,037 (*b*)
1941	2,979,613	2,161,365 (*c*)
1942	3,072,511	1,779,972
1943	3,274,177	2,157,033 (*d*)
1944	3,338,612	2,363,827 (*e*)
1945	3,433,507	2,543,370
1946	3,362,140	2,898,788
1947	4,534,132	4,534,132 (*f*)
1948	6,829,469	6,701,811 (*g*)

(*b*) Excludes £100,000 transferred to reserve.

(*c*) Excludes £250,000 transferred to reserve.

(*d*) Excludes £500,000 transferred to reserve.

(*e*) Excludes £1,000,000 transferred to reserve.

(*f*) Includes £94,402 appropriated from General Revenue Balance.

(*g*) Estimated figures.

Loan expenditure for development purposes amounted to £389,761 in 1947, and the estimated loan expenditure for development purposes in 1948 and 1949 is £979,605, and £2,696,266.

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Revenue

The main sources of revenue are :—

(i) Taxation.

(ii) Customs duties.

(i) An income tax was first imposed in Northern Rhodesia in 1921. The rates of tax now in force are :—

Individuals :—

The following deductions are allowed from the total income in arriving at the chargeable income :

(*a*) Personal deduction :—

For unmarried persons .. £250.

For married persons .. £500.

(*b*) Deduction for children :—

For each child .. .. £120.

(*c*) Deduction for dependants :—

The amount expended, limited to the amount by which the income of the dependant falls short of £250. Where there are two or more persons jointly maintaining the dependant the deduction is apportioned between them.

(*d*) Life, Accident and Sickness Insurance :—

The annual premium paid, not exceeding one-sixth of the total income less £250, with a maximum deduction of £120.

(*e*) Widowers, or others similarly situated who have custody of and who support their children, receive the allowances and are taxed at the rates applicable to married persons.

Rates of Tax

Married persons :—

For every £1 of the first £250 of chargeable income, 1*s.* in £.
For every £1 of the next £250, 1*s.* 6*d.* in £.
For every £1 of the next £250, 2*s.* in £.
For every £1 of the next £250, 3*s.* in £.
For every £1 of the next £250, 4*s.* in £.
For every £1 of the next £250, 5*s.* in £.
For every £1 of the next £500, 6*s.* in £.
For every £1 of the next £500, 7*s.* in £.
For every £1 in excess of £2,500, 7*s.* 6*d.* in £.

Unmarried persons :—

For every £1 of the first £500 of chargeable income, 2*s.* in £.
For every £1 of the next £250, 3*s.* in £.
For every £1 of the next £250, 4*s.* in £.
For every £1 of the next £250, 5*s.* in £.
For every £1 of the next £250, 6*s.* in £.
For every £1 of the next £250, 7*s.* in £.
For every £1 in excess of £1,750, 7s. 6d. in £.

Companies :—

The company rate of tax is 7*s.* 6*d.* in £.

(ii) Customs Revenue has been increasing steadily and is expected to exceed £1,000,000 in 1949.

The Customs Tariff of Northern Rhodesia, which has remained substantially unchanged since 1938, provides for two rates of duty, (i) general rates and (ii) Empire preferential and Congo Basin rates. This position arises from the fact that approximately one-third of Northern Rhodesia (the North-Eastern portion) lies within the conventional boundaries of the Congo Basin, and, being subject to the Congo Basin Treaties under which the granting of preferential treatment to goods from any particular country is prohibited, goods of both Empire and foreign origin are admitted to this area at the lower or preferential rates. The Congo Basin area falls outside the scope of the Customs agreements between Northern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia.

The Northern Rhodesia tariff provides for specific rates of duty on practically all foodstuffs and on beer, potable spirits, tobacco, cement, coal and coke, candles, lubricating oils, paraffin, tyres and tubes, matches and blasting compounds. Other articles are subject to *ad valorem* duties on an f.o.b. value basis or are admitted duty free.

The Customs agreements concluded with the Union of South Africa (1930) and Southern Rhodesia (1933) have, in the main, remained unchanged. They provide for inter-Government transfers of Customs duties in respect of goods imported into one territory and subsequently removed to the other. Goods of local production or manufacture, with the exception of certain articles which are subject to customs duty at specially rebated rates, are interchanged without restriction and inter-Government payments on an *ad valorem* basis are made.

Expenditure

The main heads of expenditure during 1947 were :—

	£	£
Public Works Extraordinary	405,927	
Public Works Recurrent ..	297,936	
		703,863
Health		275,459
Development		245,109
Education (European and African)		307,802

The main heads of expenditure during 1948 were :—

	£	£
Public Works Extraordinary	700,000*	
Public Works Recurrent ..	320,507*	
		1,020,507
Development and Welfare ..		652,806*
Health		339,962*
Education (European and African)		457,352*

* Estimated.

Public Debt

The public debt as at 31st December, 1947, was as follows :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
5 per cent. Loan issued 1932 ..	1,250,000	0	0
3½ per cent. Loan issued 1933..	1,097,000	0	0
	2,347,000	0	0

Sinking Funds

Balance at 31st December, 1947

5 per cent. Loan	224,126	8	0
3½ per cent. Loan ..	201,147	19	3
	425,274	7	3

Investments Sinking Funds

5 per cent. Loan	224,126	8	0
3½ per cent. Loan	201,147	19	3
	425,274	7	3

The Sinking Fund annual payments have been increased to redeem the loans in full in 1970 and 1965 respectively.

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3 *per cent. Northern Rhodesia Government War Bonds* £204,740

These Bonds were issued in units of £5 or multiples of £ at 3 per cent. redeemable 10 years from date of purchase at £101 per cent., but may be cashed at par plus accrued interest on giving six months' notice. Interest is payable half-yearly.

War Savings Certificates £184,722

These certificates were issued at the price of 15*s.* having a face value of £1 0*s.* 6*d.* after ten years. Certificates may be surrendered and payments obtained with accrued interest at any time prior to the expiration of the period of currency.

The sale of War Savings Certificates was discontinued on the 31st of March, 1947, and of War Bonds on the 11th of October, 1946.

Banking and Currency

There are branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Kitwe, Luanshya, Mufulira and Mazabuka, an agency at Chingola, and branches of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) at Lusaka, Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Ndola, Kitwe, Luanshya and Mufulira, and an agency at Chingola.

The currency of Northern Rhodesia is that of Southern Rhodesia. United Kingdom coin is also legal tender, but is being withdrawn. South African currency is not legal tender.

Trade and Industry

Agriculture

The total cattle population in 1947 was 770,012. There has been an annual increase of 3·6 per cent. over the past five years.

1,150 head of breeding stock were purchased from Southern Rhodesia as a drought relief measure to that territory and distributed to African and European cattle owners to stimulate future production.

No major outbreaks of disease or climatic disasters have occurred to cause heavy mortality during recent years.

Stock ranching is confined to areas free from trypanosomiasis whose control in marginal areas is increasing in efficiency.

A further year's export to the Livingstone abattoir of cattle from Barotseland, the former endemic pleuro-pneumonia area, confirmed the previous opinion that the territory is now free of this disease. The cattle cordon which has operated on the border between the Southern Province and Barotseland since 1916 has been disbanded.

Consumption of livestock and livestock products continues to outpace the increasing local production, and in these circumstances livestock producers have been able to dispose of all produce to advantage. Subsidy payments on approved breeding stock and on increased butterfat production have continued as a stimulus to production by European livestock farmers.

There has been some change in the attitude of the African stockowner towards disease prevention, and a more ready acceptance of the free inoculation offered against the more common endemic diseases, principally quarter evil and anthrax, and of dipping of cattle and instruction in animal husbandry methods.

The greater portion of the territory is undeveloped agriculturally. The indigenous population is self-supporting in its food supply, practically the whole of its requirements being produced in the village gardens. There is little general trade in food commodities except in the railway belt where the surplus native maize crop is marketed by the Maize Control Board. The staple native cereals are fingermillet (*Eleusine coracana*), Kaffir-corn (*Sorghum*), and maize. The former is produced over extensive tracts of the territory on a system of shifting cultivation whereby grain crops are grown in rotation with forest re-growths. Other native crops are bulrush millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*), ground-nuts, cassava, sweet-potatoes and a variety of pumpkins, gourds, and beans. Tobacco is widely cultivated by the natives but on a small scale for private consumption and a small localised trade only. Considerable numbers of cattle are owned by natives in the territory, but these are mainly confined to certain tribes, notably the Malozi, Baila, Batoka, and, to a less extent, the Angoni in north-eastern Rhodesia.

Many parts of the territory are impassable to animal transport owing to the presence of tsetse fly.

In the tracts adjoining the railway line considerable areas are given over to farming and ranching operations under European management.

Maize is the chief crop of the settler. In the season 1945/46 total maize production for sale was 451,000 bags, of which 440,000 were received from the railway line and 11,000 bags were sent in from distant areas. Wheat is grown under irrigation and is at present exported to Bulawayo for milling. Some 27,000 bags were grown in 1946.

The Southern part of the Territory which includes the main farming belt suffered in 1947 one of the worst droughts on record. In the season 1946–47, total maize production for sale fell to 264,000 bags of which 244,000 were received from the railway line and 20,000 bags were sent in from distant areas.

Wheat production fell to less than 5,000 bags.

Flue cured Virginia tobacco is produced chiefly in the Eastern Province.

Tobacco production in 1947 was 3,428,662 lb. of flue cured Virginia and approximately 1,000,000 lb. of Turkish leaf.

Turkish tobacco production is a recent development. It is grown mainly in the railway belt.

The headquarters of the Agricultural Department and the Veterinary Department are at Mazabuka.

Forestry

More than one half of the area of the Protectorate is covered by tree growth, mostly in the form of open woodland. Apart from a minute fraction of evergreen fringing forest along river banks, it is estimated that only 7 per cent. (21,000 square miles) of the woodland is capable of yielding saw timber, with yields that range between 50 and 500 cubic feet per acre.

The amount of privately owned forest is negligible in total area, but rights of mining and private use cover some of the best and most strategically placed forests on the Copper-belt. The Forests Ordinance, 1941, and subsidiary regulations provide for the control and protection of forest growth on Crown Lands, and grant considerable latitude in the free use of forest produce to local inhabitants. In Native Reserves more restricted powers of control are contained

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in certain sections of the Native Reserves Regulations. The Barotse Native Government and a few other smaller Native Authorities have adopted orders that provide additional local protection.

1,638 square miles have been declared as Forest Reserves and Protected Forest Areas.

The *Baikiaea plurijuga* (Rhodesian " Teak ") forests support at Livingstone the largest sawmilling industry in South Central Africa: the present rate of cutting in Northern Rhodesia (2¼ million cubic feet of logs per annum, most of which are converted to railway sleepers) is resulting in exhaustion of the forests. The mining companies cut in 1947 a further 957,000 cubic feet of local timber (mainly *Brachystegia* and *Isoberlinia* species), and another 200,000 cubic feet was cut in the territory for minor industries. Other recorded consumption in 1947 included 205,000 poles and 154,000 cords of firewood. Very considerable quantities of firewood, poles and timber are used by the rural African population for domestic purposes, but it is impossible to estimate this consumption: in general this demand is so dispersed that only in a few localities does it represent a marked drain on the forests. Much more destructive are the shifting cultivation systems of agriculture that are traditional over most of the territory, and for which it is often difficult to find sounder and more stable alternatives.

A scarcity of trees exists in some of the floodplain regions of Bangweulu, the upper Zambezi and the middle Kafue: tree-planting trials have been started in the Bangweulu swamp with a view to reducing the scarcity of wood that is a limiting factor in improving the living conditions of the inhabitants. As there are no coniferous forests in Northern Rhodesia and softwoods have to be imported for many industrial purposes, a programme of planting sub-tropical species of pines is being started on the Copperbelt, where initial trials with these trees have given promising results.

A Forestry Branch had existed as part of the Department of Agriculture since 1929, but was given separate departmental status at the beginning of 1947. It commenced its career with a regular staff of 4 professional and 5 technical European Officers and 108 Africans and a variable force of casual labour.

Land Settlement

An Agriculture Survey Commission reported in 1932 upon the alienated land within 25 miles of the railway suitable for European Settlement and this Commission advised as to the class of farming for which the land is suitable. A Land Tenure Committee has since recommended the abolition of freehold title and Crown Land is now normally granted on 30, 99 or 999 years' lease though in special circumstances leases for shorter terms are approved. A Select Committee of Legislative Council has reported upon Land Settlement questions and a Land Board has been set up, with headquarters in Lusaka, to administer various loan schemes.

Crown Land and privately owned land suitable for mixed farming, ranching, and tobacco planting is available within easy distance of the railway, and the price ranges between 3*s.* 6*d.* and 80*s.* an acre depending upon the quality of the soil, water supply, distance from the railway, nature of title, etc. A settler must be in possession of at least £3,000 capital in order to obtain a grant of a leasehold farm from Government. Special travelling facilities are given to bona fide farm settlers and their wives and families proceeding to Northern Rhodesia for the first time to take up land, and special local railway rates are in force for their benefit. Applications for land in Northern Rhodesia, should be addressed to the Commissioner for Lands, Livingstone.

Minerals

The Department of Mines administers the Mining Law, the Mining and Explosives Regulations, the Mining (Silicosis Prevention) Regulations, the Winding Engine Driver's (Certificate of Competency) Regulations, and the Factories Ordinance and Factories (Safety) Regulations. The Registration of Mining Titles is carried out by the Registrar of Titles in the Lands and Surveys Department.

The copper produced in the territory in 1947 totalled 192,772 tons, valued at £20,399,440 as against 182,829 tons valued at £12,347,371 in 1946. The production of the various copper mines in 1947 was:—Mufulira, 53,155 tons of blister copper; Nchanga, 23,016 tons of blister copper and 272 tons of copper concentrates which were sold as concentrates; Nkana, 6,350 tons of blister copper; 56,276 tons of electrolytic copper and 20 tons of copper other; Roan Antelope, 53,703 tons of blister copper. As a by-product Nkana also produced 20,356 cwts of cobalt alloy and 547 ozs. of gold, 73,277 ozs. of silver and 11,826 lbs. of selenium, which were recovered from refinery slimes. At Nkana the sinking of a new main shaft to serve the South Ore body was commenced.

Lead, zinc and vanadium are produced at Broken Hill by underground methods and opencast mining has ceased. During 1947 extensions of the surface plant were undertaken.

Some of the lead produced is fabricated at the mine into pipes and sheets for use in the metallurgical plant. Iron ore and manganese ore are mined and used as reagents in the production of lead and zinc. The value of the major products from Broken Hill during 1947 is lead, £1,296,755; zinc, £1,301,496; and vanadium, £66,334.

Other mineral activities are on a small scale.

The mineral production for the years 1946 and 1947 was:—

		1946.	1947.
Gold	ozs.	6,838	779
Silver	ozs.	634,392	73,277
Cobalt alloy ..	cwts.	24,069	20,356
Copper (blister)	tons	128,749	136,224
Copper (concentrates)	tons	253	252
Copper (electrolytic)	tons	53,540	56,276
Copper (other) ..	tons	287	20
Iron Ore	tons	159	1,504
Lead	tons	8,239	15,640
Manganese Ore ..	tons	1,398	—
Selenium	lbs.	108,889	11,826
Tin concentrates ..	tons	8·02	1·57
Vanadium pentoxide	tons	120·35	99·08
Zinc	tons	17,190	21,140
Limestone	tons	72,557	73,633
Mica (sheet) ..	lbs.	519	—
Mica (waste) ..	lbs.	680	—
Silica rock ..	tons	694	—

The minerals produced during 1946 were valued at £14,503,196, and those produced during 1947 were valued at £23,521,483.

Customs Duties

The tariff, excluding the Congo Basin tariff, provides for Empire preference for the following classes of goods which are mainly liable to *ad valorem* rates of duty; clothing, blankets and

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rugs, cotton piece goods, motor cars, and all articles usually imported for household and native use, the duty on Empire products being in almost every instance 10 per cent. and the duty on foreign varying from 15 to 30 per cent.; in the case of cotton and silk piece goods, shirts, singlets, and rubber shoes, from foreign countries, the tariff provides for additional or alternative specific rates if the duty should be greater at such rates. Agricultural, electrical, mining and other industrial machinery, pipes and piping, metals and metal manufactures imported for industrial purposes, if of Empire manufacture are free of duty and if foreign are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., except foreign electrical machinery which is 10 per cent.

Specific rates of duty apply to practically all imported foodstuffs, lubricating oils, paraffin and cement, and to spirits, wines, beer and tobacco; upon the latter items, apart from rum, bitters, beer and cigars, no preference is granted except under the terms of the customs agreements with the neighbouring territories in the south, but varying rates of preference are granted, under the tariff, to foodstuffs of British origin.

Imports and Exports

Year.	£ Imports.	£ Exports.
1935	3,013,678	4,802,563
1936	2,349,946	6,045,137
1937	4,086,842	12,030,646
1938	5,223,693	10,134,841
1939	4,535,097	10,220,182
1940	5,179,914	13,028,383
1941	5,639,203	10,936,858
1942	5,355,306	12,747,399
1943	5,965,463	13,965,208
1944	6,697,277	12,167,352
1945	6,909,284	11,663,453
1946	7,934,939	13,124,942
1947	*10,193,201	*21,239,011

ADMINISTRATORS

North Eastern Rhodesia

1900 R. E. Codrington.
1907 Sir L. A. Wallace, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1909 Sir L. P. Beaufort, Kt. (*acting*).

North Western Rhodesia

1900 Sir R. T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G.
1907 R. E. Codrington.
1907 Sir L. A. Wallace, K.B.E., C.M.G. (*acting*).

Northern Rhodesia

1911 Sir Lawrence Wallace, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1921 Sir Drummond Chaplin, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
1923 R. Goode, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*acting*).

GOVERNORS

1924 Sir Herbert J. Stanley, G.C.M.G.
1927 Sir James Crawford Maxwell, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.D.
1932 Colonel Sir Ronald Storrs, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1934 Major Sir H. W. Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1938 Sir J. A. Maybin, K.C.M.G.
1941 Sir E. J. Waddington, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
1948 Sir G. M. Rennie, K.C.M.G., M.C.

*Provisional and subject to amendment.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.
The Secretary for Native Affairs.
The Administrative Secretary.
The Economic Secretary.
F. Crawford, O.B.E. (Director of Development).
Lieut.-Col. Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, D.S.O., J.P., M.L.C.
R. Welensky, C.M.G., J.P., M.L.C.
J. F. Morris, M.L.C.
G. B. Beckett, M.L.C.
Clerk of the Council—N. S. Knight.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Speaker—T. S. Page, C.B.E., J.P.

Ex-Officio Members

The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
Thr Financial Secretary.
The Secretary for Native Affairs.
The Administrative Secretary.
The Economic Secretary.

Nominated Official Members

F. Crawford, O.B.E.
P. B. Robinson.
E. F. Martin.

Nominated Unofficial Members

Lieut.-Col. Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, D.S.O., J.P. (*Native Interests*).
The Rev. E. G. Nightingale (*Native Interests*).

Elected Unofficial Members

R. Welensky, C.M.G., J.P. (*Broken Hill*).
J. F. Morris (*Mufulira-Chingola*).
G. B. Beckett (*South-Western*).
E. W. Sergeant (*Lusaka*).
A. A. Davies (*Luanshya*).
G. W. R. L'Ange, M.B.E. (*Nkana*).
H. J. Millar, J.P. (*Livingstone*).
F. B. Robertson, J.P. (*North-Eastern*).
G. F. M. van Eeden (*Midland*).
Lieut.-Col. E. M. Wilson, M.B.E., J.P. (*Ndola*).

African Members

The Rev. H. Kasokolo.
N. Nalumango.
Clerk of the Council—N. S. Knight.

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Belgium—Mr. H. C. Paice (*Hon. Vice-Consul, Ndola*); Mr. Harry Rich, O.B.E., J.P. (*Hon. Vice-Consul, Lusaka*).
Norway—Mr. T. E. Jager (*Hon. Vice-Consul, Livingstone*).

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CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir Gilbert McCall Rennie, K.C.M.G., M.C. £3,500, plus £1,500 duty allowance.
Private Secretary—I. D. S. Mackichan (*acting*). £700.
Aide-de-Camp—Vacant. £600.

Administration

Secretariat

Chief Secretary—R. C. S. Stanley, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,200.
Financial Secretary—G. E. Thornton, C.M.G., M.B.E. £1,950.
Secretary for Native Affairs—R. P. Bush, O.B.E. (*acting*). £1,950.
Administrative Secretary—A. T. Williams, M.B.E. £1,950.
Director of Development—F. Crawford, O.B.E. £1,950.
Economic Secretary—R. A. Nicholson. £1,950.
Chief Establishment Officer—W. G. N. Lightfoot, O.B.E. £1,700.
Provincial Commissioner Seconded—W. F. Stubbs, O.B.E. £1,700.
Assistant Chief Secretaries—A. G. K. Johnston; Comdr. C. A. R. Charnaud, R.N. (Retd.); J. G. Phillips; J. O. Talbot-Phibbs; H. L. Jones; H. A. N. Barlow, O.B.E.; N. S. Price, O.B.E. (*acting*); S. R. Denny (*acting*); J. A. Evetts (*acting*). £1,450.
Establishment Officer—G. C. M. Heathcote (*acting*). £550–1,320.
Assistant Secretaries (Section Officers)—A. G. H. Gardner-Brown; N. S. Knight; S. A. Fox; H. P. Haile; C. P. A. Sharland; P. F. Barrett. £550–1,320; F. A. R. James, M.B.E.; P. T. Logan (*acting*); D. J. Forde (*acting*). £670–1,000.
Assistant Establishment Officers—A. Wilson; P. R. W. Fuller; R. C. Hewitt; F. H. W. Bourton (*acting*). £670–1,000.
Office Superintendent—J. E. Coombes. £670–1,000.

Development

Commissioner for Native Development—J. S. Moffat, O.B.E. £1,550.
Accountant, Development Authority—H. Campbell Ballingall. £1,005–1,140.

Provincial Administration.

Senior Provincial Commissioner—Vacant. £1,850.
Provincial Commissioners—G. Howe; E. D. Clough; A. F. B. Glennie; L. F. Leversedge; G. E. F. Smith. £1,700.
District Officers and Cadets—G. R. R. Stevens; F. B. Macrae; Comdr. T. S. L. Fox-Pitt, O.B.E., R.N. (Retd.); G. R. Oliver; S. D. Facey; H. Vaux; H. B. Waugh; S. R. Denny; J. P. Murray; B. E. Crawfurd; W. G. Reeves; O. S. Wallace; F. R. G. Phillips; M. G. Billing; W. V. Brelsford; G. C. R. Clay; M. Mitchell-Heggs; N. S. Price, O.B.E.; D. B. Hall; C. G. Stevens; C. J. W. Fleming; J. F. Passmore; G. S. Jones, M.B.E.; R. L. Moffat; J. B. W. Anderson; F. M. Thomas; P. D. Thomas; R. Craufurd-Benson; G. E. Curtis; N. C. A. Ridley; J. A. Evetts; G. C. M. Heathcote; R. S. Foster; A. C. Jamieson; A. G. H. Gardner-Brown; N. S. Knight; J. J. Keigwin; D. C. Goodfellow, M.B.E.; E. L. Button; C. P. A. Sharland; J. T. Crawford; J. E. Long; H. McL. McDowell; S. P. Bourne; F. M. N. Heath; C. M. N. White, M.B.E.; G. K. N. Trevaskis; E. C. Thomson; P. G. D. Clark; G. F. Tredwell; F. H. N. Parry; J. O. Lemon; J. M. Walker; S. A. Fox; H. A. d'Avray; A. St. J. Sugg; R. Philpott; L. Bean, M.B.E.; R. E. Luyt, D.C.M.; F. C. Finch; N. R. K. Davis; R. D. McM. Williams; E. C. Greenall; J. A. Dinwiddie; R. R. Stokes; J. E. Blunden; L. E. Bradbury; D. G. Brown; J. Rose, D.F.C.; P. G. E. Farwell; T. C. Gardner; C. E. W. Coleman, M.C.; M. S. Wagner, M.B.E.; A. B. Shone; E. W. Dunlop, D.F.C.; H. P. Haile; D. G. Clough; H. H. Thomson; C. G. C. Rawlins, D.F.C.; R. C. Dening; R. S. Thompson; D. L. Hurford; I. M. Eldridge; R. I. Cunningham; K. J. Knaggs; S. A. Symon; J. E. Madocks; J. M. G. Bell; P. G. Bennett; K. M. Chittenden; H. D. M. Rance; P. F. Barrett; R. S. Burles; H. N. Lines; P. C. Middleton; H. H. Stewart; W. R. Jones; C. N. Lawrence; H. F. Reed; R. S. P. Pinguet; P. M. Mosse; J. H. C. Edmonds; D. F. H. H. Frost; A. C. North; J. C. L. Durant; F. M. B. Russell; F. C. Hainsworth; P. M. Corfe; I. D. S. Mackichan; A. S. Jones; P. M. Treasure; Lt.-Col. I. M. McHarg, D.S.O., M.C.; H. T. Bayldon, M.C.; R. D. W. Pawle; M. A. Andrew; J. E. C. Orr-Ewing, M.C.; J. H. R. Davies. £550–1,320.
Administrative Officer—W. S. Horley. £550–1,320.
District Assistants—O. H. Heywood-Jones; J. R. Forshaw; F. J. Jenkins; Major F. G. Weston; H. W. Isaac; A. P. Maynard; N. O. M. Burne; N. D. Hunt, M.M.; J. Bentley; A. G. E. Tapson. £670–1,000.

Accountant-General

Accountant-General—J. Bathurst Brown. £1,550.
Deputy Accountant-General—E. J. Thompson. £1,275.
Senior Accountant—R. F. L. Hatchwell. £1,005–1,140.
Accountants—F. W. Bridle; R. G. Macintyre; T. B. Shaw; K. S. M. Joubert. £870–1,000.
Assistant Accountant—W. J. Waddell. £670–1,000.

Administrator-General

Administrator-General and Official Receiver—N. J. G. Ramsay. £760–1,320.

Agriculture

Director of Agriculture—E. F. Martin. £1,700.
Deputy Director—J. C. Eyre. £1,450.
Ecologist—C. G. Trapnell. £900–1,320.
Senior Agricultural Officers—U. J. Moffat, O.B.E.; R. H. Fraser; J. N. Clothier. £585–1,320.
Agricultural Officers—J. R. E. Hindson; C. E. Johnson; D. U. Peters; B. C. Wills; J. C. Yelf; R. B. Reid; R. B. Symington. £585–1,320.

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AUDIT

Director of Audit—L. H. Pope. £1,550.
Senior Auditor—E. A. Heathcote. £1,095–1,230.
Auditors and Assistant Auditors—K. A. L. Lane, M.B.E. ; I. K. Melvin ; J. D. Bowdler. £550–1,050.

AVIATION

Director of Civil Aviation—Lt.-Col. M. J. Muspratt-Williams. £1,550.
Airport Managers—G/Capt. R. G. Harmon, D.F.C. ; E. G. F. Salmon ; A. E. Savage-Reid ; G. D. Fourie ; J. A. Ford, D.F.C. £870–1,000.
Chief Aeronautical Telecommunications Officer—G. Smith. £870–1,000.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

Director of Civil Supplies—J. Paterson. £1,550.
Assistant to Director of Civil Supplies—Vacant. £1,275.
Building Controller—W. C. Fitzhenry. £1,350.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Registrar—J. L. Boyd-Wilson. £1,450.
Supervisors—J. B. W. Wilkinson, M.B.E. ; R. R. Walker ; J. L. Stamford-Barrows ; G. R. Henry ; J. F. B. de Blampied. £670–1,000.

CUSTOMS

Comptroller of Customs—E. E. Lord. £1,550.
Deputy Comptroller—W. G. O. Owen-Smith. £1,275.
Collectors—G. Owen-Smith ; A. T. K. Otty ; P. S. Henderson ; D. L. Bermant ; G. S. Priest. £870–1,000.

EDUCATION

European

Director—J. R. Chadwick (*acting*). £1,700.
Deputy Director—Vacant. £1,450.
Inspector—T. F. Parker (*acting*). £1,185–1,320.
Medical Inspector—Dr. (Miss) H. W. Wilson. £865–1,320.
School Dentist—Vacant. £865–1,320.
Secretary—Vacant. £870–1,000.
Supervisor of Technical Education—D. O. Lindeque. £1,185–1,320.
Principals—T. C. Deacon ; F. C. H. Knapp ; G. T. Jones. £1,185–1,320. A. J. Gunn ; E. C. Hobrough ; C. H. E. Bardell ; A. H. Green. £1,005–1,140. (Miss) E. F. Goring. £765–930.
Masters—R. E. Gregory ; T. G. Harvey ; J. G. Geddie ; V. H. Shipman ; C. J. A. Unger ; A. E. Joubert ; J. Crawford ; J. B. Trew ; S. Levinsohn ; G. J. Lloyd ; P. A. van Wyk ; J. H. Hall ; A. G. Keylock ; W. Harrison ; R. Payne ; E. Dunn ; T. N. Brockwell. £550–1.000.

African

Director of African Education—J. A. Cottrell, O.B.E. (*acting*). £1,700.
Deputy-Director—J. M. Winterbottom (*acting*). £1,450.
Education Officers—G. H. Rusbridger ; P. S. Tregear ; R. J. Seal ; J. O. Forester ; W. C. Little ; D. B. Roberts ; Major W. A. R. Gorman, M.C. ; E. G. Goddard ; H. J. Roberts ; D. B. Barker ; A. E. King ; C. H. Green ; D. R. Martin ; H. Holmes ; J. P. Hetherington ; A. Hay ; R. L. G. Cook. £550–1,320.
Principal, Jeanes School—Rev. D. M. Robertson, M.B.E. £550–1,320.

ELECTRICITY AND WATER UNDERTAKING

(*Lusaka*)

Engineer-in-Charge—W. S. Hutchins. £1,005–1,140.

FORESTRY

Conservator of Forests—C. E. Duff, O.B.E. £1,550.
Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests—C. S. Cree. £1,140.
Assistant Conservators of Forests—H. J. A. Rea ; D. Robertson ; H. S. H. Watson ; D. G. Cumming. £550–1,140. W. de C. Walsh ; E. L. P. Foster ; E. Q. O'Brien Smith (Development Staff). £1,140.

GAME AND TSETSE CONTROL

Director—T. G. C. Vaughan-Jones. £1,550.
Assistant Director—Vacant. £1,275.
Biologist—Major I. R. Grimwood. £1,000.
Entomologist—W. S. Steele. £550–1,320.
Fisheries Officer—N. D. Paine. £550–1,320.
Assistant Game Warden—D. G. Lancaster. £870–1,000.

HEALTH

Director of Medical Services—P. B. Robinson. £1,950.
Deputy-Director—A. T. Howell. £1,550.
Assistant Director—R. B. S. Smith. £1,500.
Senior Medical Officers—N. D. Sanderson ; C. S. Davies ; R. Nicklin. £1,335–1,435.
Surgical Specialists—J. F. Macdonald ; P. F. S. Court. £1,385–1,485.
Pathologist—S. C. Buck. £865–1,320.
Medical Officers—F. W. Gilbert ; T. Evans ; A. J. Board ; K. C. P. Thomson, M.C. ; J. Tillman ; W. C. B. Harrison ; H. D. Sutherland ; J. H. C. Clarke ; E. A. Beet ; E. A. Keith ; I. L. Briggs ; J. S. Meredith ; J. M. B. Garrod ; O. L. C. Cookson ; J. W. Nelson ; C. M. Phillips ; J. R. McGregor ; A. J. Evans ; W. Sheffield ; E. Taube ; P. R. Stephens ; L. H. Holroyd ; A. W. Iljon ; Mrs. E. Evans ; D. C. Davidson ; G. Q. Patton ; D. M. Mackay ; Mrs. E. J. Manson ; E. J. Doel. £865–1,320.
Medical Officer of Health—Vacant. £865–1,320.
Medical Superintendent, Medical Training School —R. H. Purnell. £865–1,320.
Dental Surgeon—Vacant. £865–1,320.
Medical Entomologist—G. G. Robinson. £620–1,320.
Chief Pharmacist—E. McPhee. £1,005–1,140.
Senior Health Inspector—G. F. Newbury. £870–1,000.
Secretary—H. H. Jones (*acting*). £870–1,000.
Accountant—W. E. Cousins. £670–1,000.
Assistant-Accountant—E. L. Herbert. £670–1,000.
Pharmacists and Hospital Secretaries—R. D. Cathro ; N. L. Cunningham ; A. W. Haylett ; C. Mitchell ; W. E. Foote. £610–1,000.

Silicosis Medical Bureau

Chairman—J. F. C. Haslam, C.M.G., M.C. £1,950.
Medical Specialist—Vacant. £1,385–1,485.
Medical Officers—R. Paul ; R. Dunn. £865–1,320.

INCOME TAX

Commissioner—W. J. Donnelly. £1,550.
Assistant Commissioner—K. C. Johnson. £1,275.
Senior Assessors and Assessors—Vacant. £550–1,320.
Office Superintendent—Vacant. £670–1,000.

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INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Director of Information—H. Franklin. £1,550.
Assistant Director—M. J. Morris. £865–1,140.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—Sir H. C. F. Cox. £2,350.
Puisne Judge—J. Woodman, O.B.E. £1,750.
Registrar of the High Court—G. M. Lawton. £760–1,320.
Resident Magistrates—H. S. Palmer; W. E. Evans; D. D. O'Donovan; C. G. D. Harbord; E. G. Bates, M.B.E.; W. E. Windham; T. D. B. Kimpton; J. B. Pine. £865–1,320.

LEGAL

Attorney-General—H. G. Morgan, K.C. £1,950.
Solicitor-General—E. I. G. Unsworth. £1,550.
Crown Counsel—D. W. Conroy; M. W. Dennison, M.C. £865–1,320.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND AFRICAN HOUSING

Commissioner—L. W. G. Eccles, C.M.G., M.C. £1,700.
Chief Engineer—A. M. Dibble, M.B.E. £1,450.
Local Government Officer—J. R. Brown. £1,185–1,320.
Local Government Inspector—J. W. Watts. £550–1,050.
Assistant Engineer—E. T. L. Lewis. £655–1,320.

MINES AND LABOUR

Commissioner for Mines and Labour—C. E. Cousins. £1,700.
Industrial Adviser—H. E. Galer. £1,450.
Workmen's Compensation Commissioner—H. K. Smallwood. £840–1,320.
Chief Inspector of Mines—J. A. Fawdry. £1,450.
Senior Inspector of Mines—S. Bray. £655–1,320.
Inspectors of Mines—L. M. Serfontein; D. Young. £655–1,320.
Senior Inspector of Machinery—C. R. E. Draper. £865–1,140.
Inspector of Machinery—C. Allen. £715–1,000.
Senior Labour Officer—P. J. Law. £1,450.
Labour Officers—J. M. Walker; R. E. Luyt, D.C.M.; R. Philpott; W. M. Comrie. £550–1,320. Major W. Tysoe, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. £1,140. J. H. Nisbet; E. F. Schultz; A. Torrance; J. E. M. Carter; H. W. Isaac; D. L. Hurford; N. D. Hunt, M.M. (*acting*). £670–1,000.

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—Colonel J. E. Workman. £1,700.
Deputy Commissioner—R. J. W. Verrall, M.V.O. £1,450.
Superintendents—N. Brodie; H. M. L. Wilkinson; G. C. Smith; E. D. Simmons; T. M. Davidson. £1,005–1,140.
Senior Assistant Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police—A. J. Hawkins; C. N. Halse; A. Wallace; T. H. Bush; D. W. Humphrey; O. Mitchell; J. M. Helliwell; J. C. Day; N. T. Nissen; L. A. Heatlie; G. B. Hesom; C. M. Breen; W. H. Tozer; R. J. Randell; H. L. O. Rundle. £870–1,000.
Officer i/c Stores and Accounts—A. J. Francis. £870–1,000.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Postmaster-General—C. O. Taylor. £1,550.
Deputy Postmaster-General—C. J. Chambers. £1,275.
Surveyor—Vacant. £1,005–1,140.
Senior Postmasters—H. Mansfield; J. H. M. Black; A. V. Evans; C. Jenkinson; E. H. Dubber; G. L. Scott; N. L. Barrett; A Carnell. £870–1,000.
Senior Accountant—H. E. Roberts. £1,005–1,140.
Accountant—B. R. Bagley. £670–1,000.
Assistant Accountant—L. E. R. Foster. £670–1,000.
Engineer-in-Chief—R. Sturman. £1,250.
Senior Telegraph Inspectors—O. H. Cooke; W. A. Robinson; E. L. Wells. £870–1,000.

PRICE CONTROL

Price Controller—M. A. McLaren. £1,350.
Deputy Price Controller—I. J. Villington-Scott. £840–1,110.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Government Printer—R. H. Payne. £1,350.
Assistant Government Printer—W. F. J. Hobbs. £870–1,000.
Officer-in-Charge, Monotype—J. G. Ingram. £670–900.

PRISONS

Commissioner—R. L. Worsley. £1,350.
Deputy Commissioner—D. Phillips. £1,005–1,140.
Superintendents—A. E. Weeks; B. Sharp; U. C. D. Farquharson. £740–1,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director—A. L. Simpkins. £1,700.
Deputy Director—R. A. Tennant. £1,450.
Senior Executive Engineer—A. F. Daldy. £1,400.
Executive Engineers—W. Wallace; R. Mason. £1,140–1,320.
Assistant Engineers—A. G. Wakelin; W. R. Scott; G. C. W. Baldwin; D. J. Peacock; I. E. Allanson; T. D. Eaton; A. G. Kennedy; J. H. Barnet; D. E. Dobson. £655–1,320.
Mechanical Engineer—S. F. Gauron, M.B.E. £655–1,320.
Senior Architect—P. D. Lawson. £1,400.
Assistant Architects—A. D. Agg; A. Akeroyd; G. R. Price. £865–1,320.
Quantity Surveyors—T. J. Pratt; F. W. Wimshurst. £865–1,140.
Assistant Quantity Surveyor—L. G. Holland. £715–1,000.
Senior Accountant—H. M. Kirk. £1,005–1,140.
Accountants—A. W. Brown; B. A. H. Adams; H. E. Harvey. £670–1,000.
Assistant Accountants—P. D. Hatchwell; E. D. Teagle; P. R. Hall. £670–1,000.
Office Superintendent—L. B. Baker. £670–1,000.

STORES AND TRANSPORT

Controller of Stores—T. L. Bennett (*acting*). £1,450.
Accountant—Vacant. £870–1,000.

SURVEYS AND LAND

Director of Surveys and Land—S. F. Turner. £1,550.
Deputy Director—R. M. Garrard. £1,350.
Surveyors—P. W. M. Allin; D. S. Cleak; G. H. H. Quiggin; F. J. Woods; W. M. Younger; M. Perks. £550–1,320.
Registrar of Lands and Deeds—L. P. Mosdell. £760–1,320.
Computer—Vacant. £670–1,000.
Secretary, Lands Department—F. Johnston. £870–1,000.
Chief Draughtsman—A. L. Brown. £870–1,000.
Assistant Accountant—J. F. Davidson. £670–1,000.

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VETERINARY

Director of Veterinary Services—J. H. N. Hobday, O.B.E. £1,700.
Deputy Director—G. F. Elliott (*acting*). £1,450.
Senior Veterinary Officer—J. McArthur. £865–1,320.
Veterinary Officers—J. F. C. Swann; E. W. Ascott; D. Sheriff; G. D. Shaw; S. L. Trevor; J. C. Rix; Mrs. E. Hobday. £865–1,320.
Senior Veterinary Research Officer—J. W. Macaulay. £865–1,320.
Veterinary Research Officer—P. J. Sheehy. £865–1,320.
Dairy and Poultry Officer—S. A. Child. £865–1,320.

WATER DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION

Director—T. W. Longridge. £1,550.
Senior Geologist—J. H. M. McNaughton. £1,140–1,320.
Geologist—J. Hays. £690–1,320.
Assistant Water Engineers—D. W. T. Wilson; P. N. White. £655–1,320.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

SITUATION AND AREA

The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Loangwa River, and the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi and the Shire Rivers on the west, and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the River Ruo (an affluent of the Shire) on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje.

In the absence of adequate survey it is not possible to state accurately the total area, but according to latest estimates the land area is believed to be some 36,829 square miles.

CLIMATE

There are two distinct climates in the Protectorate, one of the plains and the other of the hills. In the part of the Great Rift Valley which traverses the country from end to end and is occupied for the greater part by Lake Nyasa and the Shire Valley, the climate is hot and unhealthy with temperatures sometimes reaching 120° in the shade just before the rains. Rainfall in this zone does not as a rule exceed 35 inches.

The upland areas are healthier with temperatures varying between a maximum of 97° and a minimum of 40°; at some of the higher elevations temperatures occasionally fall below 40° and frost is sometimes recorded at night. Rainfall in this zone varies from 40 to 100 inches.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

It is bounded on the north-east by Tanganyika, on the north-west by Northern Rhodesia, on the south-east and south-west by Portuguese East Africa. The south-eastern boundary with Portuguese East Africa at Lake Nyasa is the eastern or Portuguese coast of the lake and thus the greater part of the Lake Nyasa is contained within the boundaries of the Protectorate.

POPULATION

The protectorate is divided into three provinces, Northern, Central and Southern, each under the control of a provincial commissioner. These provinces are sub-divided into 14 administrative areas, each in charge of a district commissioner, who is also a district magistrate.

The chief town is Blanytre, in the Shire Highlands. There were 699 Europeans and 1,168 Asiatics in the Blantyre district in 1945. The Headquarters of the Government are at Zomba. The figures of population given by the 1945 census were: Europeans, 1,948; Asiatics, 2,804; Africans, 2,044,707. The estimated population at the end of 1947 was: Europeans, 2,500; Asiatics, 3,550; Africans, 2,300,000.

RELIGION

No official statistics are available regarding the religious affiliations of the African population. The majority are probably still pagans, but a large number of Christians. There is a comparatively small group of Mohammedans to be found almost entirely among members of the Yao tribe. More than half of the Asiatics are Mohammedans, and about a quarter are Hindus. The remainder are mostly Christians or Sikhs.

Of the Europeans, nearly half belong to the Church of England, the next largest denominations being the Presbyterians and the Roman Catholics. The remaining Christians represent among them nineteen different denominations. There were 32 Agnostics in 1945.

Missionary societies have been at work in the Protectorate for over seventy years. The principal societies, in order of arrival, are the Universities' Mission to Central Africa (Anglican), the Church of Scotland Mission, the Dutch Reformed Church Mission, the White Fathers, the Montfort Marist Fathers, and the Seventh Day Adventists. There are a number of smaller societies and African separatist churches. The Church of Central Africa (Presbyterian) is a union of the African congregations adhering to the Scots and Dutch Reformed Missions.

HISTORY

There are various Portuguese records from 1616 onwards of occasional journeys across the southern end of what is now the Nyasaland Protectorate, and in the eighteenth century Portuguese officials and miners penetrated as far as the Luangwa Valley in Northern Rhodesia, but these left no lasting impression on the country. From the sixteenth to the nineteenth century there was constant passage through and settlement in Nyasaland by migrating Bantu tribes, but their traditions are too vague to be given the name of history, which, for Nyasaland, may be said to begin with David Livingstone's discovery of Lake Nyasa on 16th September, 1859.

The path he opened was followed by the pioneers of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa (Anglican), but these soon had to retire after heavy losses from disease, and the Universities' Mission did not return to Nyasaland until 1881. Inspired by Livingstone's work, both the Church of Scotland and the Free Church of Scotland established Missions as memorials to him. In 1874–5, at a time when the country was a whirlpool of migrant tribes, warring with each

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other and selling their prisoners to Arab and half-caste slave dealers the work of pacification which occupied most of the remainder of the nineteenth century owed much to the missionary leaders. To relieve them of the business side of their activities the African Lakes Company (now the African Lakes Corporation) was formed in 1878 as a transport and trading concern to work in close co-operation with the Scots Missions. These pioneers were followed by other Europeans, missionaries, traders, hunters, and coffee planters, and in 1883 a British Consul, resident at Blantyre, was accredited to "the Kings and Chiefs of Central Africa"; the second Consul established himself at Zomba, now the seat of Government.

By now the first of Nyasaland's nineteenth century invaders, the Angoni—who are entitled to claim descent from Chaka's Zulus—had almost ended their wanderings, which had taken them in 50 years from Natal to Lake Tanganyika and back to the hinterland of Lake Nyasa. The Yaos, starting from somewhere about the headwaters of the Rovuma River, on the modern border between Tanganyika Territory and Portuguese East Africa, were still on the move round the south end of Lake Nyasa, warring as they went. At the same time the slave-traders at the north end of the country were becoming steadily more inconvenienced by the competition in religion and commerce with which they were now faced, and in 1888 trouble, followed by open warfare, arose between the Arab leaders of the trade and the African Lakes Company, who had to expend most of their resources on military operations. Fortunately for Nyasaland it came under the eye of Cecil Rhodes, whose British South Africa Company came to the financial rescue.

About this time, too, the Portuguese Government began to cast interested eyes on the lands to the north of the Zambesi, on which river it had long had military and trading posts, and there was a certain degree of international friction. In 1889, however, one cause of friction was removed by the discovery of a navigable route through the Zambesi delta from the Indian Ocean which made Nyasaland accessible, by way of this route, the Zambesi, and the Shire, by an international waterway without touching Portuguese territory. Nevertheless, in the same year a conflict took place on the Lower Shire between a well-armed Portuguese expedition under Major Serpa Pinto and one of the Makololo chiefs, in consequence of which the Acting Consul, a pioneer planter named Buchanan, proclaimed a British Protectorate over the Shire country on 21st September 1889, almost exactly 30 years after Livingstone first set foot on the shores of Lake Nyasa. In 1891 an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. H. H. (later Sir Harry) Johnston, Mr. (later Sir) Alfred Sharpe and others, and a Protectorate was proclaimed over the countries adjoining Lake Nyasa. In 1893 the name of the territory was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate", but in 1907 a further Order-in-Council revived the old name of "The Nyasaland Protectorate".

By 1896 the slave trade was extinguished and the countries of the Yao and the Southern Angoni were pacified, although the Northern Angoni did not come fully within the sphere of British Administration until 1904. They had, however, long given up raiding their neighbours, largely because of the influence acquired over their Paramount Chief by Dr. Laws of Livingstonia. Since then Nyasaland has known only one internal disturbance, the Chilembwe Rising, which occurred in 1915, when a native pastor, egged on by the German authorities, rose with his followers in the Blantyre neighbourhood and murdered several Europeans against whom the rebels had personal grudges. Rapid counter-measures were taken and the rising fizzled out. To the credit of the rebels it must be recorded that such European women and children as fell into their hands were treated with great consideration.

In 1914 the long border with German East Africa made Nyasaland's position dangerous, but prompt action on both land and water scotched the immediate danger, and the Protectorate was able to contribute greatly to the British forces employed in the East African campaign. The outbreak of war in 1939 found the Protectorate far from any front, but nevertheless able to aid the war effort considerably in both men and materials. The two regular battalions of the King's African Rifles were expanded to 12, who added Abyssinia, Madagascar and Burma to a list of campaigning grounds which already covered Africa from British Somaliland to Ashanti, and in all some 30,000 of all races in Nyasaland served in the armed forces between 1939 and 1945.

Constitution and Administration

The administration of the protectorate, control of which was transferred to the Colonial Office from the Foreign Office in March, 1904, was originally conducted by a Commissioner and Consul-General, assisted by the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Commissioner. On transfer to the Colonial Office the post of Consul-General was abolished, and by an Order-in-Council which came into force in October, 1907, the Commissioner became a Governor and Commander-in-Chief. By the same order Executive and Legislative Councils were established. The former at present consists of the Governor, three *ex officio* members, and three nominated members, two of the latter being unofficials. The Legislative Council, of which the Governor is President, consists of six official members and six unofficials, of whom five are nominated by the Governor on the advice of unofficial bodies and the sixth is chosen from among the missionary organisations and is specifically charged with the representation of native interests.

Native local government was instituted in 1933, the traditionally-appointed tribal chiefs being established as Native Authorities with powers defined by law. African Provincial Councils were established in 1944 and 1945, consisting of chiefs and leading commoners, and an African Protectorate Council, drawn from the Provincial Councils, was established in 1946; these Councils discuss and advise the Government upon matters affecting the native population.

The laws consist of local ordinances duly enacted, with such British acts as are of general application. Justice is administered in the High Court, which has jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, and also as a Court of Admiralty. Subordinate courts are held by magistrates and assistant magistrates in the various districts. Appeals from decisions of the High Court are now heard by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Court of Appeal. There is also a system of Native Courts, in many cases under the presidency of Native Authorities. These deal with the great majority of native civil cases and with a large number of petty criminal matters and statutory offences. Appeals from

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these lie to Native Appeal Courts and thence through the District and Provincial Commissioners to the High Court.

The Central African Council

During the late war the need was felt for closer consultation and co-operation between the three Central African territories, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia, and an Inter-Territorial Secretariat was established in Salisbury in 1941. This was replaced in 1945 by a Central African Council under the chairmanship of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia and consisting of the Governors and three representatives of each territory, those from Nyasaland being at present the Chief Secretary, the Hon. Mr. M. P. Barrow, C.B.E. and the Hon. Mr. G. G. S. Hadlow, O.B.E., who are Nominated Members of Executive Council and Legislative Council. The Council meets twice a year, and carries on its work through a permanent Secretariat and a number of Committees. Its functions are consultative and advisory in character.

Social Services

Education

In 1944 the Secretary of State approved a five-year plan for the development of the education of all races in the protectorate, and supported it with a grant of £295,000, from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, to cover capital expenditure up to £65,000, and one-half of the total recurrent expenditure over the five-year period (£280,000). In April, 1945, a new Education Ordinance was enacted to give retrospective effect to the plan as from 1st January, 1945. Its operation is reflected in the increase of the Government grant to missions for African education from approximately £11,500 in 1939, to £74,567 in 1947. The development programme also includes provision for the extension of secondary education in the case of Africans, and scholarships for university education for all races.

Information Services

A weekly Vernacular News Sheet, " Nkhani Za Nyasaland " is issued. It has a circulation of some 11,000 copies. A mobile cinema with 16-mm. sound projector tours the country showing films for interest and instruction to African audiences. A 35-mm. sound projector together with a generating plant has been loaned to the Zomba African Recreation Hall. News reels and feature films are lent to the various cinemas which cater mainly for the needs of the European and Indian communities. Material is provided for the one European newspaper in the Territory.

Numerous enquiries from Europeans desirous of settling in the country are answered and brochures and maps are issued on request.

Health

Government maintains three small European hospitals : at the capital, Zomba, and at two of the three provincial headquarters, Blantyre and Lilongwe. In 1946 a total of 2,652 new cases, of whom 578 were admitted as in-patients, received treatment at these hospitals.

There are in the Protectorate 19 Government African hospitals. Normally eight are in the charge of a European Medical Officer, six of an Asiatic Sub-Assistant Surgeon and five of an African Hospital Assistant. In 1946, these hospitals dealt with 232,582 new cases, of whom 24,220 were admitted as in-patients.

There are 96 Government rural dispensaries scattered throughout the country. They are in the charge of Hospital Assistants and Medical Aides. While the standard of diagnosis is not high they carry out most useful work treating the common diseases of the country. 531,636 new cases attended these rural dispensaries in 1946. Development plans have made provision for a large increase in the number of dispensaries, and for the status of many of them to be raised to that of Health Units employing a Hospital Assistant, a Medical Aide, a Midwife and a Sanitary Assistant. Many missions and large estates maintain dispensaries of their own.

Government provides wards for Asiatics and Eur-Africans at Blantyre, and wards for Asiatics at Zomba and Lilongwe.

Government employs three specialist officers, a Surgeon, a Pathologist and a Dental Officer. The first two are engaged in work mainly for the benefit of Africans while the Dental Officer can only afford a small part of his time for African work. All three teach in the training school for Africans at the capital.

Three European Health Inspectors are employed by Government and one of them is responsible for the training of African Sanitary Assistants.

In addition to hospitals provided by Government the following missionary bodies maintain African hospitals—The Universities Mission to Central Africa, the Church of Scotland, the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa, the Catholic Missions and the Seventh Day Adventist Missions. With the exception of the Catholic Missions all employ medical practitioners.

About 80 per cent. of the antenatal, maternity and child welfare work is in the hands of the above-mentioned mission bodies which receive subsidies for this work from Government. In 1946, antenatal new cases numbered 5,691, confinements 4,671 and infant welfare new cases 3,936.

Although Government is about to engage in the treatment and control of leprosy by establishing a large settlement of its own in the Central Province, up to the present such work, except for out-patients treated at Government hospitals, has been carried out by missions. Government supplies free drugs and dressings together with financial aid on a per capita basis. In 1946 there was a daily average of 766 patients in settlements throughout the country.

Drugs used in the treatment of venereal diseases are issued without charge to non-Government medical organisations. 10,011 cases of venereal disease were treated at Government institutions in 1946, and 629 at non-Government institutions.

Government trains its own African subordinate medical and sanitary staff at a school attached to the African hospital in the capital, Zomba.

It can be said with safety that the bulk of the African population is now hospital minded and indeed clamours for additional curative facilities. The old prejudices against hospitals have broken down, but we have yet to inculcate the value of prevention and personal hygiene. The provision for Health Visitors in development plans will, it is hoped, set us on the way to achieving a measure of positive health.

Labour

These is at present little organised welfare work amongst labour in Nyasaland.

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Free mid-day meals and hot drinks are being provided for workers by an increasing number of employers, particularly in the tea and tobacco industries.

Wireless broadcasts, and music whilst you work, is also being experimented with by some of the larger firms.

Many of the estates have established schools for the children of their workers, and facilities for football exist in some of the larger concerns.

Communications

Roads and Railways

There is a 3 feet 6 inches gauge railway system extending from the port of Beira, in Portuguese East Africa, to Chipoka on Lake Nyasa (496 miles) crossing the Zambesi at Sena (199 miles) by the Lower Zambesi Bridge and passing through Blantyre (353 miles). Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the protectorate, the total mileage being approximately 4,000. The Nyasaland road system is linked up with the Great North Road to Tanganyika and Kenya, and also to the Portuguese road system through Tete to Southern Rhodesia.

Air

There are aerodromes suitable for aircraft up to 30,000 lb. grass weight at Chileka and Lilongwe, and for light aircraft at Zomba; and seasonal landing grounds are available at most district stations.

Postal

Air mails from and to adjoining countries and Overseas are received three times weekly; surface mails are received and despatched by train from and to all destinations twice weekly.

Internal mail services by road operate daily on most routes and by air, road and rail twice weekly on other routes. There are at present 44 post offices in the Protectorate.

Telegraphs

Telegraph Offices exist at all the more important places in the Territory, there being 29 telegraph offices and 14 railway telegraph offices.

The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line, taken over by Government in 1925, forms the main trunk telegraph route between Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika, with Zomba and Blantyre as the main transmitting stations.

Wireless stations have been erected at Zomba and Mzimba and portable sets have been installed at four other offices. A new station at Karonga will be completed in 1949.

Telephones

All towns in the Southern Province are connected by telephone.

No external communication is possible outside the Protectorate except that provided by the Nyasaland Railways over their telegraph system to Beira, P.E.A.

Public Revenue and Expenditure, 1947

	£
Revenue	*1,371,867
Expenditure	1,384,722
Public debt	4,569,148

* Includes interest, grants-in-aid, etc., towards public debt charges and railway commitments.

Currency and Banking

By a proclamation of February, 1894, the legal currency is declared to be English sterling, and by Proclamation No. 11 of 1933, Rhodesian silver coin was declared legal tender.

Banking operations in the protectorate are governed by the Banking Ordinance, 1902.

Two banks have branches at Blantyre, the principal trading centre of the country, viz., the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas); the former has branches at Zomba, Limbe and Lilongwe, and the latter has a branch at Limbe.

There is a Post Office Savings Bank.

Industry and Commerce

The chief exportable products of the protectorate are tobacco (flue-, air- and dark-fired) tea, cotton, pulses, groundnuts, rice and tung. Amongst minor products exported from the protectorate may be mentioned soya beans, rubber, chillies, cottonseed, potatoes and beeswax. Crops cultivated for home consumption include maize, millets, cassava, sweet potatoes, groundnuts, rice, sugar cane, wheat, coffee, pulses, plantains and bananas.

Essentially an agricultural country, Nyasaland depends for its volume of trade on the yield of its crops and the prices obtained for them. In 1947 export products were good in quality and volume and satisfactory prices were realised. The chief exportable products were tobacco (flue-, air- and dark-fire cured), representing 40·61 per cent. of the total volume of export trade; tea, 26·27 per cent.; cotton lint, 7·52 per cent.; soya beans, 3·29 per cent. Other exports included groundnuts, dried fish, cotton seed, capsicums, pulses, potatoes, rubber and beeswax.

The Nyasaland Customs Tariff applies equally to imports from all nations in view of agreements ratified under the Congo Basin Treaties, 1895, and the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1919. Import duties are *ad valorem* levied on c.i.f. Beira and vary from 3 per cent. to 50 per cent. Specific duties apply to such goods as cotton manufactures, beer, wines and spirits, cigarettes and tobacco, matches, motor vehicles, bicycles, petrol and fuel oils. The tariff provides for a wide range of duty-free imports such as medicines, agricultural and industrial implements and machinery, building materials, sanitary ware and plant for water and electrical installations.

Export duty is not levied but there is a cess of 10*d.* on each 100 lbs. of tea, 1½*d.* on each 100 lbs. of tobacco and £2 10*s.* on each long ton of tung oil exported. The revenue realised from these cesses is returned to the Tea, Tobacco and Tung Associations for the benefit of the respective industries.

The value of external trade in 1947, excluding specie but including re-exports and Government imports, was £6,343,444, compared with £4,415,146 in 1946. Domestic imports were valued at £3,583,054 and exports £2,760,390, registering a favourable trade balance of exports amounting to £822,664. The figures for the previous year were: imports £2,050,176, and exports £2,364,970.

Principal imports were: cotton manufactures, £1,728,475, of which £1,546,125 represented the value of cotton piece goods; iron, steel, and metal manufactures, £139,068; petrol, £66,911; vehicles and parts, £355,267; wood and timber manufactures (chiefly tea and tobacco shooks),

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£49,200; earthenware and chinaware (including cement), £60,982; agricultural implements and machinery, £46,241; bicycles, £56,237; tyres and tubes, £56,116; oils and fats (chiefly for soap making), £23,209; provisions, £70,336; matches, £4,465; boots and shoes, £16,103.

Exports were: tobacco, 8,932 tons, locally valued at £1,527,417; tea, 5,777 tons, £849,172; cotton lint, 1,654 tons, £189,733; groundnuts, 36 tons, £636; tung oil, 70 tons, £16,504; and soya beans, 723 tons, £10,650.

The United Kingdom supplied 32·06 per cent. of imports, British Empire countries 21·33 per cent. and other foreign countries 46·61 per cent. The United Kingdom absorbed 51·62 per cent. of total exports, the British Empire 31·92 per cent. and other foreign countries 16·46 per cent.

During the war years a number of local industries grew up and showed considerable expansion. In 1947 tobacco and cigarette making for local consumption was valued at £97,000; soap making at £84,000; sisal rope and twine, £24,000. These industries employ a considerable number of skilled and unskilled European, Asian and African labour.

The following tables show (*a*) the origin and value of trade imports and (*b*) imports and exports during the past 8 years.

Year.	United Kingdom.		Other British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.	
	£	%	£	%	£	%
1940	388,828	46·4	199,819	23·9	248,914	29·7
1941	368,385	36·7	444,246	44·3	191,169	19·0
1942	276,030	30·7	413,740	46·0	208,780	23·3
1943	302,103	23·7	620,265	49·0	353,945	27·3
1944	370,743	22·0	933,883	55·5	378,294	22·6
1945	535,593	33·0	698,821	43·2	386,408	23·8
1946	719,480	35·1	751,308	36·63	579,388	28·27
1947	1,163,449	32·47	758,519	21·17	1,661,086	46·36

Note.—Government imports included. Specie excluded.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Total.*
	£	†£	£
1940	837,561	1,042,310	1,879,871
1941	1,003,800	1,296,847	2,300,647
1942	898,550	1,397,286	2,296,841
1943	1,276,322	1,379,401	2,655,723
1944	1,682,940	1,502,154	3,185,094
1945	1,620,822	1,876,063	3,496,885
1946	2,050,176	2,364,970	4,415,146
1947	3,583,054	2,760,390	6,343,444

GOVERNORS

(Title until 1907: Commissioner and Consul General)

1891 Sir H. H. Johnston, K.C.B.
1897 Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1910 Brig.-Gen. Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1913 Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G.
1923 Sir Charles Bowring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1929 Sir T. S. W. Thomas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1932 Major Sir H. W. Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1934 Sir H. B. Kittermaster, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1939 Sir H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, K.C.M.G.
1942 Sir E. C. Richards, K.C.M.G.
1948 G. F. T. Colby, C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor
The Chief Secretary
The Attorney-General
The Financial Secretary
V. Fox-Strangways (*Secretary for African Affairs*)
C. B. Garnett (*Director of Agriculture*)
M. P. Barrow, C.B.E.
G. G. S. J. Hadlow, O.B.E.
G. C. D. Hodgson (*Clerk*).

† Inclusive of re-exports.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex-officio members, as above, and C. B. Garnett (*Director of Agriculture*); Dr. P. S. Bell (*Director of Medical Services*); V. Fox-Strangways.

Unofficial Members—M. P. Barrow, C.B.E.; Right Rev. F. O. Thorne, M.C., M.A.; G. G. S. J. Hadlow, O.B.E.; B. E. Lilley; Mrs. M. Sharpe; F. D. Warren, M.C.

Clerk of the Council—P. H. Turvey (£50 *allowance*).

FOREIGN CONSULAR AGENTS

Belgium—Mon. Felix Jansen (*Consul General*), Pretoria; Mon. P. Austoos (*Consul*), Beira.

Brazil—Julio Diogo (*Consul General*), Pretoria.

China—Mr. Shih Chao-Ying (*Consul General*), Johannesburg.

Czechoslovakia—Mon. Kerel Vanek (*Consul General*), London.

France—Mon. Beaulieux (*Consul*), Nairobi; Mon. J. Franceries (*Vice Consul*), Salisbury; Mon. G. F. Ponson (*Consular Agent*), Blantyre.

Germany—Nil.

Greece—Mr. T. W. S. Shaw (*Consul*), Ndola, N.R.

Italy—Dr. P. Jannelli (*Consul General*), Pretoria.

Netherlands—Mnr. H. M. Van Oldenborgh (*Consul*), Beira.

Poland—Mon. A. Morski (*Consul General*), London.

Switzerland—M. H. Tanner (*Consul*), Tanga.

Turkey—Mon. Halib Ali Ramazanoghu (*Consul General*), London.

U.S.A.—Mr. C. E. Dickerson, Jnr. (*Consul General*); Miss K. E. O'Connor (*Consul*); Mr. J. G. Riddick; Mr. C. J. McIntosh (*Vice Consuls*. Johannesburg.

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Report on the Status and Control of Insect Pests of Cotton in the Lower River District (Pearson and Mitchell).
Report of the Post-War Development Committee.
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CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Geoffrey Francis Taylor Colby, C.M.G.
Aide-de-Camp—D. G. Longden (*seconded from District Administration*).

Administration

Secretariat

Chief Secretary—F. L. Brown, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. £2,000.
Financial Secretary—C. W. F. Footman. £1,800.
Assistant Chief Secretary—A. C. T. Edwards. £1,450.
Development Secretary—R. H. Keppel-Compton. £1,450.
Secretary for African Affairs—V. Fox Strangways. £1,400.
Assistant Secretaries (*seconded from District Administration*)—A. E. Savage ; S. J. Olivier ; T. D. Thomson ; G. C. D. Hodgson ; H. E. I. Phillips ; G. F. A. Hibberd.
Chief Establishment Officer—A. C. M. Hingley. £1,450.
Establishment Officer—J. A. Callow. £1,005 × 45–1,140 × 45–1,320.
Assistant Establishment Officer—E. P. Hodgson. £670, £690 × 25–840 × 30–960, £1,000.

Provincial and District Administration

Provincial Commissioners—J. M. Ellis, O.B.E. ; H. C. J. Barker ; D. W. Saunders-Jones, O.B.E. £1,700.
Deputy Provincial Commissioner—E. C. Barnes. £1,450.
Native Courts Adviser—H. V. McDonald. £1,450.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies—H. F. Bingham. £1,450.
Administrative Officers—G. W. Kenyon-Slaney, O.B.E. ; M. C. Hoole, M.C. ; P. B. McDonald ; N. A. Whitechurch ; S. J. Olivier ; A. E. Savage ; C. A. S. Parker ; C. W. Benson ; R. D. W. Martin ; W. H. J. Rangeley ; T. D. Thomson ; H. J. H. Borley ; M. A. Sharpe ; G. R. D. Soltau ; G. C. D. Hodgson ; P. K. O'Riordan ; H. R. H. Rowland ; D. A. G. Reeve ; M. J. Lamb ; I. T. Nance ; J. H. E. Watson ; P. M. Lewis ; B. W. Wickham ; D. G. Longden ; M. N. Saunders ; J. R. Noyce ; W. G. Watson ; D. D. Bolt ; H. Graham-Jolly ; H. E. I. Phillips ; S. E. Illingworth ; M. N. Gandy ; D. H. McCalman ; C. D. P. T. Haskard ; P. F. Nicholson ; J. A. G. Corrie ; G. F. A. Hibberd ; E. J. Theunissen ; J. S. Sheriff ; N. D. Matthews ; M. M. V. Leonard ; W. J. R. Pincott ; M. Harris. £550, £550, £620 × 35–760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–1,140 × 45–1,320.
Administrative Officers on contract—L. F. Hunt ; S. G. Williams ; J. L. Hayward ; C. A. Collard ; E. F. Sweatman ; W. D. S. Talbot ; R. M. Hall ; H. M. Tasker ; R. T. Bowie.

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Game, Fish and Tsetse Control Branch

Officer in Charge—H. J. H. Borley (*seconded from District Administration*).
Entomologist—B. L. Mitchell. £585, £585, £655 × 35–760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–1,140 × 45–1,320.
Fisheries Officer—A. D. Sanson. £550, £550, £620 × 35–760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–1,140 × 45–1,320.

ACCOUNTS

Accountant General—I. Davies. £1,450.
Senior Accountant—Vacant. £1,095 × 45–1,230.
Accountants and Assistant Accountants—H. F. Cox ; E. Reed ; T. F. Forbes ; D. A. Kain ; J. T. Doughton ; G. C. Glegg ; J. C. Bishop ; C. B. Ingram. £550, £550, £620 × 35–760, £830 × 35–865 × 35–1,005 × 45–1,050.

AGRICULTURE

Director—C. B. Garnett. £1,700.
Deputy Director of Agriculture—Vacant. £1,450.
Senior Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Officers—E. Lawrence ; R. W. Kettlewell ; C. C. Webster ; A. P. S. Forbes ; H. W. T. Webb ; C. J. Dawkins ; M. F. H. Selby ; A. B. Cormack ; W. V. Rose ; D. H. Laycock ; G. Paton ; A. B. Briars ; S. T. Hoyle.
Entomologist—M. H. Breese.
Chemists and Assistant Chemists—I. W. M. A. Black (*seconded to East Africa High Commission*) ; V. R. Greenstreet.
Plant Breeder—Vacant.
Plant Pathologist—Vacant.
Analytical Chemist—C. V. Cutting. £585, £585, £655 × 35–760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–1,140 × 45–1,320.
Ecologist—Vacant. £900 × 35–1,005 × 45–1,140 × 45–1,320.
Tung Development Officer—C. E. Boardman. £1,005.
Soil Conservation Officer—W. J. Badcock. £1,185 × 45–1,320.
Tung Surveyor—J. Slomczynski. £1,005.

AUDIT

Director—C. W. S. Seed. £1,450.
Senior Auditor—W. A. Melhuish. £1,095 × 45–1,230.
Auditors and Assistant Auditors—P. P. Wise ; F. P. Ashcroft. £550, £550, £620 × 35–760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–1,050.

CUSTOMS

Comptroller of Customs—T. S. Hinds, O.B.E. £1,450.
Assistant Comptroller—J. Mackenzie, M.B.E., M.M. £1,095 × 45–1,230.
Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors—A. Bishop ; G. M. Fidler. £550, £550, £620 × 35–760, £830 × 35–865 × 35–1,005 × 45–£1,050.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—D. S. Miller, O.B.E. £1,700.
Deputy Director of Education—A. G. Fraser. £1,450.
Principal "Jeanes" Training Centre—P. Williams. £1,095 × 45–1,230.
Education Officers (Male)—L. A. C. Buchanan ; I. F. G. Stott. £550, £550, £620 × 35–760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–*1,140* × 45–1,320.
Education Officer (Female)—Miss K. Gray. £496, £496, £552 × 28–608, £664 × 28–804 × 36–*912* × 36–1,056.
Master "Jeanes" Training Centre—E. E. Carrall-Wilcocks. £715 × 25–840 × 30–900 × 30–960 × 40–1,000.

FORESTRY

Conservator of Forests—C. Vigne. £1,450.
Assistant Conservators of Forests—R. G. M. Willan ; W. E. Lewis ; B. R. Fuller. £550, £550, £620 × 35–760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–*1,140* × 45–1,320.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Senior Geologist and Geologists—W. G. G. Cooper. £690, £690, £760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–*1,140* × 45–1,320.

INCOME TAX

Commissioner—W. Kaye. £1,450.
Assistant Commissioner—£1,095 × 45–1,230.
Assessor—F. M. Howlett. £550, £550, £620 × 35–760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–*1,140* × 45–1,320.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—Sir Edward Enoch Jenkins. £2,100.
Assistant Judge—E. C. C. Rigby. £1,550.
Resident Magistrate—E. W. M. Corbally. £865, £865, £935 × 35–1,005 × 45–*1,140* × 45–1,320.
Registrar of the High Court—P. M. Hitchin. £760, £760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–1,140 × 45–1,320.

LABOUR

Labour Commissioner—Vacant. £1,450.
Government Representative, Southern Rhodesia—P. B. Macdonald (*seconded from District Administration*).
Government Representative, South Africa—N. A. Whitechurch (*seconded from District Administration*).
Labour Officer—C. A. Collard (*seconded from District Administration*).

LANDS AND SURVEY

Lands Officer and Registrar General—M. Howell. £1,450.
Assistant Lands Officer—J. P. Feeny. £760, £760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–*1,140* × 45–1,320.
Surveyor—C. A. Higman. £550, £550, £620 × 35–760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–*1,140* × 45–1,320.

LEGAL

Attorney General—W. J. Lockhart Smith. £1,800.
Crown Counsels—E. J. E. Law ; T. M. Figgis. £865, £865, £935 × 35–1,005 × 45–*1,140* × 45–1,320.

MEDICAL

Director of Medical Services—P. S. Bell. £1,750.
Deputy Director of Medical Services—W. H. Watson. £1,550.
Senior Medical Officer—F. O. W. A. Mahon-Daly. £1,335 × 50–1,435.
Surgical Specialist—M. A. W. Roberts. £1,385 × 50–1,485.
Pathologist—W. J. Shannon. £865, £865, £935 × 35–1,005 × 45–*1,140* × 45–1,320.

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Medical Officers—P. J. Bourke ; L. C. Mayne ; D. P. Turner ; A. T. D. Whitfield ; W. A. Glynn ; D. A. Baird ; R. Park ; R. Wright ; W. O. Petrie ; E. B. Smith ; J. O. Creighton ; J. M. Sword. £865, £865, £935 × 35–1,005 × 45–*1,140* × 45–1,320.
Dentist—S. F. Fawcett. £865, £865, £935 × 35–1005 × 45–*1,140* × 45–1,320.
Secretary—N. R. Bartlett. £870 × 30–960 × 40–1,000.

POLICE AND IMMIGRATION

Commissioner of Police, Principal Immigration Officer, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Director of Intelligence and Security—M. L. Fraser. £1,500.
Assistant Commissioner—A. T. Tate. £1,275.
Superintendents—G. J. Morton ; J. E. S. Tennant. £1,005 × 45–1,140.
Assistant Superintendents—R. Russell-Jones ; F. B. Smith ; E. O. Viall ; R. Weldon ; D. K. Morrison ; A. J. Yates. £550, £550, £610 × 30–760, £820 × 30–940 × 40–980 × 20–1,000.

Motor Traffic Control Board

Secretary—G. G. Thomson. £1,140 × 45–1,320.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Postmaster-General—Vacant. £1,450.
Assistant Postmaster-General—A. N. Skelton. £1,005–45–1,140.
Telegraph Engineer—W. J. Silvester. £1,005 × 45–1,140.
Accountant—B. R. Bagley. £865 × 35–1,005 × 45–1,050.
Postal Surveyors—J. S. Lynn ; J. A. Marais ; W. J. Somerville. £870 × 30–960 × 40–1,000.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Government Printer—Vacant. £1,200.
Press Superintendent—D. N. Ferguson. £870 × 30–960 × 40–1,000.

PRISONS AND LUNATIC ASYLUM

Commissioner of Prisons—P. H. Hamilton Bayly. £1,250.
Superintendent—J. R. Lennon. £740 × 25–840 × 30–960 × 40–1,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director of Public Works—T. L. Bowring. £1,650.
Deputy Director of Public Works—H. L. Smith. £1,400.
Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers—J. B. Whitehead ; D. MacVean ; P. W. E. Campbell ; A. M. B. Gray ; L. Ponsford ; T. G. Milner. £655, £655, £725, £760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–*1,140* × 45–1,320.
Factories Inspector, Wells Maintenance Officer and Surveyor of Ships—W. G. Macintyre. £865 × 35–1,005 × 45–*1,140* × 45–1,320.
Electrical Engineer—E. W. Bechervaise. £655, £655, £725, £760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–*1,140* × 45–1,320.
Architect and Surveyor—I. B. Simpson. £655, £655, £725, £760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–*1,140* × 45–1,320.
Accountant—R. Neil. £865 × 35–1,005 × 45–1,050.

VETERINARY

Director of Veterinary Services—D. F. Macpherson. £1,550.
Deputy Director of Veterinary Services—Vacant. £1,400.
Veterinary Officers—W. J. Gray ; G. Q. Fowler ; E. G. Barnes ; A. S. Watson. £865, £865, £935 × 35–1,005 × 45–*1,140* × 45–1,320.

ST. HELENA

SITUATION, AREA, ETC.

St. Helena is an island in the South Atlantic Ocean 700 miles south-east of Ascension and 1,200 miles from the coast of Africa, in 15° 55′ S. latitude and 5° 42′ W. longitude. It is 10½ miles long and 6½ broad, covering an area of 47 square miles, or about 30,000 acres (a little larger than Jersey). The distance from Southampton is 4,477 miles, and from Capetown 1,695 miles. The usual mail passage is, from England, 14 days, and from Capetown, five days.

The capital and only town is Jamestown, on the north-west of the island, with a population of 1,574.

CLIMATE

The climate is mild and varies little, the thermometer in Jamestown ranging in summer between 68° and 84°, and in winter between 57° and 70°. The country is 10° colder. The rainfall for the years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947 was as follows :—

Plantation—
38·02 43·25 34·04 30·88 32·76 27·97 31·21 30·30 41·19

Hutt's Gate—
38·20 41·68 33·90 30·95 28·05 21·44 25·28 23·03 42·26

Briars—
24·00 27·42 22·26 16·96 16·32 18·41 16·10 17·91 25·70

Jamestown—
8·93 9·84 7·39 6·29 5·57 7·54 6·44 5·67 9·26

The island is normally very healthy but there was an outbreak of infantile paralysis in 1945. The death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants was for 1939, 10·60 ; 1940, 9·98 ; 1941, 9·57 ; 1942, 11·11 ; 1943, 7·01 ; 1944, 7·21 ; 1945, 13·15 ; 1946, 11·0 ; and 1947, 6·3.
The birth-rate per 1,000 inhabitants was for 1939, 26·61 ; 1940, 33·33 ; 1941, 33·39 ; 1942, 31·07 ; 1943, 39·26 ; 1944, 31·05 ; 1945, 36·82 ; 1946, 28·85 ; and 1947, 33·7

POPULATION (INCLUDING MILITARY AND SHIPPING)

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Census, 1911 ..	1,658	1,862	3,520
Census, 1921 ..	1,756	1,991	3,747
Census, 1931 ..	1,904	2,091	3,995
Census, 1946 ..	2,181	2,567	4,748

ECCLESIASTICS

Bishop of St. Helena, Right Rev. G. P. Ll. Turner.
Chaplain to Hospital and Prison—Rev. Canon L. C. Walcott.
Rev. Fenwick Hall.

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History

St. Helena, then uninhabitated and well wooded, was discovered by the Portuguese Commander, Juan de Nova Castell, May, 1502. The Portuguese appear to have kept the situation of the island a secret from other European nations until 1588, when it was visited by Captain Cavendish, on his return from a voyage round the world. They built a church there, but made no permanent settlement. After Captain Cavendish's visit the island became a port of call for ships of various nations voyaging between the East Indies and Europe. In 1633, Jacques Specz formally annexed it on behalf of the States General; but no attempt to occupy it was made by the Dutch. It was annexed and occupied by Captain John Dutton, who was sent out by the East India Company for the purpose with an expedition which arrived at St. Helena on 5th May, 1659. The first official authorisation of the Company's occupation occurs in a charter dated 1661. In January, 1673, the Dutch seized it, but they were driven out in May by Captain Munden of the English navy. A Charter was issued by Charles II to the East India Company for its possession in December, 1673, and it remained under that Company till 22nd April, 1834, when it was brought under the direct government of the Crown by an Act of Parliament in 1833.

Constitution

The government is administered by a Governor aided by Executive and Advisory Councils.

The Governor alone makes ordinances, there being no Legislative Council, but power is reserved to legislate by order of His Majesty in Council.

Social Services

Education

The schools of the Island originally consisted of two groups of primary schools—church schools of the Ceylonese community, and Government schools. In 1941 an agreement was reached and embodied in the Schools Amalgamation Ordinance, 1941, under which both groups are administered by the Board of Education, on which the trustees of the church schools are represented by three members out of six. The amalgamation has now begun to bear fruit and it is difficult to distinguish now between the former Government schools and those originally in the control of trustee bodies. There are eleven primary schools and one secondary school in the colony and the total number of scholars at the end of 1947 was 1,154. School attendance is compulsory under Ordinance No. 10 of 1941. The secondary school was established in 1946 and is attended by 38 pupils. No fees are payable at any school.

Poor Relief

The only local authority is the Poor Relief Board, the revenue and expenditure of which for the year 1947 was £1,737 and £1,840 respectively.

Communications

Under normal conditions steamers arrive from England at regular intervals of four weeks, and proceed to the Cape and Natal, steamers arrive from thence at the same interval and proceed to England. The interval between the arrival and departure of the mails is 14 days. The rate of postage to the U.K., India and British possessions is 3*d.* for the first ounce and 1½*d.* for each additional ounce; to other parts of the world 4*d.* for the first ounce and 1½*d.* for each additional ounce. There is no internal post, but there are approximately 75 miles of telephone lines, constructed by the Colonial Government with the assistance of a loan from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Cable & Wireless, Ltd. owns and operates a cable station whence cables connect with Cape Town and Ascension, thus linking the colony with all parts of the world through the company's system.

	Finances		Shipping Entered and Cleared	
Year.	**Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*British Tonnage.*	*Total Tonnage.*
	£	£		
1938	26,911	29,930	172,541	183,025
1939	15,096	33,364	297,684	331,012
1940	33,720	33,365	265,074	265,074
1941	42,100	37,415	125,384	125,465
1942	48,745	48,568	100,624	135,443
1943	70,558	70,774	75,250	99,877
1944	83,941	74,491	86,396	88,919
1945	63,715	84,052	90,536	151,034
1946	98,594	88,823	79,334	120,160
1947	†56,678	†96,278	90,650	149,246

The grants-in-aid have amounted to: for 1938, nil; 1939, nil, 1940, £13,000; 1941, £17,000; 1942, £18,000; 1943, £37,000; 1944, £15,000; 1945, nil; 1946, £25,000; 1947, nil.

Receipts from grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act were: 1938, £1,542; 1939, £2,341; 1940, £5,305; 1941, £6,017; 1942, £3,677; 1943, £9,743; 1944, £17,580; 1945, £19,904; 1946, £19,650.

Currency and Banking

The Government Savings Bank was established in 1865 (the amount standing to credit of depositors on 31st December, 1947, was £67,121), and the Government issues bills of exchange on England at par.

Industry, Trade and Customs

St. Helena is well watered by clear springs, which are abundant. It is situated in the course of the South Atlantic trade wind, blowing from the south-east for about 330 days in the year, and near the track of vessels homeward bound form the East round the Cape of Good Hope. (Previous to the opening of the Red Sea route it was a port of call for a vast quantity of shipping and passengers to and from India and other parts of the East, and in consequence of its importance in connection with the Eastern trade, large establishments were maintained, both civil and military. For many years it was also a depot for liberated Africans landed from slavers captured by the West Coast squadron. As early as 1818 a law was passed that all children born in future in the island should be free.)

Apart from supplying provisions to ships the island has never produced any article of export properly so called, except flax fibre (*phormium tenax*). A Government mill was opened in 1907, and is now leased to Messrs. Solomon & Co. of this colony. There are five other mills operating in the island, the amount of fibre and tow exported in 1947 being 783 and 393 tons respectively

* Including grant-in-aid from Home Exchequer and grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

† Estimated.

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A rope and twine industry was also established in 1925, the amount of rope and twine exported during 1947 being 60 tons.

A lace-making industry was established in August, 1907, with the help of a grant from Imperial funds.

The export of lily bulbs to England, has been revived since the war and there is every prospect of it proving of benefit to the colony, particularly to small growers.

The number of ships calling at Jamestown for supplies, including steamers and ships of war, was 29 in 1947. It is a port of registry and there are facilities for the supply of water to ships.

There are preferential and general customs tariffs, the duties being mainly *ad valorem*. A number of essential commodities, such as flour, rice, etc., are exempt from duty if they are produced in the British Commonwealth.

IMPORTS

Year.	*From U.K.*	*Total.*
	£	£
1938	23,553	37,613
1939	23,736	38,466
1940	29,328	50,932
1941	32,787	63,042
1942	*41,209	77,684
1943	†41,175	88,510
1944	53,600	98,645
1945	43,479	95,982
1946	51,292	94,375
1947	55,075	107,459

EXPORTS

Year.	*To U.K.*	*Total.*
	£	£
1938	5,993	6,781
1939	14,811	16,294
1940	29,258	29,672
1941	18,913	19,112
1942	29,905	31,432
1943	31,759	34,755
1944	29,424	31,585
1945	32,743	35,200
1946	27,874	31,790
1947	44,487	48,043

GOVERNORS

Since the Transfer of the Island to the Crown

1836 Maj.-Gen. George Middlemore, C.B.
1842 Col. Hamelin Trelawny.
1846 Maj.-Gen. Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1851 Col. Sir Thos. Gore Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1856 Sir E. H. Drummond Hay.
1863 Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B.
1870 Admiral Patey.
1873 H. R. Janisch, C.M.G.
1884 Lt.-Col. Grant Blunt, R.E. (*acting*).
1887 W. Grey-Wilson (*acting*).
1889 R. L. Antrobus (*acting*).
1890 W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G.
1897 R. A. Sterndale, C.M.G.
1902 Lt.-Col. Sir H. L. Gallwey (later Galway), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1912 Major H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. (afterwards Sir Harry Cordeaux).
1920 Colonel R. F. Peel, C.M.G.
1925 Sir Charles Harper, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1932 Sir Spencer Davis, Kt., C.M.G.
1938 H. G. Pilling, C.M.G. (later Sir Henry Guy Pilling).
1941 Major W. Bain Gray, C.B.E.
1946 G. A. Joy, C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.
Officer Commanding Troops.
Government Secretary.
Colonial Treasurer.
Clerk—S. N. Peters, M.B.E.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Governor.
A. W. Joshua.
J. A. Sim.
J. A. Thorpe.
Canon L. C. Walcott.
F. J. Broadway.
Major E. J. Moss, M.C.
Clerk—S. N. Peters, M.B.E.

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Consul for Netherlands (*Acting*), Denmark, Portugal and Norway; Vice-Consul for Spain—H. W. Solomon, O.B.E.
Vice-Consul for France—Georges Peugeot.

ASCENSION

The island of Ascension, 34 square miles in area, lying in the South Atlantic, latitude 7° 53′ S. and longitude 14° 18′ W., was taken possession of in 1815, and, until 1922, it was under the supervision of the Admiralty and a small naval station was maintained there.

By Letters Patent dated 12th September, 1922, it was made a Dependency of St. Helena and placed under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Ascension is a barren, rocky peak of purely volcanic origin, and destitute of vegetation, except at the highest point (2,870 feet), but has been cultivated to an extent permitting the maintenance of about 600 sheep and cattle. It is famous for its turtles, large numbers of which are caught between December and May.

Cable and Wireless Limited owns and operates an important cable station which connects the Colony with St. Helena, Sierra Leone, St. Vincent, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, and through these places over the Company's system with all parts of the world.

In 1942 the Government of the United States of America, by arrangement with His Majesty's Government, established an air base which became of considerable importance during the period of hostilities.

Under normal conditions the Government of St. Helena is represented in the Dependency by the local manager of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., who is appointed a Justice of the Peace and Resident Magistrate for this purpose. After the establishment of the air base a separate post of "St. Helena Government Representative" was created, but this has now fallen into abeyance.

Population in 1947 was 183, of whom 130 were St. Helenians.

Resident Magistrate—V. W. Oelrichs.
Postmistress—Mrs. E. W. Tapscott.
Harbour Master—E. W. Tapscott.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

By Letters Patent dated 12th January, 1938, Tristan da Cunha, Nightingale, Inaccessible and Gough Islands were made dependencies of St. Helena. The three latter islands are uninhabited.

* Includes specie £1,000.
† Includes specie £10,000.

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Tristan da Cunha is the principal of a group of islands lying in latitude 37° 6′ S., longitude 12° 2′ W., about midway between South Africa and South America. It is an extinct volcano rising to 7,640 feet above sea level, with a crater lake near its summit. It was taken possession of by a military force during the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena. When the garrison was withdrawn in 1817, William Glass, a corporal of artillery, and his wife elected to remain, and they were joined by two ex-navy men, Alexander Cotton and John Mooney, and these, with certain ship-wrecked sailors, became the founders of the present settlement, which is on the north-west of the Island, where there is a comparatively level area about 9 miles long and 1½ miles broad, and about 100 feet above the sea. After some years, the five unmarried settlers contracted with a sea captain to bring them wives from St. Helena. A supply of stores and provisions was provided out of a grant voted by Parliament, and sent out by a man-of-war in 1886, nearly all the able-bodied men having been drowned while attempting to board a vessel in December, 1885.

In January, 1904, the Island was visited by H.M.S. " Odin " in order to ascertain whether the Islanders would accept the offer of the Cape Government to settle them in the Cape Colony, but out of eleven families only three families elected to go. The Islanders are liable from time to time to privations. In March, 1907, owing to information indicating probability of failure of supplies, relief was sent by His Majesty's Government by the " Greyhound " chartered at Cape Town. On this occasion also the inhabitants were unwilling to leave the Island and the Rev. J. G. Barrow, a clergyman who had gone to the Island in April, 1906, reported that though there is sure to be privation from time to time, it does not cause absolute distress. (*See* correspondence presented to Parliament in Cd. 3093 and Cd. 3764.)

Arrangements are usually made for the Island to be visited by a ship at least once a year.

January, February, and March are the best months for visiting the Island. It is in these months that weather at times becomes so settled that the Islanders are able to make visits to Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands, which are some 20 miles off. They also are often able to visit these Islands in November to gather eggs, etc.

In 1945 the Islanders numbered 230, nearly all of whom were born in the Island.

The inhabitants have between them about 250 head of cattle, about 750 sheep and a stock of poultry. Potatoes do well and crops are got in annually. Potatoes form the staple article of diet. Fish of good quality is obtainable in plenty. During the nesting season penguin and albatross eggs are gathered. For flour, sugar, jam and other prepared or manufactured food the Island is dependent upon external assistance. Despite the limited choice of diet no evidence of malnutrition or deficiency disease is observable. Apple trees are in fair number, and bear well ; there are also a few fig trees, but they do not fruit. The tree of the Island which apparently is a juniper, and upon which the Islanders are dependent for their wood for fuel, is getting scarce in the neighbourhood of the settlement, and has to be collected from increasing distances where the supply is still abundant.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts maintains a Chaplain on the Island.

During the war detachments of the Royal Navy and the South African Air Force were stationed on the Island to maintain a meteorological and wireless station. These detachments were withdrawn early in 1946, but the Government of the Union of South Africa are maintaining an experimental meteorological station on the island which is manned by three members of the South African Meteorological Department.

Bibliography

St. Helena. The Historic Island, from its discovery to 1900, by E. L. Jackson. Ward Lock, 1903, 6*s.*

Tristan da Cunha, by D. M. Gane. Allen & Unwin, 1932, 7*s.* 6*d.*

St. Helena, 1502–1936, by Philip Gosse. Cassell, 1938, 15*s.*

Tristan da Cunha, by Erling Christophersen. Cassell, 1940, 12*s.* 6*d.*

Tristan da Cunha, 1506–1902, by Jan Brander. Allen & Unwin, 1940, 12*s.* 6*d.*

I Went to Tristan, by Allan B. Crawford. Hodder & Stoughton, 1941, 18*s.*

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Note.—* Free quarters. The basis on which the value of free quarters is reckoned for pension purposes is a sum not exceeding one-sixth of the salary of the officer's appointment.

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—G. A. Joy, C.M.G. £1,200. Duty allowance £300.
Aide de Camp (Honorary)—W. H. J. Andrew-Blamey.

Administration

Secretariat

Government Secretary—K. H. Clarke, M.B.E. £1,000.
Office Assistant—F. H. Brown. £500.
Chief Clerk—Vacant. £150–10–200.*

Agriculture and Forestry

Agricultural and Forestry Officer—J. A. K. Thompson, M.A. £500–25–600.*
Agricultural Assistant—J. Maclean. £300–18–480.

Audit

Auditor—W. H. J. Andrew-Blamey. £500 × 25–550.

Education

Education Officer—R. C. Thompson. £500.*
Women Education Officers—Miss P. Walker. £350–25–450.*

Harbours

Harbour Master—R. Bizaare. Fees.

Judicial

Acting Chief Justice—The Governor (*ex officio*).
Magistrate—K. H. Clarke, M.B.E.
Justices of the Peace—The Government Secretary ; H. W. Solomon, O.B.E. ; E. J. Warren ; E. J. Moss ; R. F. Broadway.
Registrar, Supreme Court—S. N. Peters, M.B.E. (*Acting*).
Coroner—K. H. Clarke, M.B.E.

Police and Prisons

Superintendent of Police and Gaol—W. Hurn, M.B.E. (*acting*). £300.

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POST OFFICE

Postmaster—C. J. George. £175–10–225.*

PUBLIC HEALTH

Senior Medical Officer—Dr. D. Fairley. £1,000.
Medical Officer—C. H. Gurd, L.R.C.P. £600–30–720* (with private practice).
Dental Surgeon—E. L. Holbeck. £500.*
Sanitary Inspector—S. A. Corbett. £500.*

Nursing Staff

£250–18–286–14–300* (£3 uniform allowance).

Senior Nursing Sister—Miss E. R. Salmond.
Second Nursing Sister—Vacant.
Health Sister—Miss O. L. Peerless.

PUBLIC WORKS

Superintendent of Works—G. F. Gammer. £650.*

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, ETC.

Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages—F Jarrett. Fees.
Registrar of Deeds—S. N. Peters, M.B.E. (*Acting*).

TREASURY AND CUSTOMS

Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs—F. Jarrett. £500–25–650.*
Deputy Treasurer (designate)—R. A. Brown.
Chief Clerk—R. Bizaare. £150–10–200.
Manager Government Savings Bank—F. Jarrett.

SARAWAK

SITUATION AND AREA

Sarawak consists of a coastal strip some 450 miles long by 40 to 120 miles in depth on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo and has an area of about 50,000 square miles. The colony lies between the broken range of mountains, which runs south-west through the middle of Borneo, and the sea. The southern border with Dutch West Borneo is formed by another range of mountains running westerly from about the centre of the main range. In the north-east the territory of the colony encompasses the small sultanate of Brunei and its borders march with those of North Borneo.

CLIMATE

The climate is uniformly warm and humid, the average temperature by day being 85° F. and the annual rainfall exceeding 100 inches. The seasons are not well defined, but the heaviest rains occur between October and March, the period of the north-east monsoon, when winds are strong and seas are rough. During the remainder of the year the rainfall is less, with occasional droughts of not more than four weeks' duration and clear sunny skies. The chief drawback to the climate is its lack of variety. The morning and early afternoon are generally bright and pleasant. Typhoons and cyclones are unknown but short squalls of rain and wind and thunderstorms are frequent. The prevailing winds blow from the north and north-east between October and March and from the south-west for the remainder of the year. It is advisable for European children to continue their education in a temperate climate after the age of about eight, partly for climatic reasons and partly because there are no special schools for the education of European children in Sarawak.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

In general the country is divided into three main parts : an alluvial and swampy coastal plain, a mountainous interior, and, in between, undulating country of yellow sandy clay broken by occasional hills largely of limestone or sandstone or more rarely of granite. The coast is generally flat and low-lying with heavy vegetation and sandy or mud beaches. In a few places hills come down to the sea, forming coastal cliffs. The greater part of the territory, apart from cultivated areas, is still covered by dense jungle, some of which remains to be explored, particularly in the interior where a succession of steep broken hills culminates in peaks between 6,000 and 8,000 feet high. The whole country is intersected by numerous rivers, which afford the easiest and cheapest means of transport. The principal of these are the Rejang (navigable for 170 miles), the Baram (navigable for 100 miles), the Batang Lupar and the Limbang. The presence of bars at the mouths of all these rivers causes large vessels to experience difficulty in entering.

Mangrove occurs extensively near the mouths of the rivers, which are fringed by nipah palm along their lower courses in the coastal plain the banks being little above high water level. As the coastal swamps give way to rolling country the river banks rise above the normal high water level and in several rivers, notably the Rejang and the Baram, gorges and dangerous rapids occur at considerable distances from the sources.

Sarawak is essentially an agricultural country. Rubber represents about 60 per cent. of the value of the total exports. Large quantities of sago flour are also exported. Rice is cultivated extensively for local consumption. The agricultural production of the colony is almost entirely in the hands of native cultivators, and there are very few European estates. Miri, which is situated about 15 miles to the south-west of the Baram River, owes its existence to the activities of the Sarawak Oilfields, Limited. During the war the oilfield was severely damaged and the prosperous town of Miri was almost entirely destroyed. The work of reconstruction has been undertaken by the oil company with commendable vigour and the Sarawak portion of the oilfield, which extends into Brunei territory, is again in production, although on a smaller scale than formerly.

Before the war gold was worked on a commercial scale, but the progress of rehabilitation has been slow and very few mines are at present in production.

All the non-Malay indigenous races, with the exception of the Melanaus, live in long or communal houses, which may be inhabited by anything from five to fifty or more families. The long-houses are usually constructed of wood, with pillars and sometimes floors of Borneo iron wood, a hard wood of great durability that is found in considerable quantities in the interior, and with shingle roofs of the same material.

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Each long-house consists of a number of " doors " or rooms, each of which contains a family. These rooms are connected by a common verandah occupied by the bachelors of the community.

Malays live in houses of sound construction and simple design, situated preferably on the banks of tidal rivers. The coastal Malays and Melanaus frequently combine agriculture with fishing. The bulk of the import and export trade is in the hands of the Chinese, who are, however, also engaged in almost every other occupation which is open to the inhabitants of the colony.

Kuching, the capital of Sarawak, in the south-west corner of the territory, is an attractively laid-out town, with a population of about 38,000, situated about 18 miles from the mouth of the Sarawak river. Its trading community is almost entirely composed of Chinese and there are large Malay villages within the municipal limits.

Sibu, the second largest town in the colony, with a population of about 10,000, is situated at the entrance to the Iban country at the head of the Rejang delta and about 80 miles from its western mouth.

Population

With the exception of enumeration proceedings conducted for a food control organisation towards the end of 1939, no census had been carried out until 1947, when a full scale population census of the country was effected. The Census Report is in process of preparation and should be available at the end of 1948, and the following figures are taken from the draft of the Report :—

	Male	*Female*	*Total*	*Percentage increase since 1939*
European	398	293	691	1·8
Malay ..	48,459	49,010	97,469	2·7
Melanau ..	17,440	18,120	35,560	
Sea Dayak	94,232	96,094	190,326	13·5
Land Dayak	21,032	21,163	42,195	14·2
Other indigenous	15,096	14,771	29,867	8·5
Chinese ..	81,392	63,766	145,158	17·4
Other non-indigenous Asiatic ..	3,121	1,998	5,119	11·8
	281,170	265,215	546,385	11·4

The group " Other indigenous " above is composed of the following " tribes " :—

	Persons
Bisayah	2,058
Kedayan	5,334
Kayan	6,183
Kenyah	5,507
Kelabit	1,612
Murut	3,290
Dusun	65
Belait	19
Bukitan	446
Kajaman	453
Lahanan	291
Penan	2,035
Rajang	119
Sekapan	415
Sian	85
Tatau	122
Nomadic Punan ..	1,833
	29,867

The languages in common use are English, Malay, Iban, Chinese, Land Dayak, Melanau and Kayan, but there are numerous dialects in use among the smaller tribes.

Religion

The Malays are Mohammadans but, although sincere in their faith and conscientious in its observances, are by no means bigots. They are tolerant of other creeds and associate on terms of complete friendliness with those professing other religious beliefs. Many Melanaus have also accepted Islam. Anglican and Roman Catholic Missions have been working in the territory for many years, particularly in Kuching, and among the Chinese and the pagan tribes. The Borneo Evangelical Mission (inter-denominational), American Methodist Mission, Sibu, and the Seventh Day Adventist Missions also operate in various parts of the country. The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak and the Prefect Apostolic reside in Kuching.

History

The theory has recently been advanced that *Yavadvipa*, the " land of gold and silver " of the Ramayana, Ptolemy's *Iabadiou*, and *Ye-po-ti*, which was visited by the Chinese Buddhist monk Fa-Hien in 413–414 A.D., all refer to the western part of Borneo, the country lying between Kuching and the State of Sambas in Dutch Borneo. No archaeological exploration has been undertaken in Sarawak, but its geographical position and the discovery in Dutch Borneo of Indian inscriptions, both Hindu and Buddist, some of which are believed to date back to 400 A.D., leave little room for doubt that Sarawak was visited, and probably settled in, by the early Indian colonists. Chinese settlers also seem to have come at an early date, and it is possible that the Mongol Empire, under the successors of Genghis Khan, extended its sway temporarily over the country. The western part of Sarawak certainly fell under the rule of the Hindu-Javanese Empire of Majapahit (*circa* 1300 to 1500 A.D.) : Hindu figures have been found at Santubong and Hindu gold ornaments up the Sarawak River ; and the Land Dayaks of the First Division, by their abstention from the flesh of cattle and by the name of their god Jewata (Hindu *deva*) show that at one time they were brought into intimate contact with the Hindus.

After the fall of Majapahit Sarawak formed part of the dominions of the Malay Sultan of Brunei, and it is first known to us by name through the visits to Brunei of Pigafetta in 1521, of Jorge de Menezes in 1526 and of Gonsalvo Pereira in 1530, and by an early map of the East Indies by Mercator.

Its history as an integral State, however, begins with the first landing in August, 1839, of James Brooke, an affluent young Englishman in search of adventure. At that time Sarawak was the southern province of the Malay Sultanate of Brunei. The oppression of the viceroy of the Sultan of Brunei had goaded the Malays and Land Dayaks resident in the area known as Sarawak Proper into revolt. James Brooke interceded in the dispute, brought about a settlement and sailed away. He returned in the following year to find that fighting had been resumed, and, interceding again, at the request of the Sultan's uncle, Pengiran Muda Hashim, who had been sent to pacify the region, was rewarded for his services by being installed on 24th September, 1841, as

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Rajah of the territory from Cape Datu to the Samarahan River under the suzerainty of the Sultan. His appointment was ratified by a Deed signed by the Sultan at Brunei on 1st August, 1842. Three years later the Sultan renounced his rights of suzerainty over Sarawak. Thereafter for the remaining twenty-three years of his life Rajah Brooke devoted himself to the suppression of piracy and head-hunting, often with the assistance of the ships of the Royal Navy, which performed almost incredible feats of navigation and endurance. Sarawak was recognised as an Independent State by the United States of America in 1850 and by Great Britain in 1864. In 1861 the territory of Sarawak was enlarged by the Sultan's cession of all rivers and lands from the Sadong River to Kedurong Point.

The first Rajah, at his death in 1868, bequeathed to his nephew and successor, Charles Brooke, a country paternally governed with a solid foundation of mutual trust and affection between ruler and ruled. Sir James Brooke pioneered, subdued and pacified ; Sir Charles Brooke, in a long reign of fifty years, built upon the foundations laid by his uncle with such conspicuous success that piracy disappeared, head-hunting was greatly reduced and the prosperity of the country increased by leaps and bounds.

Further large accretions of territory occurred in 1882, when the frontier was advanced beyond the Baram River, in 1885, when the valley of the Trusan River was ceded, and in 1890 when the Limbang River was annexed at the request of the inhabitants. In 1905 the Lawas River was purchased from the British North Borneo Chartered Company with the consent of the British Government. British protection was accorded to Sarawak in 1888.

Between 1870 and 1917 the revenue rose from $122,842 to $1,705,292, and the expenditure from $126,161 to $1,359,746. The public debt was wiped out and a considerable surplus accumulated. In 1870 imports were valued at $1,494,241 and exports at $1,328,963. In 1917 imports totalled $4,999,320 and exports $6,283,071. Roads had been constructed, pipe water supplies laid down and telephones and the wireless telegraph had been introduced.

Progress in all spheres continued during the rule of the third Rajah, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, who succeeded his father in 1917. Medical and educational services in particular were greatly improved. In 1941, the centenary year of Brooke rule, the State was in a sound financial position with a large sum of money in reserve. As a centenary gesture the Rajah enacted a new constitution, which abrogated his absolute powers, and set the feet of his subjects on the first stage of the road to democratic self-government.

The Japanese invasion and occupation was a catastrophe. Social services and communications were neglected ; education ceased to exist ; health precautions were ignored ; sickness and malnutrition spread throughout the State. Although Sarawak, with the exception of the oilfield area, suffered far less material damage from allied air bombardment than the neighbouring territories of Brunei and British North Borneo, all traces of its former prosperity disappeared and its inhabitants were reduced to poverty and misery. After the unconditional surrender of Japan, Australian forces entered Kuching on 11th September, 1945. For seven months Sarawak was administered by a British military administration, as a result of whose vigorous efforts supplies of essential commodities were distributed, the constabulary re-formed, and the medical and educational services reorganised. The Rajah resumed the reins of government on 15th April, 1946. It had, however, for some time been evident to him that Sarawak could not, by her own resources, regain a semblance of her former prosperity. He therefore decided that the time had come to hand the country over to the care of the British Crown, and a Bill to this effect was introduced into the Council Negri in May, 1946, and passed by a small majority. By an Order-in-Council the State of Sarawak became a British Colony on 1st July, 1946.

Constitution

In 1941 the Rajah divested himself of his autocratic authority and granted a Constitution to Sarawak by which legislative and financial authority was conferred upon the Council Negri (legislative assembly) and executive authority upon the Supreme Council. The Constitution now consists of a Governor, a Supreme Council consisting of 12 members, and a Council Negri composed at present of 14 official members (including the Chief Secretary (President), Financial Secretary, the five divisional residents, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Secretary for Native Affairs and five members appointed by name), 11 unofficial members and 15 standing members.

Administration

The Colony is divided into five divisions, which are administered by Residents, with headquarters at Kuching, Simanggang, Sibu, Miri and Limbang. These divisions are sub-divided into districts which are administered by District Officers or Native Officers. Since the territory became a Colony, Divisional and District Advisory Councils together with a Chinese Advisory Board in Kuching, have been constituted and plans have been drawn up for the establishment of Native Authorities, which will have control over their own finances. Five Native Authorities have already been established.

Social Services

Education

At the end of 1947 there were 72 Government Schools with 4,416 pupils, 58 Mission Schools with 5,087 pupils, 192 Chinese Schools with 19,522 pupils, and 8 Private Schools with 591 pupils. Post-primary instruction was provided at 1 Government School, 5 Mission Schools and 10 Chinese Schools, but the number of pupils in these sections was only 835 out of a total school population of 29,616. The first Native Authority Schools were established during 1948.

Before the war the Government Schools catered almost entirely for Malays and Melanaus, but an increasing number of schools is now being provided for the other indigenous peoples. The Mission Schools cater mainly for Chinese in the towns, but recently there has been considerable expansion of the rural-school system for the indigenous peoples in backward areas. The Chinese Schools are generally conducted by voluntary committees, and the curriculum is similar to that of schools in China. There is no College or University, but scholarships are available to enable selected students to continue their studies in institutions overseas.

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There is no compulsory education. School fees are charged at most Mission and Chinese Schools, but education is provided free at the Government Schools. Grants from Government funds are paid to most Mission Schools and to selected Chinese Schools. The Schools Ordinance provides for the registration of all schools and teachers, and Regulations govern the standards of accommodation, curriculum and inspection of schools.

With financial assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, a Government Teacher-training Centre and Secondary School has been established in Kuching, and a Rural Improvement School at Kanowit.

Information Services

There is no Information Department in Sarawak. A Secretariat Officer has been nominated Information Officer and information services are being established. The Information Officer maintains close contact with the Press and distributes to local associations and cinemas publications and films received from the Information Department in the Colonial Office.

Health

There are hospitals at Kuching, Sibu and Miri. The Kuching General Hospital with a bed potential of 350 operates at present, owing to staff shortage, to 250 beds. It is the most highly developed medical institution in the country and has attached to it the departmental laboratory. It is also the training centre for dressers and nurses. Within the hospital compound is sited the Mental Hospital which is capable of accommodating 120 patients.

Near Kuching is the Leper Settlement which accommodates some 370 persons.

Twenty-two outstation dispensaries, to which are attached a varying number of rest beds up to a maximum of sixteen, serve the more remote areas, but there are parts of the Colony to which medical services have not yet penetrated. Deficiencies in this regard will be partially met by the full implementation of a scheme for the provision of travelling dispensaries being carried out with Colonial Development and Welfare funds. These travelling dispensaries, of which two are already in operation, are in native craft powered by outboard motors and will ply on the rivers taking simple remedies to the more remote places.

There are 25 registered medical practitioners in the Colony. All but one of these practise in the towns of Kuching, Sibu and Miri.

Environmented hygiene is the responsibility of the Medical Department and activities are so far largely confined to the towns where sanitary inspectors are posted.

Births and deaths are compulsorily registrable throughout the Colony under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, but, by reason of distance and difficulties of communication, registration is, as yet, incomplete.

Labour

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs performs the duties of Protector of Labour, and District Officers are Deputy Protectors. Workers are protected by the Labour Protection and the Labour Conventions Ordinances. A Trade Union Ordinance was enacted in 1947 and has recently been brought into force. Factory legislation is dealt with under the Dangerous Machinery Ordinance.

The only large single employer of labour is the Sarawak Oilfields Limited, which employs some 1,800 workmen. For the rest, organised employment is confined to sago production, logging, sawmills, dock work and the distribution of imported goods.

Welfare

There is as yet no Social Welfare Department. An Advisory Committee has, however, recently been appointed to advise on and consider further extension of social welfare work. Government charity votes are operated throughout the Colony by Administrative Officers for the relief of the needy. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, in his capacity of Protector of Labour and Protector of Women and Girls, controls funds for the relief of distress.

Government has for many years maintained a Pauper Institution, which is mainly occupied by Chinese, as the indigenous peoples almost invariably look after their own poor. The Leper Camp, administered by the Medical Department, contains some 350 inmates of all races. A home has recently been opened for male juvenile offenders, organised on modern reformatory lines, where the boys are not confined in any way and receive regular instruction. In the Rural Improvement School at Kanowit, mentioned above, a number of Iban (Sea Dayak) couples are receiving a two-year course of training in agriculture, hygiene and every aspect of social welfare applicable to the indigenous communities.

Among voluntary organisations, a branch of the British Red Cross Society has recently been opened in Kuching, and is organised on all-community lines. At Sibu in the Third Division a Benevolent Society operates a lodge and nursing home for the sick and destitute, with the assistance of a monthly grant from the Government.

COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

The road system is not extensive. The main centres of population are not connected by roads, freight and passenger communications between them being maintained by river and sea transport. Except in the Kuching district and at Miri unsurfaced earth roads are the general rule. Light motor vehicles are used on these roads where passable but their use is of necessity restricted.

Water

The rivers and sea afford the principal means of communication. The rivers are in fact the main " trunk roads " of the country. Steamship services ply between Kuching and coastal ports and also serve Sibu and other Rejang river ports. In addition numerous powered small craft, chiefly owned by Chinese, carry passengers and cargo to places further upriver and beyond their range other smaller boats driven by outboard motors make their way far into the interior. Native " perahus " of all shapes and sizes are very numerous. The " perahu " is the common man's " Baby Austin."

Regular steamship services of the Sarawak Steamship Co. and the Straits Steamship Co. run from Kuching, Sibu and Miri direct to Singapore. The tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Sarawak from and to foreign ports during the year 1947 was 1,047,317 and 1,005,997 respectively.

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Air

Prior to the Japanese occupation landing grounds existed at Kuching and Miri suitable for the operation of medium aircraft. Both were heavily damaged by air bombardment, but the Kuching airfield has been repaired for use in cases of necessity and emergency. A scheme has recently been approved, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, for the construction of a new airstrip at Kuching with necessary airport buildings, and work has already begun. Air communication with Singapore and Labuan is at present maintained by means of Sunderland flying boats of the Royal Air Force using the Sarawak River at Pending as their landing area.

Posts and Telegraphs

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is under the control of the Postmaster-General at Kuching.

There are 35 Post Offices. Kuching, Serian, Simunjan, Bau, Lundu, Simanggang, Lingga, Engkilili, Lubok Antu, Betong, Debak, Spaoh, Pusa, Saratok, Kabong, Sibu, Rejang, Trusan, Sarikei, Binatang, Matu, Daro, Kapit, Kanowit, Meluan, Song, Mukah, Balingian, Oya, Dalat, Bintulu, Miri, Baram, Limbang, Lawas.

Postal communication is established with Europe, America, Australia, etc., via Singapore by steamers on an irregular schedule. There is also a similar steamer service to Brunei and North Borneo.

A weekly airmail service with Singapore, Labuan and Jesselton is at present maintained by R.A.F. flying boats.

There is no landline telegraph in Sarawak.

There are 19 radiotelegraph stations :—Kuching, Lundu, Simanggang, Saratok, Sibu, Sarikei, Kanowit, Kapit, Belaga, Meluan, Selalang, Matu, Makah, Balingian, Miri, Bintulu, Baram, Limbang, Lawas.

Radiotelegraph communication is also established with Singapore, Jesselton and Brunei.

Cable communication is established with countries beyond Singapore.

The telegraph rates to Empire countries are:—

Ordinary full rate (plain language per word) ..	55 cents.
Code (Cde)	35 ,,
Deferred	30 ,,
Government Ordinary full rate (plain language) ..	30 ,,
Government Code (Cde) ..	20 ,,
Night or Daily Letter Telegram NLT/DLT	$5.00
Greetings Letter Telegram ..	$2.00

There are 40 telephone exchanges in local centres with 383 telephones connected. 275 telephones are in use in Government Offices and bungalows.

The total length of telephone lines is 617 miles in aerial cable and 1,516 on open wire circuits.

Public Finance

The Colony has no public debt. Approximately two-thirds of the revenue is derived from Customs import and export duties ; other sources are licences and taxes, which include revenue obtained from the granting of monopolies for the sale of arrack, and revenue from Government property. Before the war one-sixth of the total revenue was derived from gambling and opium monopolies, which were abolished by the British Military Administration when Sarawak was re-occupied in 1945. Income tax has not yet been introduced, and the only direct taxes are the Dayak " door tax " of $1 per family per year and the Malay " head tax " of $1, which is levied on all males of working age.

In the middle of 1947 a conference of the Borneo territories of Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo, was held with the aim of devising, so far as individual local conditions permitted, a unified tariff. The new tariffs were introduced into Sarawak in December, 1947. Among the commodities subject to import duty are liquor, tobacco, petroleum and petroleum products, sugar, flour, salt, tea, coffee, tinned meats, soap, cosmetics and perfumery, textiles, matches, musical instruments, cameras, electrical and wireless apparatus, vehicles, timber and furniture. Export duty is imposed on birds' nests, copra, damar, fish (dried and salted), guano, jelutong, illipe nuts, pepper, sago and rubber.

The main heads of expenditure are Pensions and Provident Fund, Public Works, Medical and Health Department, Constabulary and District Administration.

Comparative figures of revenue and expenditure since 1937 are given below. The figures for 1946 cover only the last nine months of the year.

	Revenue $	*Expenditure* $
1938	4,261,899	4,272,140
1939	4,762,532	4,200,269
1940	7,463,314	5,018,006
1946	5,569,690	6,046,991
1947*	12,318,383	11,312,961

* Revised estimates.

Currency and Banking

The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is at present fixed at two shillings and fourpence. Before the war Sarawak had its own issue of treasury notes. In order to provide a uniform currency for the invading Allied troops throughout British Borneo, an agreement was reached in 1944 that, when the territories of Sarawak, Brunei, Labuan and North Borneo were reoccupied Malayan currency should be supplied for use. It was expected that the Japanese would have withdrawn most of the local currency from circulation, but when Sarawak was reoccupied, surprisingly large amounts of local currency reappeared. It was intended that, as soon as the Civil Government of the Rajah was restored, Sarawak notes should be reintroduced. But after the cession of the State to the Crown it was agreed that Sarawak notes should be gradually withdrawn as they became unfit for circulation and that fresh issues should consist of Malayan notes obtained from the Malayan Currency Commissioners. The amount of currency in circulation at the end of 1947 was estimated to be $14,772,000, of which $5,767,000 was pre-war Sarawak issue and $9,005,000 Malayan currency introduced since the re-occupation of the territory in September, 1945.

Banking facilities are afforded by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, in Kuching and Sibu, and on 1st January, 1948, a branch of the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation was opened in Kuching. There are also a number of local Chinese Banks.

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Production and Trade

The chief agricultural products of Sarawak are rice, sago, pepper, rubber, coconuts and pine-apples. Local production of rice satisfies about two-thirds of the country's needs, but is increasing. Rubber is the chief tree crop and Sarawak's most important export. Sago flour is an important export and production is at present at a high level. Pepper of good quality was produced for export before the war, but the gardens were largely abandoned during the Japanese occupation and production is now negligible; some progress is however being made with the rehabilitation of the industry.

The forests produce firewood and a fair quality of timber. Minor products are jelutong, a wild latex used in the manufacture of chewing-gum, and illipe nuts, from which is obtained a valuable vegetable fat used as a constituent in the making of "cream" for chocolates and of cosmetics.

Oil is obtained in the Fourth Division by Sarawak Oilfields Limited on a concession from the Government. Gold is also worked by small Chinese syndicates, mostly from alluvial pockets. Coal deposits exist in the country and investigations have recently been carried out by experts.

The only major industry is the refining of oil. Minor industries include the manufacture of matches, soap and aerated water and the curing of fish. Towards the end of 1947 a chemical factory was established near Kuching for the manufacture of acetic acid and alcohol from mangrove and nipah sugar.

Trade figures for recent years are :—

	Imports	*Exports*
	$	$
1940	32,645,192	45,770,407
1946†	28,796,092	27,558,673
1947	72,254,705	103,138,575

Note.—† For 9 months only.

The apparently favourable trade balance of $30,883,870 for 1947 does not give a clear picture of the position, as exports and re-exports of petroleum account for no less than $51,225,640 of the total exports. Similarly $29,541,206 of the imports are accounted for by crude oil won in the neighbouring territory of Brunei and piped to the refinery in Sarawak. Next to petroleum, the chief imports are foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and the chief exports rubber, sago flour, pepper (from pre-war stocks) and jelutong.

Governor

1946 Sir Charles Noble Arden Clarke, K.C.M.G.

Supreme Council

The Chief Secretary.
The Financial Secretary.
Mr. Ong Tiang Swee.
Abang Sulaiman (Datu Amar).
Chief Justice R. Y. Hedges.
Mr. L. D. Kennedy.
Abang Haji Mustapha (Datu Bandar).
Abang Kipali (Datu Temonggong).
Haji Mohidin (Datu Hakim).
Mr. R. G. Aikman.
Dr. J. M. Liston.
Mr. A. J. Grattan-Bellew.

Council Negri

Official Members

The Chief Secretary (*President*).
The Financial Secretary.
The Resident, First Division.
The Resident, Second Division.
The Resident, Third Division.
The Resident, Fourth Division.
The Resident, Fifth Division.
The Secretary for Native Affairs.
The Secretary for Chinese Affairs.
Mr. K. H. Digby.
Mr. R. E. Edwards (*Director of Public Works*).
Mr. B. J. C. Spurway (*Director of Forestry*).
Abang Haji Mustapha (Datu Bandar).
Mr. Philip Jitam.

Unofficial Members

Mr. Ong Hap Leong.
Mr. Tan Bak Lim.
Mr. J. Owen.
Mr. D. M. Deen.
Mr. Edward Jerah.
Abang Haji Abdulrahim.
Mr. B. Jarrow.
Temonggong Koh.
Datu Tuanku Taha.
Mr. Khoo Peng Loong.

Standing Members

Abang Suleiman (Datu Amar).
Haji Mohidin (Datu Hakim).
Haji Nawawi (Mufti).
Abang Openg.
Abang Samsudin.
Datu Abang Zin.
Datu Abang Abu Talip.
Abang Abdul Latip.
Abang Mustapha.
Datu Abang Yan.
Datu Tuanku Mohamad.
Abang Ali.
Datu Mohamad Zin Galau.
Abang Ahmat.
Datu Pengiran Haji Matussin.

Foreign Consular Representative

Dr. Chan Ying Wing—Consul of the Republic of China, Kuching.

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CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Notes

1. The value of the dollar (Straits) is at present fixed at 2*s*. 4*d*. Salaries expressed in dollars represent monthly salaries.

2. Names of officers are given in order of seniority. Salary scales shown are those normally applicable to the post, and not necessarily those actually drawn by the officers shown, some of whom are engaged on contract.

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3. Expatriation allowance is paid to officers who are eligible for it at the following rates :—

Salary below $400	$100
Salary from $400 to $800 ..	$150
Salary from $825 to $1,000 ..	$175
Salary from $1,025 to $1,200 ..	$200
Salary over $1,200	$220

Women officers are eligible for expatriation pay at four-fifths of the above rates.

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir Charles Noble Arden Clarke, K.C.M.G. £2,500 per annum plus £750 per annum duty allowance.
Private Secretary—A. R. Meikle. $400–450 × A25–825.

Administration

Secretariat

Chief Secretary—C. W. Dawson, C.M.G. $1,400.
Deputy Chief Secretary and Secretary for Native Affairs—R. G. Aikman. $1,150.
Development Secretary—J. H. Ellis. $1,025.
Principal Assistant Secretaries—B. A. St. J. Hepburn, R. F. Mole. $400–450 × A25–825.

Administrative Service

Residents—J. G. Anderson, J. O. Gilbert, L. K. Morse, W. P. N. L. Ditmas, J. C. H. Barcroft. $1,025.
Chairman, Kuching Municipal Board—W. S. B. Buck. $1,025.
District Officers, Assistant District Officers and Cadets—J. C. B. Fisher, D. C. White, J. R. Outram, A. R. Snelus, A. F. R. Griffin, H. P. K. Jacks, A. J. N. Richards, W. G. Morison, F. B. K. Drake, M. B. E., T. B. R. Nicholl, A. C. Waine, R. H. Morris, A. R. G. Morrison, G. Roberts, I. Harper, T. St. J. Dilks, G. Lloyd Thomas, R. Rennick, W. C. B. Wilson, J. F. Drake-Brockman, I. A. N. Urquhart, D. C. Walker, D. L. Bruen, D. F. A. E. D. Morgan, P. B. Smith, G. A. T. Shaw. $400–450 × 25–825.

Agricultural

Director of Agriculture—R. W. R. Miller. $1,025.
Agricultural Officers—K. E. H. Kay, O. F. Wright, J. S. Blacklock. $425–475 × A25–825.

Audit

Principal Auditor—A. G. Taylor. $950.
Senior Auditor—D. E. Newell. $450–500 × A25–825.

Constabulary

Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary—A. C. Maxwell (*acting*). $950.
Assistant Commissioners of Sarawak Constabulary—R. W. Large, M.C., W. Phillips, J. G. C. Kirby-Turner, J. Marlow, E. A. Edmeades, M.C., T. F. Stone, K. S. Leeston Smith. $375–425 × A25–825.

Co-operative

Registrar of Co-operative Societies—J. L. Noakes, M.B.E. $950.

Education

Director of Education—H. Earnshaw (*acting*). $1,025.
Education Officer—M. G. Dickson. $400–450 × A25–825.
Agricultural Education Officer—R. A. Bewsher. $400–450 × A25–825.

Financial

Financial Secretary—C. E. Gascoigne (*acting*). $1,150.
Assistant Treasurers—H. M. Cockle, E. W. Cousens, R. J. Bettison, C. Lightley, R. J. Henniker Heaton. $400–450–A25–825.

Forestry

Director of Forestry—B. J. C. Spurway, M.B.E. $950.
Divisional Forest Officer—J. H. Nelson Smith. $425–475 × A25–825.

Judicial

Chief Justice—R. Y. Hedges. $1,400.
Circuit Judges—D. R. Lascelles, K. H. Digby. $1,025.

Lands and Surveys

Director of Lands and Surveys—D. L. Leach. $1,025.
Superintendent of Lands and Surveys—N. Mace, R. N. Baron, F. R. K. Kitto, C. B. Murray, B. A. Reeves. $425–475–A25–825.
Surveyors—R. H. Logie, K. F. Michniewicz, J. A. Gawecki. $425–475 × A25–825.

Legal

Attorney-General—A. J. Grattan-Bellew. $1,200.

Marine

Shipping Master and Surveyor of Ships—D. F. Matheson. $600–650 × A25–875.

Medical and Health

Director of Medical and Health Services—J. M. Liston. $1,025.
Medical Officers—(Mrs.) E. J. Le Sueur, O.B.E., L. J. Clapham, T. W. Buckley, E. H. Wallace, J. P. Bennett. $500–550 × A25–825.
Matron—A. M. Pape. $420–440–A10–460.
Nursing Sister—A. Wynn Jones. $250–270 × A10–360.

Posts and Telegraphs

Postmaster-General—W. G. Tait. $950.
Assistant Postmaster-General—F. Harding. $375–425 × A25–825.

Printing

Superintendent of Printing Office—W. J. Chater (*acting*). $375–425 × A25–825.

Prisons

Superintendent of Prisons—W. L. P. Sochon, D.S.O. $650 × A25–850.

Public Works

Director of Public Works—R. E. Edwards, M.C. $1,025.
Executive Engineers—C. F. Birt, G. T. Myles. $450–500 × A25–825.
Assistant Executive Engineers—E. W. Howell, J. J. Howard. $450–500 × A25–825.
Officer-in-charge, Government Stores—I. A. McDonald. $375–425 × A25–825.

Secretariat for Chinese Affairs

Secretary for Chinese Affairs and Protector of Labour—T. P. Cromwell, O.B.E. (*acting*). $1,025.

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TRADE AND CUSTOMS

Commissioner of Trade and Customs—L. D. Kennedy. $1,025.

Superintendents of Customs—G. A. C. Field, J. A. G. Benson, N. A. Lucas, R. E. Chater, M.B.E., C. E. Sandbach. $375–425 × A25–825.

SUPPLY (Temporary Department)

Controller of Essential Commodities—G. T. Bates. $800.

SEYCHELLES

SITUATION AND AREA

The Seychelles Islands are situated between the parallels of S. latitude 4° and 10°. The total area of the colony and its dependencies is 156¼ square miles. The number of islands under the Seychelles Government is 92.

Mahé is the largest and most populous of the Seychelles Islands. It is 17 miles long and 3 to 7 miles broad, and is estimated to contain 55¼ square miles. It has about 105 miles of good roads and paths, and communication between all the districts of the island is easy. It is distant from Mauritius 934, from Madagascar 600, and from Zanzibar 970 miles.

The other chief islands are Praslin (9,700 acres); Silhouette (4,900 acres); La Digue (2,500 acres); Curieuse (900 acres); Félicité (689 acres); North Island (525 acres); St. Anne (500 acres); Providence (500 acres); Frigate (700 acres); Denis (340 acres); Cerf (290 acres); and Bird or Sea Cow Island (160 acres).

The following islands are also dependencies of Seychelles:—The Amirantes, Alphonse Island, Bijoutier Island, St. Francois Island, St. Pierre Island, the Cosmoledo Group, Astove Island, Assumption Island, Coëtivy, Aldabra and Farquhar Island.

The island of Coëtivy, formerly a dependency of Mauritius, was transferred to Seychelles by Letters Patent in 1907, and Farquhar Island in 1922. There are lighthouses on Denis Island and Manueles Island (nine miles north-east of Mahé in longitude 55° 32′ 20″ E., and latitude 4° 29′ S.) and in Victoria Harbour. The light on the Capuein Point has been transferred to the Police Point.

CLIMATE

Mahé is healthy and entirely free from malaria. The shade temperature seldom exceeds 84, and falls frequently at night to 72. Records taken on the hills are several degrees lower. The rainfall at Victoria was, in 1947, 84·22 inches. The average over the past 30 years is 96·6 inches.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Mahé rises abruptly from the sea, and the highest peak reaches the elevation of 2,993 feet. Victoria, the capital of the island, is situated in a valley in the north-east, and has a safe and commodious harbour, provided with a lighthouse showing a white flash of 0·7 second duration every 6·7 seconds.

POPULATION

Census 1901, 19,237; census 1911, 22,691; census 1921, 24,523; census 1931, 27,444; census 1947, 34,632.

The death rate in 1947 was 9·95 per 1,000; the birth rate in 1947 being 26·61 per 1,000.

RELIGION

The population is principally Roman Catholic, but there is also a considerable Anglican congregation and a small Seventh Day Adventist Mission. Heads of Churches are the Bishop of Victoria (Roman Catholic) and the Archdeacon of Seychelles (Anglican).

HISTORY

The islands are believed to have been discovered by a Portuguese named Pedro Mascaregnas, in 1505, but the discovery was not apparently followed by any attempt at colonisation.

Previous to the French occupation they were the resort of pirates or corsairs who infested the Indian Ocean, some of whose names are borne by descendants in Mahé at the present time.

Under the government at Mauritius of Labourdonnais, whose name they originally bore, their position was first defined in 1743, and M. Picault, who took possession of the islands in the name of the King of France, called the principal island Mahe. In 1756 the group was re-named the Seychelles Islands, in honour of the Vicomte Moreau de Séchelles, who was Controller-General of Finance under Louis XV, from 1754 to 1756.

The natural resources of the islands and their freedom from hurricanes, induced the French to transplant from the Isle de France (now Mauritius) cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs, under the directions of M. Poivre. Much secrecy was at first observed in regard to the existence of these retired plantations, the object being to wrest from the Dutch the lucrative spice monopoly which the colonies of that nation then enjoyed in Europe from their own possessions.

The rumours of the war that broke out between France and England in 1778, induced the then French Governor of Mauritius, Count de Souillac, to issue peremptory orders that in the event of an attack the spice plantations should be at once destroyed. Soon afterwards a French ship from Madagascar, having slaves on board, called at Mahé to take in wood and water, but fearing that the English might be in possession, adopted the ruse of hoisting the English flag. The small French force at Mahé had already been withdrawn, and the officer in charge, knowing that resistance was useless, at once set fire to the whole of the spice trees, each of which had previously been surrounded with dry wood and other inflammable material.

During the war of the French Revolution Mahé was extremely useful to French ships as a place of refuge and refitment, but on 17th May, 1794, it was captured by Captain Newcome, of His Majesty's ship "Orpheus."

The last French Governor, M. De Quincy, who was born at Paris in November, 1748, became, after Lieutenant Sullivan, R.N., who had been placed in charge, had left, the first Agent Civil under the British Government. M. De Quincy's reign as French Governor lasted 20 years. He remained for 18 years in the service of the British Government, and died on 10th July, 1827.

The capitulation was renewed in 1806 by Captain Ferrier of His Majesty's ship "Albion," but it was not until the capture of Mauritius in

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1810, that Seychelles was formally taken possession of by the appointment of an Agent, and incorporated as a dependency of that colony.

Constitution

From 1794 to 1810 Seychelles, though nominally a British colony, seems to have been administered as a French colony, and all Civil Status Acts ran in the name of the French Government. A Board of Civil Commissioners was appointed in 1872, when the finances of the Seychelles were separated from those of Mauritius. The title of the head of the Government was then changed from that of Civil Commissioner to that of Chief Civil Commissioner. The powers of the board were further enlarged in 1874 by another Order-in-Council.

The increasing importance of these islands was considered sufficient to warrant an alteration in the constitution of the Government, and in December, 1888, an Order-in-Council was passed creating the office of Administrator, and nominating an Executive and Legislative Council. In 1897, by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions, the Administrator was given full powers as Governor, and Seychelles was practically separated from Mauritius. The separation was completely carried out by Letters Patent of 31st August, 1903, by which Seychelles was erected into a separate colony under its own Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

By the Legislative Council Order in Council of March, 1948, the elective principle was introduced into the Colony for the first time. The new Legislative Council, which held its first meeting in November, 1948, consists of the Governor as President, six official members, four elected and two nominated unofficial members. Any British subject of 21 years and upwards, who has been ordinarily resident in the Colony for 12 months, is entitled to be registered as a voter provided (*a*) he is literate, and (*b*) he pays either income or property tax.

Administration

The administrative functions of Government are carried out by the departments of Agriculture, Education, Health, Police, Port, Post, Public Works and Treasury, under the general direction of the Governor through the Secretary to Government who is the senior administrative officer.

The judiciary is composed of the Chief Justice, a Police Magistrate, and one part-time Justice of the Peace. The Attorney-General is also Crown Prosecutor and the Assistant Attorney-General also supervises the Registry of Deeds.

The Victoria Town Board manages the urban affairs of the capital and local boards have been appointed for North Mahé, South Mahé, Praslin and La Digue.

Social Services

Education

Education is under the control of a Director who is advised on education policy by an Advisory Council. As a result of a recent reorganisation of the education system all previous legislation has been repealed and replaced by Ordinance No. 15 of 1944. All schools are now inspected by officers of the Education Department, schools and teachers are registered and the salaries of teachers in aided schools are paid from public funds.

There is one Government Primary School, and six Church of England and twenty Roman Catholic aided primary schools, as well as a few small private schools. A Government modern school is being built at Grand' Anse, Praslin. Secondary Education is provided at Seychelles College, a government school for boys, and for girls at St. Joseph's Convent which receives a grant from public funds. The Cambridge School Certificate examination is taken in Form V in both schools. The enrolment in all schools in June, 1947, was 2,095 boys and 2,245 girls. Housecraft and technical centres have recently been opened. Bursaries are awarded at secondary schools for intending teachers and frequent refresher courses for teachers are held.

Government expenditure on education in 1947 was Rs. 121,118 from local funds and Rs. 113,927 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Information Services

The Secretary to Government is responsible for the " Government Bulletin ", which is issued daily and contains local announcements, Reuters News and the London Press Service. Broadcasting, visual information and the issue of printed information material are under the control of the Director of Education. Open air cinema shows to audiences averaging 2,000 persons are given on two or three nights a month, and much use is made of visual aids in training teachers and in schools. Programmes of talks, news and music are broadcast on Sundays and Wednesdays from ZCQ, on a frequency of 5,570 Kcs. and wavelength of 52 metres.

Health

Medical and health services are under the control of a Senior Medical Officer assisted by six Medical Officers, a Senior Health Inspector, and nursing and sanitary staff.

There are hospitals at Port Victoria, Baie Ste. Anne, Praslin and La Digue, a cottage hospital at Anse Royale, Mahe, and a health centre is in course of construction at Grand' Anse, Praslin. The quarantine station is placed on Long Island opposite to Victoria.

Expenditure on medical and health services in 1947 was Rs. 335,704.

Labour and Welfare

During the year 1947 a sum of Rs. 32,637 was paid by the Poor Relief Department as outdoor relief to paupers. There were at the end of 1947, 1,063 persons receiving allotments from the Poor Relief Fund in the districts of Mahé, Praslin and La Digue.

In January, 1948, a Welfare and Labour Office was opened. There are at present 859 persons receiving allotments from the Poor Relief Fund and a general revision of individual cases is being carried out. The estimated cost for the year 1948 will amount to approximately Rs. 32,000.

Communications

Roads

There are 120 miles of earth roads to a general minimum of 16 feet in width on the island, of which 84 miles are suitable for motor vehicles. The tar-macadamising of town roads is in hand.

Railways

There is no railway in the Colony.

Shipping

British India Steam Navigation Company passenger vessels on the Bombay–Mombasa service call at Port Victoria on the average once monthly in each direction.

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Air

The Air Service provided by the Royal Air Force with flying boats between Seychelles and East Africa, Ceylon and Mauritius came to an end with the withdrawal of the Royal Air Force during 1946.

Posts and Telegraphs

Telegraphic communication with Mauritius and Europe via Zanzibar was completed in November, 1893. Direct cables to Aden and Colombo were completed in 1922. Cable communication with every part of the world is now provided by Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd., also maintains a coast station at Victoria for communication with ships at sea.

Shipping and air restrictions have adversely affected the postal services. Air mails come from abroad as far as Mombasa and Bombay and there have to await a ship.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1938 ..	892,539	834,732
1939 ..	1,167,764	1,105,822
1940 ..	694,030	711,782
1941 ..	833,387	689,353
1942 ..	931,698	747,410
1943 ..	1,150,584	1,047,866
1944 ..	1,418,003	1,178,403
1945 ..	1,764,812	1,340,493
1946 ..	3,376,382	1,863,549
1947 ..	2,575,553	2,283,987

The surplus of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1947, was Rs. 2,901,237, including Rs. 400,000 interest-free loan to His Majesty's Government—and the market value of surplus funds invested was, on the same date, Rs. 1,986,324.

The Colony's Public Debt consists of a loan of Rs. 390,215 from the Imperial Government to finance the Seychelles Agricultural Bank. The loan is repayable in 30 years from 1938 by a sinking fund at Rs. 9,782 payable half yearly.

The main sources of revenue in the colony are taxation, including import and export duties, crown lands and investments. The import duties are specific and *ad valorem*, preferential rates being granted in respect of Empire imports. The duty on all primary foods is specific :— rice and flour 10 cents per kilo, barley and beans 1½ cents, maize and bran 1 cent, sugar 3 cents, coffee 9 cents and tea 6 cents per kilo. On other foodstuffs *ad valorem* duties are charged.

The *ad valorem* rates are 33⅓ per cent. and 17 per cent.—general and preferential. Free admissions are allowed in the case of condensed milk, cement, gunny bags, paints, enamels and tools of trade. There is an export duty on copra, essential oils and cinnamon bark at a flat rate of 10 per cent. and on vanilla at 17½ per cent. There is also a duty of R. 1 and 75 cents on guano depending on whether the total of phosphoric anhydride is more or less than 27·484.

Income tax on individuals is not chargeable on incomes of less than Rs. 500, and on chargeable incomes less than Rs. 1,000 the rate is 1 per cent. When the chargeable income amounts to Rs. 1,000 or more the rate is 2 per cent. on the first Rs. 1,000, increasing by 1 per cent. per 1,000 to Rs. 4,000. Over Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 17,000 the rate increases by 2½ per cent. per Rs. 1,000. On any excess over Rs. 17,000 the rate is 40 per cent.

CURRENCY AND BANKING

A Government Savings Bank was established in March, 1897, and at the close of the year 1947, the amount standing to the credit of depositors was Rs. 3,320,532. Seventy-five per cent. of the Savings Bank funds are invested.

The legal tender currency is Seychelles notes and coins and Mauritius subsidiary coinage. Accounts are kept in rupees and cents.

PRODUCT AND TRADE

In 1947 the chief exports were copra, 4,862½ tons ; guano, 14,287 tons ; essential oils, 66,398 kilos ; tortoise shell, 587 kilos ; vanilla, 516¼ kilos ; and calipee, 4,287 kilos.

In Victoria there is a botanic garden containing many interesting tropical plants.

More especially at Praslin, though also in other parts of the group, are to be found the celebrated coco-de-mer, with the leaves of which beautiful hats and delicate basket work are made.

The Aldabra group of islands under the Seychelles administration is the habitat of the gigantic land tortoises ; numerous living specimens are, however, to be seen in Mahé and the neighbouring islands.

The percentage of trade in 1938, 1945, 1946 and 1947 was as follows :—

1938.	*Imports. per cent.*	*Exports. per cent.*
United Kingdom	36	54
Other parts of British Empire.	40	27
Foreign countries ..	24	19
1945.		
United Kingdom	30	74
Other parts of British Empire.	61	19
Foreign countries ..	9	7
1946.		
United Kingdom	28	67
Other parts of British Empire.	64	10
Foreign countries ..	8	23
1947.		
United Kingdom	30	73
Other parts of British Empire.	47	13
Foreign countries ..	23	14

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Shipping Inwards only. Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.
1938 ..	1,137,134	944,008	240,219
1939 ..	1,150,211	1,284,130	276,560
1940 ..	1,090,076	1,180,895	202,248
1941 ..	1,286,811	1,059,169	203,946
1942 ..	1,183,140	1,604,035	273,738
1943 ..	1,851,601	1,466,871	163,879
1944 ..	2,446,076	2,315,457	157,509
1945 ..	2,658,145	2,323,199	143,384
1946 ..	3,261,060	5,527,795	149,113
1947 ..	5,087,106	4,199,206	159,226

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List of Governors, etc.

1800–1802 Chevalier J. B. Quéau de Quincy, Commandant Militaire et Agent Civil.
1803–1809 Ditto, Administrateur Civil.
1810 Ditto, Commandant et Juge.

Civil Agents and Commandants

1811 Lieut. Sullivan.
1813 Lieut. Lesage.
1815 E. H. Madge.

Civil Agents

1822 G. Harrison.
1834 A. Wilson.
1834 G. Harrison.
1837 A. Wilson.

Civil Commissioners

1839 C. A. Mylius.
1850 R. W. Keate.
1852 Capt. G. T. Wade.
1853 W. Ricketts (*Acting*).
1853 Capt. G. T. Wade.
1854 Dr. Forde (*Acting*).
1854 Capt. G. T. Wade.
1856 W. H. Hollier Griffiths (*Acting*).
1856 Capt. G. T. Wade.
1857 C. Telfair (*Acting*).
1857 Capt. G. T. Wade.
1861 E. Dupuy (*Acting*.)
1861 Capt. R. C. Dudgeon (*Acting*).
1862 Swinburne Ward.
1868 J. H. Brooks (*Acting*).
1868 Swinburne Ward.

Chief Civil Commissioners

1868 W. H. Franklyn.
1873 Capt. A. E. Havelock (*Acting*).
1874 E. A. Esnouf (*Acting*).
1874 C. S. Salmon.
1879 E. de La Peyre (*Acting*).
1879 Capt. A. E. Havelock.
1879 H. E. Desmarais (*Acting*).
1880 Capt. F. T. Blunt.
1880 H. E. Desmarais (*Acting*).
1881 H. C. Stewart (*Acting*).
1881 H. E. Desmarais (*Acting*).
1881 A. C. S. Barkly.
1884 G. Hollier Griffiths (*Acting*).
1887 A. C. S. Barkly.
1888 R. M. Brown (*Acting*).

Administrators

1889 T. Riseley Griffith, C.M.G.
1895 H. C. Stewart, C.M.G.
1899 E. B. Sweet-Escott, C.M.G.

Governors

1903 E. B. Sweet-Escott, C.M.G.
1904 W. E. Davidson, C.M.G.
1912 Lt.-Col. C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G.
1918 Lt.-Col. The Hon. Sir Eustace Edward Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, Bart.
1922 Brig.-General Sir Joseph Byrne, K.B.E., C.B.
1927 Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G.
1928 Sir De S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G.
1934 Sir G. J. Lethem, K.C.M.G.
1936 Sir Arthur F. Grimble, K.C M.G.
1942 Sir Marston Logan, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1947 Dr. P. S. Selwyn-Clarke, C.M.G., M.C.

Executive Council

The Governor (*President*).
The Secretary to Government.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
Col. A. E. Armitage (*unofficial member*).
D. Bailey (*unofficial member*).
Clerk—L. Westergreen.

Legislative Council

Official

The Governor (*President*).
The Secretary to Government.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
The Senior Medical Officer.
The Director of Education.
The Director of Agriculture.

Nominated Unofficials

D. Bailey.
C. E. Collet.

Elected Unofficials

A. Deltel.
J. B. B. Benoiton.
M. Lemarchand.
G. de Comarmond.
Clerk—L. Westergreen.

Foreign Consular Officers

France—H. de Caila (*Consular Agent*).
Norway—P. V. Hunt (*Honorary Vice-Consul*).

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Unpublished Documents on the History of the Seychelles Islands anterior to 1810. (*With a portfolio of the Maps and Plans*), by A. A. Fauvel. 15*s*. The Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.
The History of Seychelles in three volumes, by Dr. J. T. Bradley, O.B.E., J.P. 1940. Rs. 3 per volume. The Clarion Press, Seychelles.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Governor

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Dr. P. S. Selwyn-Clarke, C.M.G., M.C.

Secretariat

Secretary to Government—F. D. Jakeway, O.B.E. (*Seconded from Nigeria*).

Agriculture

Director of Agriculture—J. N. Milsum, O.B.E.

Audit

Principal Auditor—W. R E. Stephenson.

Bankruptcy and Curatelle

These functions are carried out by an officer of the Judicial Department.

Education

Director of Education—W. W. E. Giles (*Seconded from East Africa*).

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JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—M. D. Lyon.

LEGAL

Attorney-General—J. M. Homer-Vanniasinkam.
Assistant Attorney-General and Registrar of Mortgages and Deeds—R. S. Rassool, M.B.E.

MEDICAL

Senior Medical Officer—T. K. Abbott.
Medical Officers—P. M. Joseph, M.B.E.; E. Christianson; R. M. D'Offay; A. O. Mackenzie; K. K. Kapadia; C. H. Todd.

POLICE AND EXCISE

Superintendent of Police and Excise—A. E. Burt.

PORT

Port Officer and Pilot—Capt. A. D. Sauvage, M.B.E.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster—O. Ward Horner.

PRISON

Superintendent of Prison—E. Michel.

PUBLIC WORKS

Civil Engineer—K. J. Tomlin.
Superintendent of Public Works—C. P. Doger de Speville.

SUPPLIES CONTROL

Controller of Supplies—J. H. Jenkins, O.B.E. (*Temporary*).

TREASURY

Treasurer and Collector of Customs—S. Mathiot.
Chief Inland Revenue Officer—J. H. Jenkins, O.B.E.

Note.—Salary scales at present under revision.

SIERRA LEONE

SITUATION AND AREA

The territory known as the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is an area of some 27,925 square miles, roughly circular in shape, lying between 6° 55′ and 10′ of N. latitude, and 10° 16′ and 13° 18′ of W. longitude. The sea coast, 210 miles in length, extends from Kiragba at 9° 2′ on the border of French Guinea, to the Mano River at latitude 6° 55′ N. on the border of the Republic of Liberia.

The Colony portion of this area, i.e., the territories acquired by the Crown by treaty of cession or otherwise consists of the following:—the Sierra Leone Peninsula in which is situated Freetown (the seat of Government), Sherbro Island, the Tasso, Banana, Turtle, Plantain and York Islands and other small islets, the Bake Loke, Maforki and part of the Bure Chiefdoms in the Northern Province, and the Bumpe, Kagboro-Bagru, Mano Bagru, Timdel, Bendu, Cha, Nonkoba Bullom, Messi Krim, and part of the Mano Sakrim Chiefdoms in the South Western Province. The Crown has also acquired a strip of land, varying in depth from a quarter of a mile to one mile throughout the whole coast line not included in the areas specified above. Of these areas the Peninsula of Sierra Leone, Tasso Island, Banana Islands, York Island, and the township of Bonthe in Sherbro Island, only, are administered as strictly Colony; the other areas are administered as if they were within the Protectorate.

CLIMATE

The seasons may be divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in May and lasting till October. The shade temperature varies during the year from about 62° to 97°. Tornadoes or violent thunderstorms occur at the commencement and close of the rainy season. They are accompanied by strong wind, but do not last long, and seldom do much damage. The atmosphere during the rainy season is excessively damp. The annual average rainfall in Freetown is 148 inches. Between the months of December and March the wind known as the "Harmattan" is prevalent; it is very dry, and often brings with it a fine dust said to come from the Sahara. Its direction ranges from north-east to south-east.

The climate of Sierra Leone, as elsewhere on the West Coast of Africa, is trying, but conditions have been greatly improved in recent years through the efforts of the medical and sanitary services, and if ordinary precautions are taken the risk of contracting malarial fever can be much reduced. In the Freetown area in particular the incidence of malaria has been greatly reduced as a result of control measures instituted during the recent war.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The peninsula of Sierra Leone is about 25 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 miles in breadth at its widest part. It is one of the few points on the African coast where there is high land near the sea. It is formed by a range of igneous mountains, running parallel to the sea from north-north-west to south-south-east, the summits of which, in the Picket Hill, Sugar Loaf and Leicester mountains, rise in conical form to a height of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet. The mountains are composed principally of norite, and are thickly wooded. They are intersected by ravines and small valleys, and there are considerable tracts of level ground, especially on the eastern side of the peninsula, where it sinks to the mainland.

The configuration of the Protectorate varies much in different localities. The coastal strip is flat and low-lying and the river estuaries, below high tide mark, are bounded by extensive mangrove swamps. The western and southern part of the Protectorate consists of rolling wooded country, broken in places by ranges of hills rising to 1,000 feet or more. The ground rises to the north and east to form an upland plateau having a general elevation of about 1,500 feet. The Sula and Kangari hills rise to nearly 3,000 feet, while to the east, near the French Guinea frontier, Bintimane peak and the summits of the Tingi range rise to above 6,000 feet. Unlike many regions on the West Coast of Africa the country is well watered by rivers and streams. The principal rivers of Sierra Leone, which empty themselves into the Atlantic Ocean, are the Great

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and Little Scarcies, the Rokel or Seli (or Sierra Leone River), the Jong or Teye, the Ribbi, the Bum or Sewa, the Moa and the Mano, most of which are navigable by small craft for varying distances.

The capital, Freetown, lies about four miles up the Sierra Leone River, at the foot of a chain of hills rising 2,900 feet above the sea. It possesses one of the best harbours in West Africa, and is an important coaling station and a port of registry.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone and the lands immediately adjoining yield only a small quantity of exportable commodities. Some cassava is grown which is used for local consumption. Fruits and vegetables are also grown in the hilly valleys. The extent of the peninsula area is small (256 square miles), and the generally rocky soil is not well adapted for cultivation.

Considerable quantities of palm kernels, palm oil, piassava, with other articles of lesser importance are exported via Bonthe in the South-Western Province as well as through Freetown.

Many districts in the Protectorate are fertile and well adapted to the growth of oil palms, coconuts, beniseed, kola nuts, gum-producing trees, ginger, cocoa, rice and other tropical products.

The mineral industry which owes its inception to the discovery firstly of platinum in 1926 and later of other minerals by the Government Geological Survey, has been responsible for over 50 per cent. in value of the exports of the Colony and Protectorate since 1935. Diamonds are obtained from alluvial workings in the Kono district, chromite is mined in the Kambui hills in the Kenema district and iron ore is extracted at Marampa in the Port Loko district. A large deposit of iron ore has also been proved in the Tonkolili district. The production of gold and platinum which decreased during the 1939–45 war is showing some signs of recovery.

All minerals are vested in the Crown except the deposits at Marampa which belong to the tribal authorities, who have leased them to the operating company.

The main tribes in the Protectorate are in the north, Temne, Limba, Susu, Loko, Fula, Mandingo, Koranko, Yalunka, and in the south Mende, Sherbro, Krim, Gallina, Gola, Vai Kono and Kissi.

Population

The estimated population of Sierra Leone at the last census, held in 1931, was as follows :—

Nationality.	Colony.			Protectorate.			Total, Colony and Protectorate.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Population.	96,422	52,552	43,870	1,672,058	796,392	875,666	1,768,480	848,944	919,536
British ..	293	211	82	142	113	29	435	324	111
Other Europeans.	108	87	21	55	47	8	163	134	29
Americans ..	19	10	9	34	13	21	53	23	30
Asiatics ..	444	309	135	772	577	195	1,216	886	330
African non-natives.	33,775	15,021	18,754	3,265	1,765	1,500	37,040	16,786	20,254
African natives	61,783	36,914	24,869	1,667,790	793,877	873,913	1,729,573	830,791	898,782

Religion

Most of the tribes of the Protectorate have come under the influence of Islam, particularly in the north. The Protectorate is, however, predominantly pagan. Christian missions work in all parts of the Protectorate but conversion to Christianity has not been on an extensive scale.

The Colony area is predominantly Christian. Sierra Leone is a diocese of the Church of England, and the Roman Catholic Mission constitutes a vicariate apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church. The most important Christian missions working in Sierra Leone are the Church Missionary Society, Wesleyan Methodist, Roman Catholic, United Brethren in Christ Mission and the American Wesleyan Mission.

History

The Colony of Sierra Leone originated in the sale and cession of a portion of land by " King " Naimbana and his subordinate chiefs to Captain John Taylor of His Britannic Majesty's brig " Miro," on behalf of the " free community of settlers, their heirs and successors, lately arrived from England, and under the protection of the British Government." This portion of land was described in the treaty as extending from the bay commonly called Frenchman's Bay, but of which the name was changed to St. George's Bay, coastwise up the River Sierra Leone to Gambia Island, and southerly or inland from the riverside 20 miles. The treaty is dated 31st August, 1788.

The main purpose of the Colony in its inception was to secure a home on the African Continent for a number of natives of Africa, and some others, who, from various circumstances, had been separated from the countries of their origin, and were destitute in and about London. Subsequently the settlement was used for Africans rescued from slave ships during the period when England was putting forth her efforts for the suppression of the over-sea traffic in slaves, and also for Africans repatriated from North America. The territory received additions from time to time by various concessions from the native chiefs. Thus, on 10th July, 1807, " King " Farima and " King " Tom ceded all the land they possessed in the peninsula of Sierra Leone lying to the westward

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of the settlement and on 1st January, 1808, the whole settlement became a Crown colony; in 1861 Bai Conteh, "King" of Koya, with his chiefs, ceded a portion of the Koya country abutting on the colony of Sierra Leone, measuring 10 miles in width and 16 miles in length from the River Sierra Leone to the River Ribbi, and particularly described as to its inland boundary in the treaty of cession. In 1825 the Governor of Sierra Leone made a treaty of cession with various chiefs in, and in the neighbourhood of, Sherbro Island, for the purpose of adding these countries to the territories of the colony. The treaty, not immediately ratified by the Crown, was revived by a new agreement made in 1882. Other treaties of cession were made from time to time.

On 21st August, 1896, a proclamation was issued declaring a Protectorate over the hinterland of Sierra Leone, and ordinances were passed providing for the administration of this Protectorate.

Constitution

A charter, issued on 27th May, 1863, created an Executive Council for the Colony composed of four members nominated by the Crown. The Legislative Council was to consist of the members of the Executive Council and nominated members.

A further charter, dated 19th February, 1866, established a central government of the settlements on the West Coast of Africa, with the seat of government at Sierra Leone.

A new charter, dated 24th July, 1874, revoked so much of the charter of 19th February, 1866, as provided for the government of the Gold Coast and Lagos under the Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa settlements, and those settlements were erected into a distinct government. A further charter, dated 17th December, 1874, erected a new government of the "West Africa Settlements," consisting of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and created a Legislative Council in each settlement, consisting of the Officer Administering the Government, and not less than two other persons, to be designated by royal instructions or warrant. New Letters Patent dated 17th June, 1885, provided for the continuance of the government on the same lines, with some minor differences. By Letters Patent of 28th November, 1888, the Gambia was again made a separate government. By Letters Patent, dated 3rd April, 1913, and Royal Instructions, dated 4th May, 1922, there were constituted an Executive Council composed of the Officer in Command of the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer and the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, and a Legislative Council, composed of the members of the Executive Council and four unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

On 7th March, 1913, an Imperial Order-in-Council was issued providing for the administration of the Protectorate of Sierra Leone. The order applies to the territories, not being portions of the Colony of Sierra Leone, lying between the sixth and tenth degrees of north latitude and the tenth and fourteenth degrees of west longitude, and beginning at the extreme southerly point of the colony on the Anglo-Liberian boundary, as delimited under the provisions of the Anglo-Liberian Conventions, 11th November, 1885, and 21st January, 1911.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Colony of Sierra Leone is also the Governor of the Protectorate. Authority is given to the Governor by ordinances passed in the Legislative Council to exercise and provide for giving effect to the powers and jurisdiction acquired by the Crown in Sierra Leone.

Letters Patent, dated 28th January, 1924, revoked those issued on 3rd April, 1913, and made fresh provision for the appointment of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and instructions issued under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet on the same date cancelled those of 3rd April, 1913, and 4th May, 1922. An Order of the King in Council, dated 16th January, 1924, provided for a new and considerably enlarged Legislative Council, introducing an elective element and direct representation of Protectorate interests into the constitution of that Council for the first time in the history of Sierra Leone.

Proposals for a revised constitution for the Legislative Council were announced in 1947. These provided for a majority of non-official members and for larger representation from the Protectorate. The proposals were considered by the District Councils and the Protectorate Assembly, the various interested parties in the Colony and finally by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council. It is hoped to introduce a new Constitution based on these proposals during 1949.

Administration

Colony

That part of Sierra Leone which is administered as Colony consists of the Sierra Leone Peninsula with the adjacent Tasso and Bananas Islands, the town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island, and York Island. It is administered by three authorities:—

(*a*) The Freetown City Council administers the city of Freetown. A new Freetown Municipality Ordinance was passed in May, 1948, and a reconstituted council took office on 1st November, 1948.

(*b*) The Rural Areas Council which deals with the Colony Peninsula, outside the Freetown Municipal Area. It consists of the President, one member elected from each of the four rural areas, and five members nominated by the Governor. A salaried Rural Commissioner, assisted by an advisory committee, is responsible for the administration of each rural area, under the general supervision of the Commissioner of the Headquarters District who is also the President of the Rural Areas Council. The Report of a Committee appointed to review the present administration of the Rural Areas was published in December, 1948.

(*c*) The Sherbro Judicial District, consisting of the town of Bonthe, York Island and the small islands adjacent thereto, is administered in the same way as the Headquarters District of the Colony. The District Commissioner of the Bonthe District (Protectorate) is *ex-officio* President of the Sherbro Judicial District Board, the local authority for the district. The board consists of the President, the Medical Officer, Bonthe, and four unofficial members, of whom two are elected by adult male taxpayers, and two appointed by the Governor.

Protectorate

The Protectorate is divided into three Provinces, Northern, South-Western and South-Eastern, each in charge of a Provincial Commissioner.

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Administrative control of the whole Protectorate is vested in the Chief Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Bo. There are 13 Protectorate Districts each in charge of a District Commissioner. There are 214 Chiefdoms, each ruled by a paramount chief; 128 Chiefdoms, including all the larger ones and about 80 per cent. of the total population of the Protectorate, have been organised as Native Administrations since 1937. These have their own treasuries and are responsible, under the supervision of the District Commissioner, for the local administration and development.

District Councils and a Protectorate Assembly whose functions at present are advisory, were established in 1945.

Social Services

Education

Facilities for education were provided in the Colony throughout the nineteenth century by religious bodies with financial assistance from the Government. Primary instruction is now provided in "amalgamated" mission schools, in private schools and in one Government school. In the case of the "amalgamated" schools, fees are paid into Government revenue and salaries of teachers and cost of equipment are borne by public funds. There is one Government secondary school for boys, and eight assisted secondary schools for boys and girls. Fourah Bay College (of which the Church Missionary Society are proprietors) is affiliated to Durham University and prepares students for degrees in arts and theology and for teaching diplomas.

In the Protectorate, where education has developed more slowly, there are one Government secondary school for boys, one Government primary boarding school, also for boys, and one Government day school for boys and girls. In the two Southern Provinces, there are many mission and chiefdom schools, but the Northern Province is not so well served in this respect. There are also three teacher training institutions controlled respectively by Government, Protestant and Roman Catholic missions.

The number of Government and Government-assisted schools at the end of 1947 was as follows:

Colony.	*Schools.*	*Pupils.*
Primary	52	8,077
Secondary and Post Secondary.	9	2,088
Teacher Training	2	55
Total	63	10,220
Protectorate.		
Primary	113	11,874
Secondary	2	162
Teacher training	3	106
Total	118	12,142
Total, Sierra Leone	181	22,362

Information Services

The Public Relations Department is responsible for diffusing information, maintaining good relations with the local Press, and maintaining close liaison with the Colonial Office Information Department.

There is no broadcast station in Freetown but there is a rediffusion system on which the Public Relations Department produces local programmes as well as rediffusing B.B.C. programmes.

Freetown has two commercial cinemas, and film shows are also given on a portable projector, and from a mobile cinema van which operates widely in the Protectorate.

A Weekly Bulletin is published by the Public Relations Department with a circulation of 3,700 copies weekly.

Health

There are Government hospitals in the Protectorate at Bo, Kabala, Port Loko, Pujehun, Moyamba, Makeni and Kailahun. In the Colony area there are the Connaught Hospital (with annexe at Murray Town), the Hill Station Hospital, the Freetown Maternity Hospital and a small general hospital at Bonthe. These hospitals provide accommodation for 495 in-patients (cots for children are not included in this number). Two of the hospitals train nurses, and midwives are trained at the maternity hospital. In addition to 27 Government general dispensaries there are six yaws and sleeping-sickness dispensaries and eight yaws and sleeping-sickness treatment centres maintained by Government. There are also nine native administration dispensaries. Malaria control in Freetown and its environs has been undertaken for some considerable time and the number of malaria-carrying mosquitoes has been reduced to a very low figure. An intensive campaign against sleeping sickness and yaws has been waged since 1939, especially in the eastern part of the Protectorate.

There are five mission hospitals in the Protectorate and one in Freetown; the last is at present closed owing to shortage of staff. There are two hospitals in the Protectorate belonging to mining companies.

Labour

The Labour Department is engaged in the general supervision of conditions of employment of labour, including the establishment of wage-negotiating machinery, conciliation of disputes and inspections. It operates employment exchanges, effects the registration and identification of employees in the Colony, compiles "cost of living" and other statistics, and assists in the development of trade unions. There is also a Trade Training Centre under the control of the Department in which intensive finishing courses and trade tests are provided for artisans.

Welfare

The Social Welfare Department deals with individual cases of matrimonial difficulty, illegitimacy, maintenance, guardianship and difficult children including juvenile delinquents. An Approved School was opened in 1947.

The Department runs the Freetown Community Centre which now serves 1,016 group activities embracing some 31,900 persons. During 1947, 47 Youth Organisations were registered with the Department with a total membership of 2,142, and an age range of from 16 to 40 years. The groups' interests are mainly religious, social or literary. The Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Boys' Brigade movements are active in the Colony and the Protectorate.

Communications

Roads

There are 1,095 miles of first-class roads in the Protectorate constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department, about 426 miles of roads built under local authority arrangements

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of a lower standard of construction and about 90 miles of roads constructed and maintained by private companies.

In the Colony Peninsula, there are 160 miles of first-class roads constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department, of which 78 miles are bitumen surfaced.

Railways

The main line of the Sierra Leone Government railway, which was the first railway to be constructed in British West Africa, runs from the Freetown terminus to Pendembu in the Kailahun district, a distance of 227½ miles. From Bauya Junction, 64¼ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Makeni, a distance of 82¾ miles. The number of stations and flag stations is 47. The gauge of the railway is 2 feet 6 inches. The Marampa Railway (3 feet 6 inches gauge) running from the iron ore deposits at Marampa to Pepel, the port of shipment, is 57½ miles long. This railway is owned by the Sierra Leone Development Company, Limited, and is used only for the transport of iron ore.

The total revenue and expenditure of the Government railway for 1947 were £235,000 and £535,264 respectively.

Shipping

Mail steamers leave Liverpool for Freetown and Freetown for Plymouth and Liverpool every three weeks, the passage taking about nine days. There are also a number of small passenger vessels which run at irregular intervals.

The tonnage of shipping entered and cleared for the period 1938–1947 was as follows :—

	British Tonnage.	*Total Tonnage.*
1938 ..	3,325,842	5,459,924
1939 ..	6,931,251	8,673,740
1940 ..	9,508,551	11,345,781
1941 ..	6,113,793	8,162,249
1942 ..	6,919,931	8,927,347
1943 ..	6,022,960	7,704,328
1944 ..	5,930,264	7,899,823
1945 ..	3,926,737	5,220,839
1946 ..	1,955,137	2,435,354
1947 ..	1,705,567	2,039,858

The Sherbro River is navigable by ocean-going vessels for 45 miles and the Sierra Leone River is navigable as far as Pepel, some 15 miles above Freetown.

The Great Scarcies River, the Little Scarcies River, the Port Loko Creek, the Ribbi River, the Bumpe River, the Kagboro River, the Yukuli River, the Bagru River and the Jong River are all navigable by small craft of 7 feet draught for from 20 to 30 miles from their entrances.

The Kittam River is navigable for launches to Mani (about 90 miles) all the year and for 6 months each year to Pujehun.

Air

The West African Airways Corporation provides a service which connects with the trunk routes between the United Kingdom and West Africa. This service carries passengers and mail and uses the former Royal Air Force airfield at Lungi. There are also emergency landing grounds at Port Loko, Magburaka, Bo and Daru.

Cable and wireless stations at Freetown maintain telegraphic communication with all parts of the world and with ships at sea.

Posts and Telegraphs

There are 77 Post Offices and postal agencies in the Colony and Protectorate, which conduct normal post office business. Only the larger offices, however, conduct money order and savings bank business. In Freetown, the Post Office runs an Automatic Telephone Service, a Broadcast Rediffusion system, and Aeradio services to aircraft.

There are about 2,000 miles of combined telephone and telegraph lines in operation, the former operated by the Post Office and the latter by the Sierra Leone Government Railway.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.		
	£	£	£	*s.*	*d.*
1938	886,149	910,077	1,588,982	15	2
1939	1,131,357	1,165,062	1,288,258	15	2
1940	1,139,131	951,999	1,288,258	15	2
1941	1,281,666	1,109,258	1,288,258	15	2
1942	1,478,163	1,340,418	1,288,258	15	2
1943	1,747,838	1,588,008	1,369,683	13	11
1944	1,885,090	1,684,310	1,369,683	13	11
1945	1,841,960	1,911,958	1,369,684	0	0
1946	2,195,474	1,833,483	1,418,841	0	0
1947	2,109,500	2,119,500	1,418,841	0	0

The main sources of revenue are customs duties, mining royalties and taxation. The forms of direct taxation in Sierra Leone are Income Tax, Poll Tax, Profits Tax and House Tax.

Customs duty is payable on most imported goods and on a few domestic exports. Import duties are collected either on an ad valorem or a "specific" basis, and a preference which in the majority of cases is equivalent to half the general rate, is granted to goods of British origin or manufacture, which term includes goods originating or manufactured in countries within the Empire.

The main head of expenditure in 1947 was £340,000 on Development Schemes. Provincial Administration cost £114,000, whilst £192,126 was expended on Medical Services, £66,500 on Agriculture, £78,000 on Education.

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Currency and Banking

Besides English currency, West Africa silver coins (*2s.*, *1s.*, *6d.* and *3d.*) were put into circulation in 1913, and alloy coins of similar denominations in 1920. Silver coinage is gradually being withdrawn. The alloy coinage which was put into circulation in 1920 is now also being withdrawn, a new form of alloy "security-edge" coinage having been introduced in January, 1939. The alloy *3d.* piece was at the same time replaced by a nickel "security-edge" coin of larger dimensions. Currency notes of the value of *20s.* and *10s.* were introduced in 1916 and of *2s.* in 1917, and *1s* in 1919, but the last two denominations are not now current. The Bank of British West Africa has one branch in the Colony and some agencies in the Protectorate. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Ltd., also is established in Freetown. A Government Savings Bank was established in 1882.

Production and Trade

The total value of imports into Sierra Leone in 1947 was £4,586,922, and of exports £2,801,727. Corresponding figures in 1946 were £3,961,384 and £2,139,624. In both years the export figures exclude the value of exported diamonds which, if added, will considerably reduce the apparent adverse balance.

The direction of trade in 1947 was—exports 78·33 per cent. to the United Kingdom, 12·82 per cent. to other British possessions and 7·37 per cent. to the U.S.A. Imports 46·38 per cent. from the United Kingdom, 24·79 per cent. from other British possessions and 12·90 per cent. from the U.S.A.

The largest single import in 1947 was cotton piece goods valued at £1,019,000 with coal valued at £436,064 as the next largest import. Other large imports were tobacco, wearing apparel, provisions (especially flour), beer, spirits, wines, motor vehicles, motor fuel and oils, hardware, hollow-ware and building materials.

Palm kernels valued at £1,301,742 were the largest single export in 1947, with diamonds, iron ore and kola nuts next in value. Other exports of value were chrome ore, ginger, cocoa, piassava, palm oil, gold, platinum, gum copal and rubber.

An experimental shipment of 40 tons of wild oil beans (pentaclethra) was made as a result of representations to the Oil Seeds Commission, and it is hoped a small but valuable trade in this commodity may develop.

In the Colony Area farming is largely confined to production of cassava and garden crops such as maize and vegetables for the Freetown market. In the Protectorate the principal agricultural product is rice, which is the staple food of the country, with cassava as an important supplement to the diet. Rice is grown for local needs, which are estimated to be between 160,000 and 200,000 tons a year, but there is no regular surplus for export. Developments in local livestock production have been made by the establishment of a new Research Station at Musaia, and a marked expansion of the pig industry centred at Newton.

Sea-fishing is carried out by various methods, the most productive of which being the cast net, which is used to catch bonga (ethamalosa fimoriata). This fish in its dried state supplies most of the inland markets. Experiments in trawler fishing have also been carried out by the Government.

A total of 202,000 sawn cubic feet of timber was produced for domestic requirements during 1947 by the sawmills operated by the Forest Department. Production of shingles was increased, 172,000 being sold during the year.

Imports

Year.	From U.K.	From other B.W.A. Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1938	1,031,705	11,110	457,527	1,500,342
1939	1,235,395	15,693	415,802	1,666,890
1940	1,865,826	79,615	557,190	2,502,631
1941	2,450,181	420,266	943,944	3,814,391
1942	2,789,254	820,960	1,344,560	4,954,774
1943	4,144,513	86,126	1,996,461	6,227,100
1944	3,010,536	102,575	2,371,092	5,484,203
1945	2,105,683	197,707	1,414,772	3,718,162
1946	2,394,964	149,294	1,417,126	3,961,384
1947	2,134,680	148,608	2,308,634	4,586,922

Exports

Year.	To U.K.	To other B.W.A. Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1938	1,470,378	25,434	893,117	2,388,929
1939	1,350,026	34,584	823,282	2,207,892
1940	1,971,511	56,655	119,650	2,147,816
1941	1,406,186	75,855	110,567	1,592,608
1942	923,088	388,311	21,772	1,333,171
1943	922,043	37,980	34,619	994,642
1944	1,305,532	82,477	57,994	1,446,003
1945	1,355,251	110,013	170,017	1,635,281
1946	1,584,391	257,511	297,722	2,139,624
1947	2,158,830	403,487	239,410	2,801,727

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GOVERNORS

1852 A. E. Kennedy.
1855 S. J. Hill.
1862 William Hill.
1862 Samuel Wensley Blackall.
1868 Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B.
1872 J. P. Hennessy, C.M.G.
1873 R. W. Keate.
1873 George Berkeley.
1875 C. H. Kortright.
1877 Samuel Rowe, C.M.G.
1881 A. E. Havelock, C.M.G.
1885 Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.
1888 J. M. Maltby.
1888 J. S. Hay (later Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.), C.M.G.
1891 Major J. J. Crooks.
1892 Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.
1893 Major J. J. Crooks.
1894 Col. Sir F. Cardew, K.C.M.G.
1900 Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.
1911 Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
1916 R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G.
1922 Sir A. R. Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1927 Brigadier-General Sir J. A. Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1931 Sir Arnold Hodson, K.C.M.G.
1934 Sir Henry Moore, K.C.M.G.
1937 Sir Douglas Jardine, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1941 Sir Hubert Stevenson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. M.C.
1948 Sir George Beresford-Stooke, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).

Ex-Officio Members

The Colonial Secretary.
The Chief Commissioner.
The Attorney-General.
The Colonial Treasurer.
The Director of Medical Services.

Nominated Unofficial Members

R. B. Marke.
Paramount Chief—Meama Kajue.
O. I. E. O. During.
Clerk of Executive Council—P. W. Youens.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).
The Colonial Secretary.
The Chief Commissioner.
The Attorney-General.
The Colonial Treasurer.
The Director of Medical Services.
The Comptroller of Customs.
The Director of Public Works.
The Director of Education.
The General Manager of the Railway.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Commissioner (*Headquarters, Judicial and Freetown Police Districts*).
J. C. O. Crowther (*Rural Elected Member*)
O. I. E. O. During (*First Urban Elected Member*).
Dr. G. C. E. Reffell (*Second Urban Elected Member*).
Paramount Chief—Y. B. Sandy (*Nominated Member, Protectorate*).
R. B. Marke (*Nominated Member*).
Paramount Chief Bai Koblo (*Nominated Member, Protectorate*).
S. Patterson (*Nominated Member*).
Paramount Chief Morekpe Forewai (*Nominated Member, Protectorate*).
J. Akinola Wright, M.B.E. (*Nominated Member*).
M. Z. Pappas (*Nominated Member*).
Clerk—W. A. Dillsworth.

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Consul for Portugal, Belgium, Norway—H. C. C. Smith, c/o Messrs. E. D. Lines, Ltd., Freetown.
Consul for Denmark—S. Patterson, c/o Bank of British West Africa, Freetown.
Consul for The Netherlands—W. E. Passells, c/o Barclays Bank, Freetown.
Consul for Switzerland—W. Sigg, c/o Freetown Cold Storage Co., Freetown.
Consul for Greece—M. Z. Pappas, c/o Patterson Zochonis & Co., Ltd., Freetown.
Consul for Liberia—J. A. Thomas, Freetown (*acting*).
Consul for France—M. Jourdan, Freetown.

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CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Notes

In the following particulars of the Civil Establishment:—

Scale A is as follows:—
£450 for 3 years, 510–30–660, 720–30–960, 1,000.

Scale B is as follows:—
£450 for 3 years, 510–20–610, 660–30–900.

Scale C is as follows:—
1. £450 for 3 years, 510–15–600.
1A. £650.
2. £660–20–720.
3. £735–30–825.

Scale N is as follows:—
1. £350 for 3 years, 390–15–435–10–445.
2. £500–15–590–10–600.

Scale M2 is as follows:—
£690 for 3 years, 720–30–1,000, 1,080–30–1,200.

To the above quoted basic salaries, expatriation pay is added in the case of expatriate officers according to the following table:—

Basic Salary.	*Expatriation Pay.*
Any salary less than £450	£125
£450–599	£150
£600–700	£200
£701–829	£250
£830–1,050	£300
£1,051–1,175	£350
£1,176–1,350	£400
£1,351–1,600	£450
£1,601–1,850	£500
Over £1,850	£600

Officers provided by Government with furnished quarters are charged rent, assessed in accordance with salary.

Salaries quoted below are in every case basic, that is excluding expatriation pay.

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GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral—Sir George Beresford-Stooke, K.C.M.G. £3,000 and £1,000 duty allowance.

Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp—Lieut.-Commander P. F. S. King, R.N. (Retd.). £415.

ADMINISTRATION

Colonial Secretary's Office

Colonial Secretary—R. O. Ramage, C.M.G. £1,650.

Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary—A. F. R. Stoddart. £1,200.

Additional Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary—H. Childs, O.B.E. £1,200. (Administrative Staff Grade.)

Development and Planning Officer—G. E. Mercer. £1,200. (Administrative Staff Grade.)

Assistant Colonial Secretaries—C. J. Mabey; H. W. Davidson, M.B.E.; F. W. Essex; P. W. Youens; G. R. B. Blake, M.E.B.; T. C. Luke, M.B.E.; W. A. Dillsworth; M. S. Porcher; A. B. Ellis. Scale A.

Provincial Administration

Chief Commissioner—L. W. Wilson, O.B.E. £1,500.

Administrative Staff Grade—C. G. Hancock; N. M. MacRobert; A. M. Sim. £1,200.

District Commissioners—A. Burns; G. P. Taylor; D. Cox; J. L. W. Hodgson; D. Bayley; C. J. Mabey; H. W. Davidson, M.B.E.; E. A. Waldock; E. W. M. Watt; A. W. Gaminara; J. M. Malcolm; V. ff. Smith; A. L. H. Weller; F. W. Essex; P. W. Youens. Scale A.

Assistant District Commissioners and Cadets—H. E. O. Hughes; H. R. M. Beattie; M. F. Page; W. J. R. Wright; J. W. Paul, M.C.; A. F. Dawkins; A. F. Meredith; J. D. W. Hughes; G. R. B. Blake, M.B.E.; D. M. Hedges; A. G. Simpson; J. I. Husband; H. W. Friend; M. J. G. Sandercock; J. Watson; J. P. L. Scott; M. S. Porcher; A. B. Ellis; J. M. Wann; D. Kirby; W. W. Wallace, D.S.C.; A. K. Hyde, D.F.C.; Lt.-Comdr. G. M. T. Osborn, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. Scale A.

AGRICULTURAL

Director of Agriculture—R. R. Glanville, C.B.E. £1,200.

Principal Agricultural Officer—G. W. Lines, M.B.E. £1,100.

Plant Pathologist—F. C. Deighton, O.B.E. Scale A.

Entomologist—F. A. Squire. Scale A.

Senior Agricultural Officers—H. Macluskie; A. F. Mackenzie. Scale A.

Agricultural Officers—E. I. Nisbett; R. M. Steven; P. Adames; E. S. Capstick; H. D. Jordan; T. P. Wheldon; J. M. Dent; T. S. Jones; J. A. Austin; E. H. Nichols. Scale A.

Agricultural Chemist—H. W. Dougall. Scale A.

Marketing Officer—Major S. M. Taylor. Scale A.

AUDIT

Director of Audit—F. P. L. Derriman. £1,150.

Senior Auditor—D. P. Uttley. Scale B.

Assistant Auditors—G. T. C. Morris; A. C. Wilson. Scale B.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Director—F. G. Winward, C.B.E. £1,350

CUSTOMS

Comptroller of Customs—H. M. Lucie-Smith. £1,150.

Assistant Comptroller of Customs—C. E. Leembruggen. Scale B.

Collector of Customs—A. A. Short, M.B.E. Scale B.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—C. E. Donovan. £1,200 (plus £150 non-pensionable allowance as Education Adviser to the Government of the Gambia).

Principal Education Officer—R. C. Allen. £1,100.

Education Officers—C. Ll. Rice (seconded from Nigeria); T. D. Evans; A. D. J. Scott; A. L. Gibbs; C. E. Tuboku-Metzger; E. J. B. Williams. Scale A.

Assistant Director of Education (Sierra Leone)—S. M. Broderick, M.B.E. Scale A.

Senior Lady Education Officer—Miss M. R. Grigor. Scale C3.

Principal, Prince of Wales School—J. V. Taylor. Scale A.

FORESTRY

Conservator of Forests—D. H. Hodgson. £1,150.

Senior Assistant Conservators of Forests—R. S. Pelly; H. C. King, Scale A.

Assistant Conservators of Forests—G. E. Crichton; J. K. Ross; R. M. Palmer; A. J. Browning; A. C. Frith; I. G. Bulmer. Scale A.

GEOLOGICAL

Geologist—J. D. Pollett. £1,100.

INCOME TAX

Deputy Commissioner—H. R. Burnham. £1,100.

Assistant Commissioner—W. C. A. Robinson. Scale B.

Assessment Officers—J. M. Walker; W. Davies. Scale B.

Tax Officers—H. T. J. Sawyerr. Scale B.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—J. A. Lucie-Smith, O.B.E., V.D. £2,150.

Puisne Judges—E. S. Beoku-Betts, M.B.E.; H. H. Kingsley. £1,700.

Police Magistrates—O. J. V. Tuboku-Metzger, M.B.E.; E. F. Luke; H. J. Lightfoot-Boston. Scale A.

LABOUR

Commissioner of Labour—W. L. Bell. £1,200.

Labour Officers—J. I. Husband (posted from Provincial Administration); F. W. Burn. Scale A.

LEGAL

Attorney-General—G. M. Paterson. £1,350.

Solicitor-General—P. G. Dickinson. £1,150.

Crown Counsels—S. A. Benka-Coker; M. C. Marke. Scale A.

MEDICAL

Director of Medical Services—F. MacLagan. £1,500.

Assistant Director of Medical Services—E. A. Renner, O.B.E. £1,350.

Specialists—W. M. Quin; P. C. Cosgrove. £1,300.

Senior Medical Officer—H. Peaston. £1,200.

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Medical Officers—M. A. S. Margai, M.B.E. Scale A. A. J. Johnson. Scale M2. Miss S. M. Young; C. A. McComiskey; A. B. Abayomi-Cole; A. S. Boyle-Hebron; A. F. Tuboku-Metzger; C. H. J. Baker; D. E. Boye-Johnson; W. R. Rochester; F. I. C. Apted; S. Caruana; N. G. D. Campbell; Miss S. E. J. Wright. Scale A.

Government Dentists—D. Gollan; C. E. F. Wright. Scale A.

Senior Pathologist—Miss M. Gosden. £1,200.

Pathologist—J. D. Reid. Scale A.

Senior Nursing Sisters—Miss F. M. Harmer; Miss A. Stewart, M.B.E. Scale N2.

Nursing Sisters—Misses S. M. Gimson; O. V. K. Johnson; F. N. Beer; C. R. Duguid; M. C. Thompson; Mrs. C. Lightfoot-Boston; Misses C. V. Price; A. Pratt; D. M. Hills. Scale N1.

Health

Malaria Entomologist—R. Elliott. Scale A.

METEOROLOGICAL

Senior Assistant Meteorologist—C. L. Gulliver. Scale C3.

MINES

Chief Inspector of Mines—F. R. H. Green. £1,100.

Inspector of Mines—A. Akiwumi. Scale A.

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—J. P. I. Fforde. £1,150.

Assistant Commissioner of Police—W. E. Rumbelow. £900.

Superintendents of Police—Capt. C. E. Wingrove, P. E. Turnbull. Scale B.

Senior Assistant Superintendents of Police—F. G. B. Gall; A. S. Keeling; F. R. Brothers, B.E.M.; O. R. Lucas. Scale B.

Assistant Superintendents of Police—E. J. E. Ashwood; E. Grange; R. Cole; B. H. Nealon; W. T. Doherty; J. E. Brandon; R. G. Moss, D.F.C.; L. W. Leigh; J. Doull. Scale B.

PORT AND MARINE

Harbour-Master—R. E. F. Parsons. £900.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster-General—C. E. Ross. £1,150.

Assistant Postmaster-General—F. Wood. Scale B.

Accountant—A. H. Wells. Scale B.

Postmaster, Freetown—J. C. Oldfield, I.S.O. Scale B.

Assistant Accountant—J. N. A. Jones. Scale B.

Wireless and Broadcasting

Senior Engineer—F. G. Taylor. Scale A.

Engineering

Engineer—J. B. Garrett. Scale A.

PRINTING

Government Printer—F. W. Smith. £750 (*plus* £90 *as Printing Adviser to the Government of the Gambia*).

PRISONS

Superintendent of Prisons—T. P. Robinson. £750.

Senior Assistant Superintendent of Prisons—J. A. Dudley-Nigg.

Assistant Superintendents of Prisons—G. D. Skelland; W. B. Wright.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director of Public Works—A. R. Smee, C.B.E. £1,200.

Assistant Directors of Public Works—A. S. Ellicott; A Dunbar. £1,100.

Provincial Engineer—K. H. B. Collier, J. H. Amos. Scale A.

Executive Engineers—J. P. Murphy, J. F. Nicholas, D. S. Garvie, J. F. Gigg, J. P. Coree, Scale A.

Senior Architect—R. H. Macartney. Scale A.

Architect—R. F. Lomax. Scale A.

Chief Accountant—B. R. Thomas. Scale B.

Chief Storekeeper—F. W. H. Seamark. Scale C.2.3.

Assistant Accountants—N. T. Osborne; C. R. Boucher; M. H. King. Scale B.

Electricity

Chief Electrical Engineer—I. D. MacLennan, O.B.E., £1,100.

Electrical Engineer—Vacant. Scale A.

Assistant Accountant—R. I. A. Aubee. Scale B.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Public Relations Officer—E. F. Sayers.

RAILWAY

General Manager—W. Venner. £1,350.

Accounts

Chief Accountant—R. F. Allan. £900.

Assistant Accountants—D. W. Fulton, S. G. Whittles. Scale B.

Stores

Stores Superintendent—C. F. Donovan. Scale C3.

Engineering

Chief Engineer—R. E. Broomfield. £1,100.

Assistant Engineers—E. F. Draper; J. Astley; A. D. Eaton. Scale A.

Locomotive

Chief Mechanical Engineer—R. G. Wickham. £1,100.

Assistant Locomotive Superintendent—J. R. Best. Scale A.

Works Manager—W. G. Woods. Scale A.

Traffic

Traffic Manager—J. Hamilton. £1,100.

Assistant Traffic Superintendents—Capt. J. H. Yorston; L. Jones. Scale B.

Assistant Locomotive Superintendent—F. W. Letchford. Scale A.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Manager—J. W. Stobart. £900.

Mechanical Superintendent—A. Forbes. Scale C.2.3.

SURVEYS AND LANDS

Director of Surveys and Lands—R. C. Burgess £1,150.

Lands Officer and Senior Surveyor—J. Stevenson. Scale A.

Surveyors—D. G. Glassford, D. T. Lloyd. Scale A.

Superintendent of Training—T. W. Skuse. Scale A.

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TREASURY

Colonial Treasurer—C. J. Hodgens, C.B.E., M.C. £1,350.
Deputy Treasurer—W. D. A. Jones. £1,100.
Assistant Treasurers—D. O. T. Fountain ; S. E. Joah, I.S.O. ; J. M. Williams. Scale B.

VETERINARY

(Joint Sierra Leone/Gambia Establishment.)

Director of Veterinary Services—A. Fulton. £1,150.
Veterinary Officer—S. L. H. Walshe. Scale A.

SINGAPORE

SITUATION AND AREA

Singapore Island is situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula to which it is joined by a causeway carrying a road and railway. The straits between the island and mainland are about three-quarters of a mile wide. The island is some 27 miles in length, 14 miles in breadth, and about 217 square miles in area (including the adjacent islets). The town of Singapore is situated on the southern side of the island, in latitude 1° 17′ N., and longitude 103° 50′ E.

Christmas Island is situated in the Indian Ocean about 190 miles south of the western extremity of Java, in latitude 10° 30′ S., and longitude 105° 40′ E. The island, which is densely wooded, has an area of about 60 square miles, and contains extensive deposits of phosphate of lime which are worked and exported.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands, a group of 27 small coral islands about 700 miles south-west of Batavia lie (except for North Island) between latitude 12° 4′ to 12° 13′ S., and longitude 96° 49′ to 96° 56′ E. The largest is five miles long and one-fourth mile wide. Only two, "Home" and "Direction" Islands, have important settlements, the latter being inhabited by the staff of Cable and Wireless, which maintains a station there. On West Island there is an air-strip which played an important part in communications during the war with Japan (the Cocos Islands, unlike the rest of the colony, were never occupied by the Japanese) and in which interest is again being shown as a link in an Australian–S. African air route. Home Island houses the labour force for working the large coconut plantations on the islands. The only export is copra.

CLIMATE

The climate of Singapore is characterised by uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall. The variation of temperature throughout the year is very small and the excessively high temperatures of continental tropical areas are never experienced. The average maximum temperature for the whole year is 86° F. and the average minimum temperature 75° F. The average for any one month does not vary from the annual mean by more than 2° F.

There are no well-marked dry and wet seasons. Rain falls throughout the year. Records for a number of years show that the average annual rainfall is 95 inches. December is the wettest month with a little over 10 inches, while February, May, June, July and September are dry months, with between 6½ and 7 inches. Rain falls on the average on one day in two.

The wettest year on record is 1913 with 135·92 inches, and the driest year, 1888, with 63·21 inches. Prevailing winds are southerly from May to October and northerly from November to April.

The year 1947 was on the whole a wet one with 111 inches of rain against a normal of 95 inches. March was the wettest month with some 16 inches of rain ; more than twice the normal fall for this month. July was the driest month with 3½ inches of rain.

Temperatures were normal. The highest temperature 93° F. was recorded on 25th April and again on 21st July.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The island, which is roughly diamond-shaped, but broken by long inlets, has no outstanding natural features. The highest point is Bukit Timah Hill (581 feet). The only large stretches of inland water are the McRitchie, Peirce and Seletar Reservoirs. The island is fringed on the west with mangrove swamps. To the east there are stretches of low cliff : good bathing beaches are few. The adjacent islands forming part of the colony include Blakang Mati and St. John's Island which are used for Government purposes and Pulau Brani and Pulau Bukum on which there are commercial installations. The rest are mainly inhabited by fishermen. The soil is predominantly red laterite and clay and not easily worked, though intensive market-garden culture is carried on by the Chinese in the more fertile valleys. There is only one small stretch of rice cultivation.

Singapore is primarily a commercial and strategic centre. It is the chief port for the produce of the Malay peninsula, the chief entrepot centre for south-east Asia and the Netherlands East Indies, and a focus for air and sea transport. There are also a number of secondary, processing and assembly industries. Tin smelting, the manufacture of rubber goods, rattan works, saw-mills, brick works, paints, and the canning of locally-grown pineapples are the more important of these ; products of secondary importance are beer, biscuits, soap, coconut-oil, ground-nut, furniture, asbestos packings, aluminium manufactures, etc. ; but the prosperity of the colony mainly depends on the productivity and volume of trade of the surrounding territories.

POPULATION

The preliminary figures of the 1947 census gave the Colony's population as 938,079, a 68 per cent. increase on the 1931 Census figures. The group totals for 1947 are these :

727,863 (77·6 per cent.) Chinese,
114,654 (12·2 per cent.) Malays,
71,289 (7·6 per cent.) Indians and
8,718 (0·9 per cent.) Europeans.

While in 1931 there were 584 females for every 1,000 males, there were 819 in 1947.

RELIGION

The larger Christian communities represented in Singapore are the Church of England, the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Methodist and Salvation Army. The Anglican Bishop of Singapore, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Malacca, the Methodist (U.S.) Bishop have their headquarters in Singapore.

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A variety of beliefs is found amongst the Chinese population including Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism.

The Malays and a minority of the Indians are Muslims, whose religious interests are watched through the Muslim Advisory Board.

The majority of the Indians, being Tamils from South India, are Hindus. They have four principal temples, three controlled by the Mohammedan and Hindu Endowment Board, the fourth by the Chettiar community.

History

The original city of Singapore (Lion City), said to have been founded by immigrants from Sumatra, came into prominence in the fourteenth century. From about 1377 when it was sacked by the Javanese Majapahit Empire, till 1818, there was only an insignificant fishing village on the site. In 1819, Sir Stamford Raffles was commissioned by the Governor-General of India, Lord Hastings, to establish a trading station in Rhio or Johore. His choice fell on Singapore Island and on 6th February he signed an agreement with the Sultan which gave the British the right to erect factories in any part of the Sultan's realm, while no land was to be alienated to, or treaty concluded with, any other foreign power. Suitable payment was arranged in exchange. The Dutch at first objected to this action by the British in an area which they had hitherto regarded as being in their control, but by the Treaty of London signed in 1824, all outstanding territorial differences between the two powers were settled and in the same year the Sultan of Johore ceded the island in full sovereignty and property to the East India Company.

In January, when Raffles landed in Singapore, it was little more than a derelict native village—its ancient fame a half-forgotten story—with a handful of inhabitants and practically no trade. But the native traders quickly discovered the advantages of a post so central and so free from Dutch restrictions. With trade came people. "Already," wrote Raffles in June, "a population of above 5,000 souls has collected under our flag." In 1824 that number had at least been doubled, and 35,000 tons of shipping used the port. In 1835, the population was 30,000 and the tonnage 200,000.

In the succeeding years the phenomenal progress of his creation showed no sign of diminution. The trade figures were £2,610,440 in 1825, £13,252,175 in 1864. The population which at the first census in 1824 numbered 10,683 had risen by 1860 to 81,734 of all nationalities, but with a significant majority (over 50,000) of Chinese. Singapore had completely overshadowed its sister settlements of Malacca and Penang with which it had been incorporated in 1826 as the Straits Settlements, and it was natural that the seat of government should be transferred from Penang to Singapore in 1832.

The Straits Settlements had been put under the presidency of Bengal in 1830 and transferred to the direct control of the Governor-General in 1851. However, since the abolition of the Company's monopoly of the China trade in 1834 India was no longer interested in the Straits; it was difficult to find suitable officials for the territory and protection in war was impossible. Although the transfer was agreed in principle in 1860 it was not until 10th August, 1866, that an act was passed to transfer the control of the Straits Settlements from the Indian Government to the Colonial Office. On 1st April, 1867 the transfer was formally effected and the Straits Settlements became a Crown Colony.

In the development of the Malayan hinterland Singapore played a primary part and in the resultant prosperity she had her share. It was in Singapore that European processes of tin smelting were introduced in 1887 with the result that in 1939 Singapore smelted more tin than England and Holland combined. It was in Singapore and in Perak that Hevea Brusiliensis was successfully cultivated in 1877: it was the Director of Singapore's Botanical Gardens, Mr. Ridley, who in 1891, first exhibited cultivated rubber to the public, and though Singapore grew little rubber itself, it became the chief rubber export centre of the world, and in 1918 out of a total trade of $512,229,753 the value of rubber exported was $153,455,920. Population followed prosperity in a continuous upward curve: a century after Raffles' landing the population within the municipal limits was estimated at 305,000, in 1931 it was 599,946, of whom 74·9 per cent were Chinese.

Constitution and Administration

Prior to the loss of Malaya to the Japanese in February, 1942, the Settlement of Singapore together with the Settlements of Penang and Malacca and Labuan formed the Colony of the Straits Settlements. On the re-occupation of Malaya, Singapore and the Malay Peninsula were administered by separate branches of British military administration, but on 1st April, 1946, on the re-introduction of civil government, Singapore became a separate Crown Colony by Order in Council, and at the same time the administration of the Settlements of Malacca and Penang were included in the Malayan Union. The Order in Council made further provision for the separation from the Colony of the Territory of Labuan, which continued under military administration for the time being. The separation took place on 10th July, 1946. Co-ordination between the governments in matters of common interest was ensured by the appointment of a Governor-General. On the departure of Lord Killearn, who had been Special Commissioner for S.E. Asia, his work was amalgamated with that of the Governor-General under the new title of Commissioner-General for S.E. Asia. The new appointment carries on the former advisory and co-ordinating role of the Governor-General. Colonial Office statements and the white paper (Cmd. 7171) on the Federation of Malaya envisage the possibility of the eventual inclusion of Singapore within the Malayan Federation.

Form of Government

On 1st April, 1948, the first Legislative Council for the Colony of Singapore was sworn in and the period of the Advisory Council which had operated since the return of civil government on 1st April, 1946, came to an end. The first elections had taken place successfully on 20th March with 76 per cent. of the 22,387 registered voters casting their votes. Of the 6 elected from territorial constituencies by a predominantly Asia electorate, one was an Englishman.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President (with an original and a casting vote); 4 ex-officio members (the Colonial and Financial Secretaries, the Attorney-General, and the President of the Municipal Commissioners); 5 nominated officials; 3 elected severally by the

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Singapore, Chinese, and Indian Chambers of Commerce: 6 elected in 2 two-member and 2 one-member territorial constituencies by universal suffrage of all British subjects over 21 on the annually-revised electoral register; and 4 nominated unofficials. The Council thus has an unofficial majority.

The affairs of the Municipal area of 31 square miles—chiefly public utilities, public health, roads and sewage—are run by a body of 24 nominated Municipal Commissioners under a member of the M.C.S. as President. It raises its own funds from rates. The parallel body for the Rural areas and the islands is the Rural Board under the Chairmanship of a member of the M.C.S. (at present the Commissioner of Lands) and consisting of 4 officials and 6 nominated unofficials. It has not the same status as the Municipal Commissioners either in status or in finances.

Justice

The Courts Ordinance (Chapter 10) provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(*a*) The Supreme Court;
(*b*) District Courts;
(*c*) Police Courts;
(*d*) Coroners' Courts.

The Court of Criminal Appeal Ordinance (Chapter 11) provides for appeals from convictions in trial at assizes.

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice and three or more Puisne Judges. It is a court of record, and consists of:—

(*a*) The High Court which exercises original criminal and civil jurisdiction, and appellate criminal and civil jurisdiction in cases tried in district and police courts; and
(*b*) the Court of Appeal which exercises appellate civil jurisdiction in cases tried in the High Court.

An appeal lies from the Court of Appeal and from the Court of Criminal Appeal by leave to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Criminal trials at assizes are held before a judge sitting with a jury of seven persons.

Normally there are two District Courts in the Colony of Singapore, one for civil and the other for criminal cases. To cope with the large increase of criminal cases, four additional District Courts have been established. The civil jurisdiction of a District Court is limited to suits involving not more than $500 when a district judge presides, and not more than $100 when an assistant district judge presides.

There are at present eleven police courts in the colony, the Governor having power to constitute as many police courts as he thinks fit. The jurisdiction of the police courts is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code (Chapter 21) but certain additional powers and duties are conferred upon them by other ordinances.

There is also a Coroner's Court; a Coroner is appointed by the Governor either for the whole colony or for a district thereof.

The Courts Ordinance provides also for the appointment of Justices of the Peace. Justices of the Peace have no power to try cases.

The criminal procedure of the colony is governed by the Criminal Procedure Code while civil procedure is governed by rules of court made under the Courts Ordinance.

Civil procedure in the Supreme Court is governed by rules of the Supreme Court, and civil procedure in the District Courts is governed by District Court rules.

Social Services

Education

During 1948 post-war rehabilitation has been almost fully completed, and a good start made in implementing the 10-year programme of educational reconstruction and expansion. Free primary education has been widely extended and enrolment in registered schools has reached the 100,000 mark.

Education in the English tongue is provided from primary classes upward by Government in 15 schools, by Mission bodies in 16 schools with financial aid from Government, and privately in 48 schools without grants. These schools are open to, and attended by, pupils of all races, and, as is to be expected in Singapore, a high proportion of the pupils is Chinese. In addition there are over 200 Chinese and 46 Indian vernacular schools, many of which receive a Government grant, and 36 Malay free schools maintained entirely by Government. All schools are subject to registration and inspection. A Junior Technical School and an Aided Trade School (Mission) provide vocational education. Adult evening classes (enrolment circ. 1,600 annually) are held in a variety of subjects, English, Commercial, Technical and Marine.

Higher education is provided at Raffles College and the King Edward VII College of Medicine. These are shortly to merge and form the nucleus of a new University of Malaya sited on the Straits of Johore.

Shortages of accommodation are gradually being made up by the erection of new schools; more afternoon schools have been opened; furniture, science equipment and text-books are more readily available than they were a year ago. There are now 240 additional teachers in training. Chinese and Indian vernacular schools are being brought under more efficient control by an increasingly generous system of grants-in-aid.

Information Services

The Public Relations Office is a part of the Secretariat organisation under a Public Relations Secretary. He is therefore kept in close touch both with policy and central administration and is in a central position from which to keep in touch with Departments. By personal contacts, Press Conferences and Press Releases the office keeps in close touch with the Press both local and overseas. Singapore remains the Press capital of Malaya, and apart from Reuters, U.P. and A.P., U.K. papers have full-time correspondents based on Singapore. Many foreign correspondents pass through Singapore. The vernacular Press is monitored daily.

In addition the office operates a film unit, and two public address vans, maintains 30 photo stations and 10 poster hoardings, prints in four languages and distributes posters, pamphlets and leaflets, organises exhibitions, lecture courses, and special campaign, e.g. "Safety First".

Department of Broadcasting.—This is a pan-Malayan Department which broadcasts in English, Malay, Chinese (8 dialects) and Tamil. At the end of 1947, 11,700 licences had been issued in Singapore. Three transmitters operate in Singapore where the H.Q. is situated. The Department broadcasts regular news bulletins

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and talks, as well as entertainment in the form of classical, light and dance music and drama. Outside broadcasts are given of events of public and sporting interest.

Schools broadcasts are a successfully established part of the programme. They average 9 hours a week with 27 different programmes in English, Malay and Mandarin. At the end of 1947, 28 English, 7 Malay and 29 Chinese schools in Singapore were using the programmes.

British Council.—The British Council have now established an office in Singapore. In September, 1948, a former school building with a hall and office accommodation was opened as a British Council centre.

Health

The Government Medical Department provides hospital accommodation totalling 3,400 beds including the Mental Hospital. Of these only 1,200 are available for the treatment of acute illness. In addition, for the rural population there are two static dispensaries and three travelling dispensaries. There is a medical school at the King Edward VII College of Medicine where the registrable qualification of L.M.S., Singapore can be obtained after a full course of training lasting six years. Training is also given for the L.D.S. (Licenciate in Dental Surgery), Diploma of Pharmacy and for the Diploma of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Considering the leeway to be made up after the years of Japanese occupation, the health of the population of Singapore during 1947 was remarkably satisfactory. For the year 1947, the birth-rate was 45·89 per mille, death-rate 13·34 per mille and infant-mortality-rate 87·33 per mille. The two latter constitute a low record. Tuberculosis was the disease causing most concern and much thought and attention was directed to the steps to be taken to combat this disease. Shortage of trained staff and staff accommodation have seriously handicapped the work of the department since the re-occupation and thus limited expansion of various much needed medical services. Much preventive work has been done in such directions as the restoration of anti-malarial drainage works, and the inspection of shipping, which is of great importance in Singapore, a great port lying among countries which have in the last few years all been subject to grave increases in infectious diseases. It says much for the vigilance of the health services that there has been no serious epidemic in Singapore traceable to this source.

Maternity and child-welfare centres are established in various parts of the island, and weekly clinics are also held in adapted buildings. The local population has fully realised the value of this service, and has offered to collect funds to build three new centres. Over 80,000 attendances by children are recorded in a year.

Another important service in this direction is the free distribution of dried milk to expectant and nursing mothers and to children up to the age of four.

Full information regarding health medical work is to be found in the 1947 Annual Report of the Colony's Medical Department.

Labour

Singapore differs from many other Colonial territories in that it is not a primary producing area, and is largely industrialised.

Over 3,000 places of employment are known to the Labour Department and in these places more than 60,000 labourers are at work. In addition, 40,500 are employed by the Government, the Singapore Harbour Board, the Municipality and the three Services (Navy, Army and R.A.F.). There are more than 100 varieties of industry represented in those places of employment and necessarily a great many more varieties of occupation.

Chief among them may be mentioned industries connected with rubber :—smoking, milling, packing for export, and manufacture of rubber goods, in which 88 undertakings provide occupation for more than 6,000.

Engineering works lead amongst skilled occupations with 3,000 workmen in 142 places of employment. Furniture manufacture employs just over 1,000 and oil mills give work to the same number. Petroleum products, which include the big oil companies such as Shell and Standard Vacuum, employ 2,000 ; printing, just over 1,000.

There are 2,300 persons employed on stevedoring apart from those in the Singapore Harbour Board. Lighterage gives work to 1,800 and general labour to 5,800.

Wage rates in commercial undertakings have generally remained stationary throughout 1947 with occasional tendencies to fall. As yet there has been little standardization of wages in Singapore.

The output of the individual in Singapore is far below that of any workman in a similar occupation in England. This is partly due to the climate but is also largely due to the absence of mechanization—a fact now forced upon the employers' notice by high labour costs.

The normal working day is eight hours though the law still permits a maximum of nine. Six days work per week is the general practice in larger places of employment.

Extra rates are paid for overtime work, usually one and a half times the ordinary rate rising to double rates if prolonged. Work done on Sundays or public holidays is usually paid for at double rates.

When industrial disputes occur or are threatened the Labour Department makes every effort to promote conciliatory discussions between the parties and attempts to get the two sides to effect a settlement themselves.

Machinery exists for the settlement of disputes by legally established Arbitration Boards or by Industrial Courts should the parties so wish. Submission of a dispute to either of these bodies must be by mutual consent of both parties and only if direct negotiations are unsuccessful. No compulsory powers exist for the settlement of any trade disputes nor are such thought desirable. No recourse was had to Industrial Courts or Arbitration Boards during the year, but the strike of the Singapore Traction Company employees was settled after an enquiry had been held into the dispute by a judge of the High Court acting under a commission from His Excellency the Governor and appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance.

Trade unions now usually represent the workers in negotiations in any trade dispute.

From 1st July, 1947, the Registrar of Trade Unions Department became part of the Labour Department. By the end of the year 163 unions had been registered and this is believed to be all the existing unions.

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Advisory work to employers, and employees, is another function. Other activities include enforcement of the proper observance of the Labour Ordinance and the Machinery Ordinance; administration of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and of certain parts of the Children's Ordinance; the operation of an Employment Exchange; repatriation of Indian labourers, and payment of gratuities and other monies to them. To carry out these duties there is provision for a staff of 13 administrative and executive officers though several of these posts remained vacant throughout the year.

A notable feature of the year's activities was the attendance at the Regional Conference of the International Labour Organization in New Delhi of a full delegation from Singapore.

Although little legislation dealing with labour matters was enacted, a great deal of work was done on the preparation of a new Labour Ordinance, to replace the existing one which is somewhat out of date, on a Factories Ordinance, and on revision of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. Shortage of staff retarded this work which would otherwise have been completed by the end of the year.

A Labour Advisory Board for the Colony was set up in March, under the chairmanship of the Commissioner for Labour. It is tripartite in composition, there being three representatives each of Government, employers and workers. Its terms of reference are: "To consider and make recommendations on any aspect of labour, or any matters concerning labour which may seem proper to the Board or which may be referred to the Board". Twelve meetings were held during the year.

Welfare

The development of the Department of Social Welfare is perhaps one the the most outstanding features of post-war Singapore. Formed in June, 1946, this Department was inevitably preoccupied in its earliest days with relieving the confusion and distress which prevailed as a result of the Japanese occupation. Since that time it has shed many of these temporary activities and has assumed other functions of a more permanent and progressive nature.

The primary function of the Department is to act as a co-ordinating agency between the various voluntary bodies as well as those departments of government whose activities impinge upon the field of social welfare. The medium by which this is carried out is the Social Welfare Council consisting of representatives of the most prominent voluntary bodies including the Churches as well as the heads of the departments of Education, Medicine, Labour, and Co-operation.

The Department is the body which exercises statutory functions under the Women and Girls Ordinance. For this purpose it co-operates with the Police, the Immigration Department, and the Medical Department, carrying out raids on notorious premises, screening all female immigrants, conducting prosecutions, and maintaining a large number of girls in two institutions.

The Department has drafted comprehensive legislation setting up a Juvenile Court, a Probation System and Approved Schools, as well as providing for the care and protection of children, rules for their employment and regulations for the registration of children transferred out of the custody of their parents.

A separate court has for some time been carrying out the functions of a Juvenile Court, and local Probation Officers operating under the advice of two trained Probation Officers from England are already setting up the framework of a probation system. An Approved School is operating on the most up-to-date lines.

The Department administers a system of public assistance and also acts as the agency whereby several public funds are distributed in relief.

An advice service is in existence to help individuals in such matters as making claims, settling disputes, and tracing relatives.

The Department administers a system of free feeding for children suffering from malnutrition. Twenty-three Children's Feeding Centres have been opened and about half of these have developed into Social Centres where medical attention, advice, recreation, and informal instruction are given, largely through the agency of a body of voluntary workers comprising ladies of all the races resident in Singapore.

A Social Survey of Singapore was carried out in December, 1947, and in the Report, which was completed in 1948, a broad outline was shown of social conditions giving valuable indications both as to the direction in which further social welfare work should develop and also as to lines of future investigation.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways

Railways in Malaya are operated by the Malayan Railways which has its biggest station near the docks in Singapore for the convenience of passengers travelling by sea.

Apart from railways within the Harbour Board area, there is only one stretch of railway on the island, that running to the Johore causeway and the Malayan Peninsula.

Shipping

Singapore harbour is practically land-locked. Its port limits cover an area of 36¼ square miles, consisting of the inner harbour protected from the north-east monsoon by a mile-long granite rubble mole, the outer harbour and the western anchorage. Responsibility for the piloting, buoying and lighting of the port lie with the Government through the Master Attendant. There are efficient lighterage services to ships in the harbour.

Public wharves and dry docks which cover over 690 acres are controlled by the Singapore Harbour Board appointed by the Government. By-laws and rules and charges are made by the Board subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

Shipping and Port Facilities

During the year 1947, the volume of cargo handled was approximately 2,560,000 deadweight tons, of which 1,512,000 tons were handled over the Harbour Board wharves, the balance being handled in the roads. This gives a daily average of 7,300 tons. The volume of cargo handled over the Harbour Board wharves was slightly higher than the figure for 1946 and was, in fact, the highest on record for any year of peace except 1938. The approximate number of ships handled by the Singapore Harbour Board in the year 1947 was 1,700 and their approximate net registered tonnage was 4,943,552. Delays to shipping waiting for berths were greatly reduced in 1947, and the average time for which ships were kept waiting for berths amounted during the

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year to less than a day. The improvement arose partly from the great progress which had already been made in 1946 towards restoring the bombed transit sheds and partly from steady progress during 1947 in restoring the organisation and administration at the port.

In spite of constant difficulties in obtaining materials, the restoration of the Harbour Board's facilities proceeded. Warehouse space was increased by 350,000 sq. ft. and 5¾ miles of road were reconstructed. Along the quays 75,000 sq. ft. of new surface were laid and 3,000 lineal feet of quay-fenders were renewed. In addition to minor repairs throughout the Harbour Board railway system, 3¾ miles of railway were entirely re-laid. By the end of the year the greater part of the dredging programme, necessitated by years of Japanese neglect, had been completed ; 1¼ miles of sea frontage having been dredged to normal depth

An interesting feature of the year's work was the completion of two new installations for storing and shipping latex.

The Harbour Board's shipyards worked to their full capacity during the year. In addition to many major repairs to ocean-going ships, several reconstructions of local steamers were completed and three locally owned dredgers were refitted. The addition of new machinery steadily increased efficiency in the dockyards during the year, and a large office and store was completed in replacement of the dockyard office and store which had been totally destroyed by bombing.

The year opened with a grave inheritance from 1946 of looting and pilferage. To meet the situation a force of Auxiliary Police Officers was raised. By the middle of the year this Force had the situation under control and on the Board's wharves looting came to an end and pilferage was reduced to a level comparing well with any other major port in the world.

The Buoyage and Lights controlled by the Marine Department of the Colony are now fully re-established and a Marine Department launch has been fitted for providing a Wireless Direction finding calibration service for the checking of ships' finding gear.

Air

Singapore has two major airfields ; Tengah (Runway 2,000 yards) and Kallang (Runway 1,750 yards). Kallang is operated by the Pan-Malayan Department of Civil Aviation. Tengah is operated by the R.A.F. Tengah, however, is used by civil airlines for their heavier aircraft, and it is proposed to reconstruct it as a joint user international airport. A third aerodrome, Changi, is under reconstruction for the R.A.F.

The following airlines operate from and through Singapore :—

The B.O.A.C./Qantas, " Kangaroo " route from the U.K. to Australia, operates a Constellation service, thrice weekly ; an express Lancastrian service, mainly for the transportation of air freight, and a Hythe flying boat service. The K.L.M. line from Amsterdam to Batavia also operate with Constellations. K.L.M. also link Singapore with Indonesian territory. R.A.F. Transport Command operate a weekly service to Kuching (Sarawak), Labuan and Jesselton (North Borneo) with flying boats and a York service from the U.K. via Ceylon. A weekly service between Ceylon and Singapore is also operated by B.O.A.C.

Air travel facilities to China are provided by B.O.A.C. to Hong Kong, and Cathay Pacific operates a service to Hong Kong via Bangkok. C.N.A.C. operate a line from Shanghai to Singapore via Hong Kong and Bangkok. Direct service to Manila is expected in the near future.

Malayan Airways, Ltd., operate internal air services throughout Malaya, providing links with Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Taiping, Alor Star, Penang, Kota Bharu and Kuantan.

This company also maintains services with Saigon, Bangkok, Batavia, and other points in Indonesia. In the future this Company will also provide a regular service to points in Sarawak and North Borneo.

Posts and Telegraphs

The Postal Services Department of the Colony of Singapore under the Controller of Posts, Singapore, forms part of the Postal Administration of Malaya administered by the Postmaster-General, Malaya, with headquarters at Kuala Lumpur.

All types of postal business are conducted at the General Post Office and at 18 other Post Offices on the island. The Post Office Savings Bank operates at all these offices and the amount of deposits is steadily increasing. Deliveries by postmen are made to all parts of the island and at the General Post Office there are also private boxes and a window delivery service.

The outlets for surface mails are gradually improving both in frequency and reliability and the average time of transit from Singapore to England is 30 days. Air mail services to all parts of the world are available and a reliable internal air service also operates daily.

A new series of postage stamps to replace the former Straits Settlements stamps overprinted " B.M.A." was placed on sale in October, 1948.

The telephone system is operated by the Oriental Telephone Exchange Company. There are telephone and telegraph connections to all parts of Malaya through the pan-Malayan telecommunications department, which also operates a teleprinter service between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. Cable & Wireless operate cable services for overseas, except that for British Borneo which is operated by the telecommunications department. The three chief news agencies receive by Hell-Skruber system.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Public Revenue in 1947 was $70,972,949.00 and expenditure was $61,956,004.34. The revised estimate of revenue for 1948 is $91,242,164, and the revised estimate of expenditure is $90,201,764.

The chief sources of revenue in the approved estimates of 1948 were as follows :

	$
Income Tax	25,000,000
Tax on liquors	10,800,000
Petrol Tax	8,000,000
Tobacco Duties	20,000,000
Entertainment Duties ..	3,000,000

Singapore is a free port. There are therefore no tariffs, except from the duties on spirits, tobacco and petrol.

The chief items of expenditure in the 1948 estimate were as follows :—

	$
Public Debt Expenditure ..	8,092,857
Civil Aviation	1,104,429
Education	3,112,292
Medical	8,239,466
Military	2,954,564
Police	7,012,656
Public Works	3,694,457
Social Welfare	1,234,092

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Currency and Banking

The monetary unit is the Malayan dollar, the value of which was fixed at 2*s.* 4*d.* (sterling) a dollar on 29th January, 1906. The currency notes are fully covered by Currency Fund of which at least 20 per cent. must be in liquid form.

The following banks operate in Singapore, and form the Malayan Exchange Banks Association :—

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
The Eastern Bank, Ltd.
The National City Bank of New York.
Netherlands Trading Society.
Netherlands India Commercial Bank.
Banque de l'Indochine.
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd.
Bank of China.
The United Chinese Bank, Ltd.
Sze Hai Tong Banking & Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Lee Wah Bank, Ltd.
Ban Hin Lee Bank, Ltd.
The Kwangtung Provincial Bank.
The Indian Bank, Ltd.
The Indian Overseas Bank, Ltd.
Kwong Lee Banking Co., Ltd.

External Trade

In 1947 Singapore's imports reached the value of $1,045,772,475 (76·5 per cent. of the Pan-Malayan figure). The exports reached the value of $812,983,413 (62·7 per cent. of the Pan-Malayan figure). The total value was therefore $1,858,755,888—69·8 per cent. of the Pan-Malayan figure. (These figures represent merchandise and exclude parcel post, bullion and coin.) The lower figure for exports is due to direct shipments of rubber from Malayan Union ports. In 1939, Singapore percentage of the total Malayan foreign trade in merchandise was approximately 67 per cent. for imports and 55 per cent. for exports.

The percentage of trade for 1947 was as follows :—

	Imports Per cent.	*Exports* Per cent.	*Total* Per cent.
U.K.	16·2	14·4	15·4
Other British countries	25·6	23·4	24·6
U.S.A.	11·0	27·2	18·1
China	10·3	·9	6·2
N.E.I.	21·2	14·8	18·4
Others	15·7	19·3	17·3

List of Governors of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioners for the Malay States

1894 Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, G.C.M.G.
1901 Sir Frank Athelstane Swettenham, G.C.M.G.
1904 Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G.
1911 Sir Arthur Henderson Young, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1920 Sir Lawrence Nunns Guillemard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1927 Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
1930 Sir Cecil Clementi, G.C.M.G.
1934–46 Sir Shenton Thomas, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Governor of Singapore

1946 Sir Franklin Charles Gimson, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council

Ex-officio Members

H.E. the Governor—*Chairman.*
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.
The President, Municipal Commissioners.

Official Members

Maj.-Gen. D. Dunlop (*G.O.C., Singapore District*).
A. Gilmour (*Secretary for Economic Affairs*).
W. L. Blythe (*Dy. President, Municipal Commissioners (Temporary)*).

Unofficial Members

Sir Han Hoe Lim.
E. M. F. Fergusson.
Tan Chin Tuan.
M. J. Namazie.

Legislative Council

H.E. The Governor—*President.*
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General. } *Ex-Officio Members.*
The Financial Secretary.
The President, Municipal Commissioners.
A. Gilmour (*Secretary for Economic Affairs*).
C. W. A. Sennett (*Commissioner of Lands*).
Dr. W. J. Vickers (*Director of Medical Services*).
R. P. Bingham (*Commissioner of Labour*).
E. M. F. Fergusson (*Member for the Singapore Chamber of Commerce*).
Tan Chin Tuan (*Member for the Chinese Chamber of Commerce*).
R. Jumabhoy (*Member for the Indian Chamber of Commerce*).
M. J. Namazie (*First Member for Municipality North-East*).
John Laycock (*Second Member for Municipality North-East*).
C. C. Tan (*First Member for Municipality South-West*).
N. A. Mallal (*Second Member for Municipality South-West*).
Che Sardon b. H. Jubir (*Member for Rural Board East*).
Balwant Singh.
Thio Chan Bee.
P. F. de Souza.
Lim Yew Hock.

Foreign Consular Officers

Belgium—A. Graff (*Consul*).
China—Dr. Wu Paak-Shing (*Consul-General*).
Denmark—K. G. Lommer (*Acting Consul*).
Netherlands—A. M. L. Winkelman (*Consul-General*).
Norway—R. W. Hooper (*Consul*).
Portugal—Dr. J. M. Salcedas (*Consul*).
Sweden—P. H. Hopkins (*Consul*).
Switzerland—G. A. Falquier (*Vice Consul-in-Charge*).
Siam—Luang Ratanadib (*Consul-General*).
France—A. Guibaut (*Consul-General*).
United States of America—John N. Hamlin (*Consul*).
Uruguay—L. D. Dymond (*Vice Consul*).

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Raffles of Singapore, by R. Coupland. Collins, 1946, 7*s.* 6*d.*

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND STAFF

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir Franklin Charles Gimson, K.C.M.G. £4,000 p.a., Duty Allowance £1,500 p.a., entertainment allowance £1,000 p.a.

Private Secretary—C. H. F. Blake, $450 × 30–690/B/730 × 30–1,000 p.m.

Aide-de-Camp—Capt. D. C. Snowdon. £500 p.a.

ADMINISTRATION

Secretariat

Colonial Secretary—P. A. B. McKerron, C.M.G., $1,600 p.m. plus $400 p.m. entertainment allowance.

Finance Secretary and Controller of Foreign Exchange—J. D. M. Smith, C.M.G. $1,350 p.m., plus $200 p.m. allowance as Controller of Foreign Exchange.

Under Secretary—D. K. Daniels, O.B.E. (*acting*). $1,200 p.m.

Secretary for Economic Affairs—A. Gilmour, $1,200 p.m.

Principal Assistant Secretary—K. C. Tours (*acting*). $1,050 p.m.

Deputy Financial Secretary—J. E. Pepper. $1,050 p.m.

Deputy Financial Secretary (Reconstruction)—V. S. Kelly (*acting*). $1,050 p.m.

Principal Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs (M.C.S. Class II)—H. W. Nightingale (*acting*).

Assistant Secretaries (M.C.S. Class III–V)—W. J. Peel, T. E. Smith, D. A. Fyfe, J. Loch.

Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs (M.C.S. Class IV)—M. F. Garling.

Assistant Financial Secretaries (M.C.S. Class IV)—M. C. Compton, A. H. Robson. $450 × 30–690/B/730 × 30–1,000 p.m.

Assistant Secretary in charge of Confidential Branch—G. E. Bogaars, O.B.E. $600 × 30–750 p.m.

Office Superintendent and Clerk of Councils—L. W. Donough. $320 × 20–400/B/430 × 20–510/B/540 × 20–625 × 25–800 p.m.

Administrative Service

Commissioner of Lands (M.C.S. Class IA)—C. W. A. Sennett (*acting*).

Commissioner for Labour (M.C.S. Class IA)—R. P. Bingham (*acting*). $1,200 p.m.

Secretary for Social Welfare (M.C.S. Class IB)—T. P. F. McNeice.

Secretary for Chinese Affairs (M.C.S. Class IB)—E. C. S. Adkins. $1,050 p.m.

Deputy Commissioner for Labour (M.C.S. Class II)—G. W. Davis.

Immigration Officer (M.C.S. Class II)—A. B. Roche (*acting*).

Collector of Land Revenue (M.C.S. Class III)—Hon Sui Sen (*acting*).

Assistant Secretary for Chinese Affairs (M.C.S. Class III)—Vacant.

Senior Deputy Secretary for Social Welfare (M.C.S. Class III)—Vacant.

Assistant Commissioner for Labour (M.C.S. Class IV)—C. R. D. Danby.

District Officer, Christmas Island (M.C.S. Class IV)—I. R. M. Willis.

District Officer, Cocos Island (M.C.S. Class IV)—E. S. De Banzie.

Assistant Secretary for Social Welfare (M.S.C. Class IV)—Vacant.

Deputy Immigration Officer (M.C.S. Class IV)—Vacant.

Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor (M.C.S. Class V)—C. H. F. Blake.

Assistant Commissioner for Labour (M.C.S. Class V)—Vacant.

Assistant Controller of Foreign Exchange (M.C.S. Class V)—Vacant. $450 × 30–690/B/730 × 30–1,000 p.m.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Accountant-General—M. N. Kennedy. $1,000 p.m.

Accountants, Chartered or Incorporated—D. H. Tudor, D. A. F. Smith, W. G. Collings, E. R. Scoffield, G. Hilton. $430 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Officer—J. W. Ewart (*acting*). $430 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

AUDIT

Deputy Director of Audit—E. C. H. Lillicrup $1,000 p.m.

Auditors—W. H. Williams, D. G. Bompas. $425 × 25–625/B/650 × 25–825 p.m.

BROADCASTING

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Deputy Director of Broadcasting (Schools)—F. N. Lloyd Williams. $930 p.m.

Programme Director—P. C. Thornton.

Senior Programme Assistant—A. T. Read (*acting*) $370 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

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Deputy Chief Administrative Officer—D. A. Stephen. $425 × 25–625/B/650 × 25–825 p.m.

Record Librarian—Victor Grosz.

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Programme Assistant (Schools)—R. S. Wild. $370 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

Junior Programme Assistants—Miss J. A. Wilson, Miss E. M. Morris, Mrs. M. Chestnutt.

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Assistant Editor—C. M. Hendy. $370 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

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Chemists—A. Jackson, A. I. Biggs. $430 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

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Civil Aviation

Director of Civil Aviation—Air Vice-Marshal S. E. Storrar, C.B.E. $1,200 p.m.
Administrative Officer—R. Rendle. $425 × 25-625/B/650 × 25–825 p.m.
Chief Engineer and Licensing Officer—A. F. W. Andren (*acting*). $930 p.m.
Chief Operations Officer—D. W. Burnett-Rae. $930 p.m.
Staff Pilot—R. A. B. Learoyd. $800 p.m.
Air Traffic Control Officers, Grade I—R. W. C. Meade, F. E. N. Wills, F. H. Pollock, L. Holliday, R. Milton, P. W. Ford, H. I. Wetherell. $425 × 25–625/B/650 × 25–825 p.m.

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Customs and Excise

Comptroller of Customs—W. Gordon. $1,050 p.m.
Assistant Comptrollers of Customs—R. S. Tufnell (*acting*), J. H. Johnston (*acting*). $860 × 30–950 p.m.
Senior Customs Officers and Customs Officers—A. G. Baker, K. S. Hellrich, J. P. Merson, W. G. Steven, H. G. Boyce-Taylor, M. C. Trousdell, W. A. Bradley. $450 × 25–625/B/650 × 25–825 p.m.
Customs Cadets (Passed and Unpassed)—E. J. Selby, D. A. Maby, J. V. Lane, W. A. Rodick, W. A. Luscombe. $325/B/375 × 25–400 p.m.

Education

Director of Education—A. W. Frisby (*acting*). $1,150 p.m.
Deputy Director of Education—P. F. Howitt (*acting*). $1,000 p.m.
Assistant Director of Education (Chinese)—R. W. Watson-Hyatt (*acting*). $930 p.m.
Superintendent of Physical Education—E. Strickland.
Inspector of Schools—R. A. Goodchild.
Supervisor of Private English Schools—P. S. Dempsey. $400 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.
Primary Supervisor, Woman—Mrs. D. F. Atherton. $370 × 25–545/B/570 × 25–720 p.m.
Principal, Raffles Institution—F. L. Shaw. $1,000 p.m.
Headmaster, Victoria School—E. H. Bromley (*acting*). $930 p.m.
Principal, Raffles Girls' School—Miss M. M. Hadley. $750 p.m.
Headmistress, Pearl's Hill School—Miss R. M. Everson. $750 p.m.
Education Officers (Men)—E. A. H. Ellis, R. F. Bomford, F. J. A. Rawcliffe, M. Ogle, D. R. Hone, J. Le Provost, E. H. Price. $400 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.
Master of Music—G. Williams.
Art Superintendent—R. Walker. $400 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.
Education Officers (Women)—Mrs. J. Cameron, Mrs. M. E. D. Low, Mrs. K. Anderson. $370 × 25–545/B/570 × 25–720 p.m.
Superintendent of Trade School—F. B. Goude. $750 × 25–825 p.m.
Instructor, Domestic Engineering, Trade School—E. Bray.
Radio Instructor, Trade School—R. J. C. Davies.
Motor Mechanics Instructor, Trade School—P. H. Cooke. $420 × 20–620 p.m.

Estate Duty

Commissioner of Estate Duties—Oon Khye Kiang (*acting*). $930–960–1,000 p.m.

Film Censorship

Official Censor of Cinematograph Films—J. Evans $550 × 25–750/B/775 × 25–825 p.m.

Foreign Exchange

Deputy Controller of Foreign Exchange—M. W. Himsworth. $1,000 p.m.
Assistant Controllers of Foreign Exchange—F. S. Overton, F. G. Flynn, Miss C. Ansell, J. D. Lewis. $425 × 25–625/B/650 × 25–825 p.m.

Forest

Forest Officer—C. O. Flemmich. $400 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

Gardens, Botanical

Director of Gardens—R. E. Holttum. $1,000 p.m.
Assistant Director—M. R. Henderson.
Curator of the Herbarium—J. Sinclair.
Assistant Botanist—C. X. Furtado. $400 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.
Assistant Curator, Gardens—J. W. Ewart.
Assistant Curator, Parks—G. H. Addison. $350 × 25–700 p.m.

Imports and Exports

Registrar of Imports and Exports—A. D. Stutchbury (*acting*). $650 × 25–825 p.m.
Assistant Registrar of Imports and Exports—V. N. Wade. $350 × 25–700 p.m.

Income Tax

Comptroller of Income Tax—D. H. Tudor (*acting*). $1,050 p.m.
Assistant Comptrollers of Income Tax—E. R. Scoffield, A. Argent G. T. Holloway, R. N. Stone, J. Wilson, D. A. F. Smith. $650 × 25–875 p.m.
Public Liaison Officer—Lye Joon Seng. $425 × 25–625 p.m.
Records Officer—Tay Kim Tee. $425 × 25–625/B/650 × 25–825 p.m.

Judicial

Chief Justice—C. M. Murray-Aynsley. $1,500 p.m.
Puisne Judges—E. N. Taylor, T. A. Brown, F. Gordon Smith. $1,250 p.m.
Registrar of the Supreme Court—W. J. Thorogood. $1,050 p.m.
District Judges—E. P. Shanks, A. W. Bellamy. $510 × 30–690/B/730 × 30–1,000 p.m.
Reporter—G. H. W. Sutherland. $460 × 20–580 p.m.
Magistrates—R. J. C. Wait, P. S. Bolshaw, L.C. Goh. $450 × 30–690/B/730 × 30–1,000 p.m.
Coroner—W. G. Porter. $425 × 25–625/B/650 × 25–825 p.m.

Land Office and Rural Board

Collectors of Land Revenue—R. C. Hoffman, E. E. Ebert. $320 × 20–400/B/430 × 20–510/B/540 × 20–625 × 25–800 p.m.
Architect and Building Surveyor—M. D. Bascran. $430 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

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LEGAL

Attorney-General—E. J. Davies. $1,450 p.m.
Solicitor-General—G. W. McL. Henderson. $1,100 p.m.
Crown Counsels—C. H. Butterfield, Murray Buttrose, L. Rayner. $510 × 30–690/B/730 × 30–1,000 p.m.
Assistant to Attorney-General—A. V. Winslow. $320 × 20–400/B/430 × 20–510/B/540 × 20–625 × 25–800 p.m.

MACHINERY

Chief Inspector of Machinery—J. A. Heaton. $430 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.
Inspector of Machinery—M. Renfrew. $430 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

MARINE

Master Attendant—Commander L. P. Lane, O.B.E., R.N. (Retd.) (*acting*). $1,050 p.m.
Deputy Master Attendant—W. H. Walmsley (*acting*). $650 × 25–825 p.m.
Deputy Registrar of Shipping—A. M. Low.
Engineer—L. Coulson. $450 × 25–700 p.m.

MARINE SURVEYS

Surveyor-General of Ships—A. Graham. $1,050 p.m.
Senior Surveyors and Surveyors—D. D. Graham, T. Thomson, L. Irvine Brown, J. H. McNeil, J. Duncan, A. F. Jessiman. $430 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

MEDICAL

Director of Medical Services—W. J. Vickers $1,150 p.m.
Deputy Director of Medical Services—Dr. J. Coutts-Milne. $1,050 p.m.
Chief Medical Officer—T. F. Strang (*acting*). $1,000 p.m.

College of Medicine

Principal—Vacant. $1,100 p.m.
Professor of Physiology—R. G. M. S. MacGregor.
Professor of Surgery—J. K. Monro.
Professor of Clinical Surgery—D. E. C. Mekie.
Professor of Midwifery—B. H. Sheares (*acting*).
Profesor of Dental Surgery—E. K. Tratman.
Professor of Medicine—G. A. Ransome.
Professor of Dental Prosthetics—J. W. F. Taylor.
Associate Professor of Medicine—C. E. Smith (*acting*). $930–960–1,000 p.m.
Lecturer in Dental Mechanics—G. H. Stephens.
Tutor in Bacteriology—N. K. Sen.
Tutor in Biology—A. A. Sandosham.
Tutors in Biochemistry—C. J. Oliveiro, Leong Peng Chong, Ph.D. (Camb.).
Tutor in Pathology—T. Balasingham.
Tutors in Physiology—Lee Teow Seng, Foo Lum Choon, Toh Chin Chye.
Tutors in Anatomy—V. Thambipillai, Miss Tan Jiak Hoon.
Tutors in Medicine—E. S. Monteiro, Khoo Oon Teik, T. J. Danaraj, Ho Yuen.
Tutors in Surgery—Yeo Bok Choon, Khong Ban Tze.
Assistant Curator, Keith Museum and Part Time Tutor in Bacteriology—Lim Kok Ann. $520 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

Pathological Branch

Assistant Pathologists—Dr. C. Subrahmanyam, Dr. L. S. Da Silva. $520 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

Health Branch

Chief Health Officer—R. S. Johnston. $1,000 p.m.
Health Officers—W. A. Nicholas, A. L. Greenway, M.B.E., J. C. Burns, M. Doraisingham, A. Arulanandam, Too Tung Ying, Lim Poh Sim. $520 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

Quarantine Station

Medical Officer—K. Sivaganam. $520 × 670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

Social Hygiene Branch

Senior Medical Officer—T. Lyall (*acting*). $930–960–1,000 p.m.
Medical Officers—(Mrs.) Sybil Kiani, Koh Kim Yan. $520 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

Surgeon—B. M. Johns.
Ophthalmic Surgeon and Physician and Lecturer in Ophthalmology to the College of Medicine—A. D. Williamson.
Radiologist—J. W. Winchester. $930–960–1,000 p.m.
Medical Officers—R. J. Grove-White, W. J. Tyson, W. S. Dykes, T. Upsdell, Miss E. V. Crowe, W. A. Balhetchet, G. Haridas, Tham Ying Khow, Hannah Tan, Au Kee Hock, R. G. Gunatilaka, Toh Chiong Hieng, Miss Mabel Wong, Neoh Thiam Soo, Chong Tuck Kwong, Wong Kin Yip, Mrs. Wee Phek Neo, Yap Meow Foo, Miss Loh Siew Gek, J. Murray, C. Marcus, Miss Quah Quee Guan, Goh Kok Chuan, Miss F. C. Jacob.
Anaesthetist—D. A. B. Hopkin.
Assistant Dental Officers—H. C. Sandosham, Mrs. Ng Wood Kan. $520 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.
Secretary, General Hospital—H. L. Hosking. $350 × 25–700 p.m.
Assistant Obstetrician—A. C. Sinha. $520 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.
Matron, General Hospital—A. Jones. $500 × 25–550 p.m.

Mental Hospital

Medical Superintendent—B. F. Home. $930–960–1,000 p.m.
Medical Officer—E. C. Winslow. $520 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.
Senior Male Nurse—A. McColm. $420 × 20–620 p.m.

Government Medical Stores

Pharmacist and Lecturer in Pharmacy—A. F. Caldwell. $400 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

METEOROLOGICAL

Director of Meteorological Services—Commander H. B. F. Moorhead. $1,100 p.m.
Meteorological Officers—C. A. Lea, I. G. John, K. V. W. Nicholls, I. E. M. Watts, R. Mather. $400 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

MILITARY

(Volunteer Forces Record Office and M.R.N.V.R.)
Staff Officer M.R.N.V.R. and O.C., V.F.R.O.—Lt.-Commander J. A. Marshall. $425 × 25–625/B/650 × 25–825 p.m.
Staff Instructor and Assistant Records Officer, V.F.R.O.—A. W. Baigent. $420 × 20–620 p.m.

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Museum and Library, Raffles

Director of Raffles Museum and Library—M. W. F. Tweedie. $1,000 p.m.
Curator—H. D. Collings. $430 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.
Assistant Curator—C. A. Gibson-Hill. $420 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.
Librarian—Mrs. H. Witte. $350 × 25–700 p.m.

Official Assignee

Official Assignee—W. G. Alcock. $1,050 p.m.

Police

Commissioner of Police—R. E. Foulger, C.M.G. $1,350 p.m.
Assistant Commissioner of Police—J. C. Barry, R. C. B. Wiltshire, P. J. Shannon. $1,000 p.m.
Superintendents of Police—H. C. F. Rodda, W. J. Parks, J. R. C. Denny, D. K. Broadhurst. $860 × 30–950 p.m.
Assistant Superintendents of Police—K. L. Johnson, A. R. Anderson, E. Moule, H. Gray, A. McLennan, G. W. Jackson, D. E. Nickels, C. N. Godwin, C. J. R. Bembroke, B. Lewis, C. J. A. Haines, H. Hall, J. A. Embury, M. C. Boyle, F. J. Patton, G. D. Hunter Gray, B. W. F. Goodrich, L. R. Prynn, J. W. Chilton, P. S. Gordon, R. P. H. Shelmerdine, G. C. Ripley, J. H. Davies, O. O. Griffiths, A. E. Minns, P. J. de B. Wilmot, M. A. Holdstock, E. J. Linsell, R. T. Cooper, W. A. P. Grose, D. C. Thomas, Mahmood bin A. Wahab, Song Kok Hoo, J. Pickupp, J. K. Kerr, W. R. M. Haxworth. $450 × 25–625/B/650 × 25–825 p.m.
Chief Inspectors of Police—C. F. Sullivan, D. W. Dale, H. Astin, D. R. Cowle, A. D. Reddick, H. C. Ballard, P. Ball, C. W. Such. $275 × 10–285/B/300 × 10–350/B/370 × 20–470/B/495 × 25–570 × 30–600 p.m.
Chief Inspectors of Police (locally recruited)—Mohamed Amin bin Jamil, Thomas Isaac, Giam Chong Hin. $400 × 20–500 p.m.
Inspectors of Police—Mohamed bin Sidin, Sardar Singh, Ahmad bin Hussain, Mohd. Yusof bin Ahmad, Bujang bin Tungal, Abdul Rahman bin Embi, Ee Sim Mong, Cheah Kim Swee, J. Sanderson, K. Rama Krishnan, John Le Cain, Cheah Teng Cheoh, Lal Behari Singh, Santa Singh, A. Ananda Rajah, P. Rajaratnam, A. Thurai Rajah, H. L. Boudewyn, Gurdial Singh, Eu Cheow Eng, Yeo bin Chiat, Chan Chin Fong, Chai Tsu Fong, R. Siva Rajah, Othman bin A. Samad, Ellam Din, Niaz Mohd. Shah, M. R. Balakrishnan, M. C. Jacob, Noordin bin Talib, Abu Bakar bin Ismail, J. Mathews, K. M. Cheriyan, Abdul Rahman bin Dolbassah, Ramzan Ali, E. H. Shears, W. T. Rodrigues, Ng Leng Hock, Cheam Kim Seng, Mohd. Shah bin Mohd. Said, A. Henson, George Ratnam, Ooi Siong Hoon, Abdul Aziz bin Mohd., T. P. Upadaya, A. Rahim bin Mahat, N. B. K. Pillai, Mahpuz bin H. Mustapha, Abdul Hakim, Hassan bin Dollah, Yahaya bin Mohd. Salleh, A. Gopalan, P. Pennefather, A. Hamid bin Yasin, D. de Cruz, K. Madhavan, C. N. Campos, Tan Teck Kim, Tan Jee Bah, H. Donough, M. Suppiah, Khong Heng Ngee, Ong Kim Boon, Koh Pu Chong, D. F. Meyer, V. N. Ratnasingham, S. K. Sundram, Leng Chak Ngian, Lim Seng Huat, Tan Choon Guan, C. H. de Souza, Yeow Koon Poh, Ali bin Manap, A. Ratnasingham, C. L. Chabra, R. A. Lawrence, M. P. Senivasan, J. F. Teng Tai Cheng, Koh Lian Wah, Othman bin Omar, Lee Cheng Teen, Lim Ing Hueng, Hoe Fook Sin, Ong Kian Tiong, A. Fernandez, Chong Yue Kong. $170 × 20–210/B/240 × 10–300/B/330 × 10–430 p.m.

Postal Services

Controller of Posts—W. Gilliam. $1,000 p.m.
Assistant Controllers of Posts—F. E. Mack, C. E. Salton, V. L. Smith, Wong Peng Swee. $425 × 25–625/B/650 × 25–825 p.m.
Accountant—V. A. Fish. $425 × 25–825 p.m.

Printing

Government Printer—V. C. G. Gatrell. $750 × 25–900 p.m.
Deputy Government Printer—F. R. Vine. $600 × 25–750 p.m.
Superintendents—F. S. Horslin, A. G. Banfield, R. D. Gillespit, A. B. Taylor, W. D. S. Jennings. $420 × 20–620 p.m.

Prisons

Commissioner of Prisons—Commander G. E. W. W. Bayly. $960 p.m.
Superintendent, Convict Prison, Changi—A. W. Clow. $425 × 25–625/B/650 × 25–825 p.m.
Gaoler, Grade I—W. Lindsay. $550 p.m.

Public Works

Director of Public Works—W. A. Kirk. $1,150 p.m.
Deputy Director of Public Works—E. R. Davies (*acting*). $1,000 p.m.
Government Architect — D. Cuthbertson. $1,000 p.m.
Senior Executive Engineer—E. T. F. Elbury. $930 p.m.
Executive Engineers—E. M. Oborne, D. Bruce Smith, J. W. G. Kerr, S. A. Malone. $430 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.
Assistant Architect—P. M. Barnes. $430 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.
Senior Executive Electrical Engineer—A. O. Thomas. $930 p.m.
Superintendent of Stores and Furniture—W. G. Smith. $400 × 25–700 p.m.
Mechanical Engineer—C. W. Russel. $430 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.
Dredge Masters—E. C. Trevor, E. T. Redrup. $420 × 20–620 p.m.

Public Relations

Public Relations Secretary—G. G. Thomson. $900 p.m.

Social Welfare

Deputy Secretary for Social Welfare—Rev. J. T. N. Handy, M.B.E. $425 × 25–625/B/650 × 25–825 p.m.
Assistant Secretaries—C. J. Buckoke, E. F. Middleditch, Colin S. Dant, C. E. MacCormack. $425 × 25–625/B/650 × 25–825 p.m.
Probation Officer—F. J. M. Briggs. $600 p.m.

Statistics

Registrar of Malayan Statistics—E. J. Phillips. $1,050 p.m.
Assistant Registrar of Malayan Statistics—L. A. Joseph. $320 × 20–400/B/430 × 20–510/B/540 × 20–625 × 25–800 p.m.

Survey

Chief Surveyor—A. Graham. $1,000 p.m.
Deputy Chief Surveyor—W. K. Wilton. $930 p.m.
Senior Surveyor—L. S. Nimely. $430 × 30–670/B/720 × 30–900 p.m.

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Director of Telecommunications—R. Gibson (*acting*). $1,050 p.m.

Controller of Telecommunications—H. E. Cornish (*acting*). $960 p.m.

Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications—J. Hasson, E. R. C. Llewellyn Thomas, N. E. Thomas, C. F. Isherwood, R. H. Fifield, M. D. O'Hare. $425 × 25–625/B/650 × 25–825 p.m.

TRADE MARKS

Registrar of Trade Marks—A. H. Harrison. $900 p.m.

TRADE UNION

Registrar of Trade Unions—Sng Choon Yee. $425 × 25–625/B/650 × 25–825 p.m.

Assistant Trade Union Adviser—A. D. Simpson. $625 × 25–825 p.m.

VETERINARY

Chief Veterinary Officer—D. P. White. $930 p.m.

Pan-Malayan heads of departments are shown in Federation of Malayan Civil Establishment List.

TANGANYIKA

SITUATION AND AREA

Tanganyika consists of that portion of the former colony of German East Africa which, under Article 23, Part I, of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed should be administered under a mandate by His Britannic Majesty. The remaining portions of the colony, namely the territory of Ruanda-Urundi in the North-west, and the Kionga area, south of the Rovuma River, were similary entrusted to the administration of Belgium and of Portugal respectively. Tanganyika extends from the Umba River on the north to the Rovuma River on the south, the coast line being about 500 miles in length, and includes the adjacent islands.

The northern boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to Lake Victoria at the intersection of the first parallel of south latitude with the eastern shore of the lake (Rubabu Peninsular), thence along the first parallel of south latitude until it meets the Kagera River about 70 miles west of Lake Victoria. From this point the western boundary follows the Kagera River up stream to its junction with the Kakitumba River thence along the eastern boundary of the Belgian mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi to a point on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika at approximately 4° 27′ south latitude. The boundary then follows a line due west until it reaches the median line of Lake Tanganyika which it follows in a southerly direction to the mouth of the Kalambo River at the southern end of the lake. Thence it follows the boundary of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the mouth of the Songwe River at the north end of Lake Nyasa. Thence it follows the shore of the lake, first in a northerly and then in a southerly direction, to a point on the eastern shore of the lake at approximately 11° 35′ south latitude, thence the boundary runs in an easterly direction to the Rovuma River whose course it follows to the sea.

The total area of the Territory is 362,688 square miles which includes 19,982 square miles of water.

The island of Mafia was transferred in 1922 from Zanzibar to the Territory.

CLIMATE

The climate of the Territory varies greatly, and particularly with altitude. There are, very generally, four climatic zones : (1) the coast and its immediate hinterland, (2) the area between the coast and the central plateau, roughly 300 feet to 2,000 feet above sea level, (3) the central plateau, mainly between 2,000 feet and 4,000 feet and (4) the highland areas such as the slopes of Kilimanjaro and Meru, the Usambaras, Ufipa and the Southern Highlands.

The average temperature at the coast is 78° F. or 79° F., and the average annual temperature decreases roughly 3° F. per 1,000 feet increase in altitude. The range of temperature, however, increases both with distance from the coast and with altitude, so that the mean maximum and minimum temperatures at the coast are 86° and 71°, while at Tabora (4,000 feet) they are 84° and 63°, and at Sao Hill (6,500 feet) 71° and 52°. Inland, nights are cool, and frost may occur above 6,000 feet.

In zone (1) as described above, the average annual rainfall varies from over 60 inches in the north to 35 inches in the south ; in the north the rainy season is March to May, with no completely dry period, while in the south the rainy season is from November to April, with a pronounced dry spell from June to October.

In zones (2) and (3), the average rainfall varies from just over 20 inches to just under 40 inches, the rainy season being generally November to April, with a warm and sunny dry season from June to October. In the highland areas the rainfall is greater than on the plateau and the dry season, where it occurs, is cooler.

At the coast, the hot humid conditions in the three months before the rains break are trying for Europeans, but the cool season of June to August is generally pleasant. The highland areas only, however, enjoy a bracing climate and are generally healthy for Europeans.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Along the coast lies a plain, varying in width from 10 to 40 miles, behind which the country rises gradually to a plateau constituting the greater part of the hinterland. This plateau falls sharply from a general level of 4,000 feet to the level of the lakes (Tanganyika, 2,534 feet, Nyasa, 1,568 feet), which form part of the Albertine and Great Rift valley systems respectively.

The seat of government is Dar-es-Salaam (population 66,379) which lies along the northern and north-western shores in an almost land-locked harbour, about 3 miles long. The chief buildings are solid and roomy. The second town in importance is Tanga, 136 miles north of Dar-es-Salaam and 80 miles distant from Mombasa. Other seaports are Pangani, Bagamoyo, Kilwa, Lindi, and Mikindani. The most important inland town is Tabora, which is situated at the junction of the old caravan routes from the coast of Tanganyika and from Victoria Nyanza to Nyasa. Other inland towns are, in the north, Moshi and

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Arusha; in the central area, Morogoro, Kilosa and Dodoma; and in the south, Iringa, Mbeya, Mahenge, and Songea. On the great lakes the chief towns are Mwanza and Bukoba, on Victoria Nyanza; Kigoma, the terminus of the Central Railway and Ujiji, on Tanganyika.

The highest points in the Territory are in the north-east, where are the extinct volcanoes, Kilimanjaro, which rises to 19,565 feet, and is snow-capped, and Mount Meru (14,979 feet). In the south-west is the Kipengere Range where the highest peak is 9,715 feet and Rungwe Mountain (9,713 feet).

Portions of the great lakes of Central Africa are included in the Territory, viz., the southern portion of Lake Victoria and most of the eastern portion of Lake Tanganyika. There are smaller lakes and numerous rivers.

Population

The number of Europeans, including Polish and other refugees, in Tanganyika as at 31st December, 1947, was approximately 16,883. There are also approximately 61,960 Asiatics, chiefly Indians, Arabs and Goans. The natives are estimated at 5,838,210. The majority of the natives are Bantu, but considerable areas in the north are occupied by the Masai and other Hamitic races, and in the south by tribes of Zulu extraction. The most important language is Swahili, which is a hybrid between Arabic and Persian and all sorts of African tongues. It is more or less spoken as a *Lingua Franca* from Aden to the north to Durban in the south and from the Indian Ocean to the waters of the Nile and the Congo.

Most of the natives are pagans, but the majority of the coastal tribes and a few in the hinterland profess Mohammedanism and certain areas are predominantly Christian.

The territory is divided into eight provinces as follows:—

Provinces.	*Capital.*	*Approx. Native Population.*
Central ..	Dodoma ..	641,979
Eastern ..	Dar-es-Salaam	672,950
Southern Highlands Province ..	Mbeya ..	561,000
Lake ..	Mwanza ..	1,661,177
Southern ..	Lindi ..	655,181
Northern ..	Arusha ..	415,400
Tanga ..	Tanga ..	417,465
Western ..	Tabora ..	813,058
	Totals ..	5,838,210

Religion

The majority of the inhabitants of the Territory, are pagans. Common features among many tribal beliefs are a belief in a supreme being and in the possibility of communion with the spirits of the departed.

There is a large African Moslem population to be found chiefly in the coastal areas and in the up-country trading settlements. They are followers of the Sunni school.

Christian missions are active and numerous in the territory. It is estimated that at end of the year 1947 Christian Africans numbered at least 889,409, of whom some 666,282 were Roman Catholic. The principal Roman Catholic missions now operating in the territory are the White Fathers, the Society of the Holy Ghost, the Capuchin Fathers, the Swiss Benedictines, the Consolata Fathers and the Passionist Fathers.

The principal Protestant missions are the Universities Mission to Central Africa, the Church Missionary Society, the Moravian Mission and the Augustana Lutheran Mission.

Among the immigrant Indian population the majority are Hindus, Sikhs and Moslem Khoja Ismailias and Ithnashiris.

History

Plentiful evidence exists of Arab traders having visited the Territory for several centuries and of their opening up the great slave route from Bagamoyo on the Indian Ocean to Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika. The British explorer, Burton, first entered the Territory in 1856, and was soon followed by Speke, Livingstone and Stanley.

Tanganyika was visited in 1884 by Dr. Kar Peters, who made 12 treaties with native chiefs, and in the following year the German Government established a protectorate. This arrangement was recognised by the British Government in 1886. In 1889 an Arab rising was quelled, and the first German steamer launched on Lake Nyasa. A serious native rising took place in 1905. It is estimated that some 120,000 natives died during the struggle or from its immediate results.

Early in 1916 Lieut.-General J. C. Smuts attacked and defeated the German forces at the foot of Kilimanjaro and occupied Moshi on 13th March of that year. By the end of 1916 all the country north of the Central Railway was effectively occupied by His Majesty's forces or by Belgian troops, and a provisional civil administration was established in that area on 1st January, 1917. In November, 1917, the Germans were driven across the Rovuma River into Portuguese East Africa, and in March, 1918, the jurisdiction of the Administrator was extended to include the greater part of German East Africa. After the surrender of Major-General von Lettow-Vorbeck, in accordance with the terms of the armistice, the military forces were withdrawn, leaving only a garrison of the King's African Rifles; and a Royal Commission was issued in 1919 appointing an Administrator. The Tanganyika Order-in-Council, 1920, which was read and proclaimed in Dar-es-Salaam on 25th September, 1920, constituted the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The Governor was assisted by an Executive Council. In 1921 the district of Ujiji and portions of the districts of Bukoba and Ufipa, which had formerly been administered by the Belgians, were taken over.

Constitution

In 1920 draft mandates for "German East Africa" were submitted to the Council of the League of Nations in favour of Great Britain and Belgium, and these were approved by the League of Nations in 1922. The mandate for the part to be assigned to Great Britain laid down conditions directed against slavery, forced labour (except for essential public works and services), abuses in connection with the arms traffic and the trade in spirits, the recruiting of labour, transfer of

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native lands (except between natives) without the consent of the authorities, and usury. It provided that nationals of states members of the League of Nations should have complete commercial equality. An annual report was made to the Council of the League. By an Order in Council dated 19th March, 1926, provision was made for the constitution of a Legislative Council (in addition to the Executive Council established by the Order in Council of 1920) consisting of the Governor as President, 13 official members, and not more than ten unofficial members, which came into operation on 1st July, 1926.

A further Order in Council which came into operation on 23rd November, 1945, altered the constitution of the Council to consist of the Governor as President, 15 official members and not more than 14 unofficial members. The first African members of the Legislative Council—two in number—took their seats in Council on 3rd December, 1945, and a third African Chief was appointed an unofficial member of the Council on 13th June, 1947. A fourth African member was appointed on 1st April, 1948.

In January, 1946, His Majesty's Government announced to the first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations their intention of placing Tanganyika under the international trusteeship system established by the United Nations Charter, and the Trusteeship Agreement was formally approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 13th December, 1946. Its terms are similar to those of the League of Nations Mandate. The first Mission of the Trusteeship Council visited Tanganyika in August, 1948.

Native Administration

The form of native administration operating in Tanganyika varies from the system commonly known as "Indirect Rule", under which hereditary chiefs are constituted native authorities under a Native Authority Ordinance, to a system of government-nominated headmen, who are similarly constituted native authorities, mainly in areas where the tradition of hereditary rule is either lacking or ineffective. These native authorities normally exercise their judicial and other functions with the aid of councils or elders or advisers, on which popular representation is increasingly finding a place, the electoral principle having already been introduced in several areas.

Native authorities may be described as falling roughly into four classes. The first is the traditional chief and his council, who may be responsible for a large area and many thousands of subjects. He may have a native treasury under his own control, or may share a common treasury with neighbouring chiefs of the same tribe. Secondly, certain federations of chiefs are recognised as native authorities; each chief is the authority in his own unit and retains independent executive and judicial powers, but the members of the federation combine for certain purposes, principally to achieve unity of administration and development, to constitute a joint treasury, and for the passing of rules and orders applicable throughout the federation. Thirdly, there is the tribal council, consisting of petty headmen belonging to the same tribe and with a common treasury. Finally, mainly in urban and coastal areas where little or no indigenous tribal structure exists, there is the government-nominated headman or "liwali", whose powers are similar to those exercised by the chiefs in the first group described above.

In addition to the general obligation, in co-operation with the central Government, to maintain order and prevent crime in the areas under their jurisdiction, native authorities may issue executive orders or rules on a variety of matters. They also act as arms or agencies of the central Government in the discharge of a number of its social activities and responsibilities.

The resources of the native treasuries consist in a rebate on the house and poll tax collected in their areas, native court fees and local dues such as ferry and market fees. In 1948 the estimated total revenue accruing to the treasuries from these and other sources amounted to £535,506. The total expenditure, including the amount spent on capital works financed from surplus balances, was estimated at £576,508. The surplus balances at the end of the year are estimated to amount to £453,983.

The native courts, which form an integral part of the system of local government described above, are constituted under a Native Courts Ordinance. They are given limited jurisdiction to try cases in which both parties are natives, in accordance with native law and custom. Their proceedings are subject to inspection by administrative officers who are also empowered to revise their decisions. Appeals lie to the executive authorities and not to the High Court. All fees and fines collected are paid into the native treasuries. In 1947, these courts dealt with a total of 105,155 cases, of which 52,982 were civil cases and 52,173 were cases of a criminal nature.

The flexibility of the organisation of the native administration on both its executive and its judicial side has been preserved and its structure has not yet taken final shape. There has been a progressive integration of the traditional native institutions into the general administrative system, as is shown by the growing use of rules and orders issued by the native authorities to serve the purposes of government. At the same time steps are being taken, so far as possible without doing violence to the indigenous tribal structure, to introduce an increasing measure of popular representation in local government councils. At the present stage of development there is, not unnaturally, a marked inequality in the efficiency of the different native authorities, and the character of the native administrations as a whole may be said to vary with the inherent ability of the tribe concerned, its political history and record of previous achievement in self-development, and the extent of the supervision it has enjoyed since the beginning of European administration.

Social Services

Education

European

Three schools are maintained by Government for the primary education of European children at Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Mbeya (the last two being boarding schools). A correspondence course, which also serves other East African territories, for children in the remoter districts, is conducted from Dar es Salaam. Assistance is given to eight privately maintained schools, one English, two Afrikaans, one Greek, one Goan (61 European children including kindergarten) and three kindergarten schools. The total enrolment is approximately 782 pupils. For secondary education European children proceed to schools in Kenya. Bursaries are awarded for secondary education in Kenya and South Africa.

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Indian

There are 83 Indian schools with a total enrolment of approximately 9,831 pupils. Grant-in-aid is paid in respect of staff, buildings and equipment. Eighty schools are on the grant-earning list. Thirty-eight of these are maintained by H.H. Agakhan's Central Council of Education. Thirty-five are so-called Indian public schools (i.e., non-denominational), three are Ithnasheri, two Bohora, one Khalsa Girls' and one Devkunver Girls' school. Instruction in the lower standards is conducted in Gujerati or Urdu, and in the higher standards in English. At the Government school in Dar es Salaam and at two other schools the curriculum is designed to take pupils to the Cambridge School Certificate Examination. There are also three Agakhan Nursery Schools with 325 pupils, two Goan schools (one unaided) with enrolment of approximately 596 (187 Indian).

African

Schools for Africans are provided by Government, the native administrations and voluntary societies, the two latter being subsidised by a grant-in-aid system controlled by the Education Department. Two hundred and eighty-nine schools are maintained by Government or the native authorities, including eight secondary schools, five of which have Industrial Sections attached, and nine girls' schools (four Government girls' schools having the full primary course with teacher training, one with secondary standards and four Government girls' village schools). Primary schools are usually co-educational. The total enrolment is approximately 32,323 pupils. Assistance is given to 704 schools including secondary schools, teacher training centres and girls' schools run by voluntary agencies. The total roll is approximately 80,875 pupils. In the secondary schools the medium of instruction is English. A few of the schools give a six-years' course at the end of which students may sit for the Makerere College, Uganda, entrance examination. After four years of the secondary course many students enter Government departments where they are given further technical instruction, and some proceed to the clerical course of one year at Dar es Salaam secondary school in which boys intended for the local civil service are taught office routine, accountancy, typewriting and shorthand.

There are two Government Training Centres which train teachers for the Grade II Certificate and three Centres which deal only with the first two years of the course. In the primary schools, stress is placed on the improvement of rural economy and many village schools have their gardens. Industrial Sections at the secondary schools teach carpentry, masonry, smithing and tailoring.

The total revised estimates of expenditure on education in 1947 was £254,429, exclusive of further sums contributed by the native authorities and voluntary agencies.

The Government publishes a monthly journal in Swahili to disseminate news and useful information among the vernacular speaking population.

Staff

The European staff of the Education Department includes a director, deputy director, chief inspector, senior education officers, education officers, headmasters, masters, chief inspector of women's education, women education officers, headmistresses, mistresses, matrons, mistress correspondence course, office superintendent, industrial instructors and clerical instructors.

The Indian staff comprises headmasters, inspectors, assistant masters, office assistant and clerks.

There are 1,152 teachers, industrial instructors and clerks on the African establishment.

Further information is contained in the annual report of the Education Department, Tanganyika, 1947.

Inter-Territorial Language (Swahili) Committee

(*See under East Africa High Commission*)

Information Services

A small Information Department is mainly concerned with the presentation of world news and local information to Africans by means of a monthly illustrated paper " Mambo Leo " which has a circulation of 26,500 and is sold at 10 cents per copy, and a weekly newsheet " Habari za Leo " which is distributed gratis and has a circulation of 20,000. A mobile cinema tours the country and attracts gigantic audiences. In addition news reels and other information films are distributed to commercial cinemas and non-commercial projectors.

Communiqués and a press service are distributed to the local press and daily broadsheets of the latest news are prepared in the vernacular and distributed by air mail to the largest towns.

Photographs and films of local subjects are taken for local use as well as for use in the United Kingdom.

Health

Medical Headquarters is located at the capital, Dar es Salaam, and the administration of the department is carried on through eight provincial medical officers located as a rule at the provincial headquarters. Medical attention is given free to the native population and to government officials. There are 12 European hospitals and 60 native ones, which include the infectious diseases hospitals and maternity clinics at Dar es Salaam and Tanga. Rural medicine is carried on through a chain of dispensaries, most of which are financed from native treasury funds. There are 49 Government and 361 Native Authority dispensaries. Medical Officers of Health are maintained in the larger towns : in smaller places such duties fall upon the local medical officer. Specialist services are established at Dar es Salaam and Tanga, and include medicine, surgery and ophthalmology. At Kibongoto in the Northern Province there is a special hospital for tuberculosis cases, and mental hospitals have been established at Dodoma and Lutindi. A specialist in trypanosomiasis is stationed at Tabora, and at Tinde there is an inter-territorial research station ; while a territorial anti-malaria unit has its headquarters at Muheza under a specialist malariologist. Dental surgeons are stationed in Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

Medical services are also maintained by many of the missions working in the territory, some of which have built excellent and well-equipped hospitals. These are assisted by grants-in-aid from government funds. The number of beds in government hospitals is 3,967, and in mission hospitals 3,113.

A central laboratory exists in Dar es Salaam and smaller ones at most of the provincial headquarter stations.

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A medical officer has been seconded to the Labour Department as a specialist in industrial conditions to maintain liaison with that department.

Training of Africans for subordinate medical work in connection with hospital services is carried on in Dar es Salaam. Schools for staffing the rural dispensary services exist at Mwanza and Tukuyu. Training of African nurses both male and female is undertaken in Dar es Salaam and of female African nurses only in Tanga. Some nursing training is also carried on by missions.

Further details are available in the Annual Reports of the Medical Department.

Labour

The Labour Department now consists of two divisions—Labour and Training—and is in charge of the Labour Commissioner.

The Labour Division has an authorized staff comprising two Deputy Labour Commissioners, 18 Labour Officers, an Electrical Engineer, and Assistant Electrical Engineer, a Factory Inspector, a Medical Specialist seconded from the Medical Department, an Office Superintendent, three Stenographers and subordinate Asian and African staff.

Labour Officers are posted at the following Centres :—

Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Kilosa, Dodoma, Tabora, Mwanza, Arusha, Moshi, Tanga, Korogwe, Lindi, Mbeya, Iringa.

The main employment areas are in the Tanga Province, that part of the Eastern Province bounded by the Central Railway, the Arusha and Moshi Districts of the Northern Province, parts of the Southern Highlands Province and the coastal belt of the Lindi and Mikindani Districts in the Southern Province. In addition several large mines in the Lake and Western Provinces and in the Chunya District of the Southern Highlands Province employ large numbers of workers and new centres of employment have grown up in the groundnut scheme areas of the Central, Western and Southern Provinces. The Labour Division is responsible primarily for the care and welfare of African labour in the Territory which is estimated now to number about 375,000.

The Department also maintains thirty labour camps and shelters for the free use of Africans travelling to and from the main employment areas and has established nineteen labour exchanges in the more important employment areas and district headquarters with the object of placing skilled and semi-skilled workers both ex-service men and civilians in touch with potential employers.

The Training Division maintains a technical training centre at Dar es Salaam for 400 trainees which provides short term courses for ex-service and civilian tradesmen to train them for paid employment either in industry or in rural areas. Advanced training for selected trainees in certain trades is also given.

Welfare

The exiguous establishment of the Social Welfare Department has restricted its activities to the supervision of twenty-four centres which have been provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. In addition there are six Welfare Clubs in Native Authority or rented buildings. The chief activities of these centres are as social clubs and focal points for the dissemination of information and adult education. The centres are run by local voluntary effort and their success depends on the availability of suitable leaders.

COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

Motor traffic is now possible over 16,000 miles of roads during the dry season.

The Railways Administration operate road services connecting the Central and Tanga Railways and providing regular transport to the Southern and Usumbara Highlands, over a route mileage of 1,174. Traffic handled by these services in 1946 was : passenger miles, 25,156,220 ; freight ton miles, 3,876,778 ; vehicle miles, 3,749,179. Total receipts, £150,169.

Steamships

The ports of Lake Victoria are served by the steamers of the Kenya and Uganda Marine ; those of Lake Nyasa by the Nyasaland Government steamers ; and the Tanganyika Railways steamship "Liemba" and a smaller one, "Mwanza," together with a Belgian service, maintain communications on Lake Tanganyika. The British steamer "Liemba" (late German s.s. "Goatzen," 794 and 388 tons gross and net respectively) was put into commission in 1927, and maintains a service to Mpulungu, in Northern Rhodesia, via Southern Lake ports.

The following are the steamship lines serving the coast of Tanganyika :—

To and from Europe and Cape ports :—
Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
Clan, Ellerman and Harrison Lines.
Holland Africa Line.

To and from India and Cape ports :—
British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Indian African Line.

To and from Europe and Beira :—
British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

To and from Dutch East Indies via South Africa :—
K.P.M. Line.

To and from United States of America :—
Ellerman and Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.
Robin Line.
American South African Line.

To and from East Coast ports :—
Shell Company.
British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
The Government Steamers of Zanzibar and Tanganyika.
Holland Africa Line.

Railways, Air Services and Posts and Telegraph Services

(*See under East Africa High Commission*)

PUBLIC FINANCE

	Revenue. £	*Expenditure.* £
1938 ..	2,113,294	2,246,790
1939 ..	2,133,345	2,393,649
1940 ..	2,308,108*	2,255,915
1941 ..	2,674,558*	2,550,190*
1942 ..	3,146,939*	3,132,026
1943 ..	3,729,766	3,725,042
1944 ..	4,207,397	4,180,939
1945 ..	4,768,465	4,773,388
1946 ..	5,146,761	5,142,272
1947 ..	6,012,732ø	5,931,257ø

* Includes Railways and Ports surpluses and deficits.
ø Includes Development Plan.

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	Public Debt. £	Accumulated Sinking Fund. • £
1938 ..	8,757,879	766,659
1939 ..	8,747,655	880,040
1940 ..	7,673,579	1,048,167
1941 ..	7,663,573	1,185,064
1942 ..	7,556,144	1,298,252
1943 ..	7,556,144	1,456,724
1944 ..	7,556,144	1,614,708
1945 ..	7,556,144	1,770,273
1946 ..	7,556,144	1,971,460
1947 ..	6,887,307	1,472,559

Currency and Banking

The German Government and the Deutch Ostafrikanische Gesellschaft minted and issued silver rupees of the Indian standard and subsidiary coins. The silver coinage was redeemed at the rate of 2*s.* of East African currency to the rupee, was withdrawn from circulation and ceased to be legal tender as from 1st April, 1923. The period of the redemption of the subsidiary nickel and copper coinage (hellers) expired on 15th August, 1925. It became necessary to redeem Indian silver coinage at the same rate and redemption was effected by 23rd July, 1921.

The only currency now recognised in the Territory is shillings and subsidiary coins and currency notes of the East African Currency Board.

The banks operating in the Territory are the National Bank of India, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Banque du Congo Belge and the Exchange Bank of India and Africa.

Trade and Customs

Since 1923 the customs tariff of the Territory has been identical with that in force in Kenya and Uganda and provision was made for the duty-free interchange of all goods grown, produced or manufactured in any one of the three territories. In 1927 the customs management laws of the three territories were co-ordinated, and on 1st August, 1927, effect was given to an agreement under which all goods on which duty had been collected in one of the territories may be transferred to any of the other territories without further formality except the preparation of simple transfer forms, on which inter-territorial adjustments of revenue are subsequently arranged.

The tariff was revised in 1930, being enacted simultaneously in Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda. The basic fiscal rate is 20 *per centum, ad valorem*, assessed on the landed value of goods at the port of entry, building materials, artisan's tools and vehicles and parts being admitted at lower ratings. Specific duties are imposed on a number of items, such as potable spirits, tobacco products and petrol. During 1940–42 there was introduced a system of differential surcharges, varying from 10 *per centum* upwards, of the customs duties normally payable: these surcharges are still in force. Exemption from duty is allowed on drugs and medicines, insecticides, germicides and vermin killers, machinery, packing materials and many articles necessary for the agricultural, industrial and educational development of the Territory.

Full particulars of the trade of the Territory will be found in the annual trade report.

Production and Trade

Forestry

Tanganyika has three natural regions—the coast lowlands, the high plateau and the high mountain slopes around Mount Kilimanjaro and other northern peaks and round Rungwe and the Livingstones in the south. In these regions there are high rainfall areas as also in the foothills of the Ulugurus and Usambaras characterised by the presence of tropical rain-forest. The known total area of closed forest other than dry zone forest is in the region of 19,000 square miles or just over 5 per cent. of the land area of the territory. The total forest land is approximately 151,000 square miles or 44 per cent. of the total land area of the territory. Of this approximately 19,000 square miles is closed forest, approximately 131,000 square miles is savannah woodland and 308 square miles is mangroves. These forests contain some good merchantable timbers in varying quantity, among which camphor, podo, mvule and certain African mahoganies are the most important. In addition valuable species of hardwoods occur as single trees or in groups widely scattered throughout the large areas of savannah forest, chief being muninga and African blackwood. The mangrove woods are valuable as a source of tanning bark and also of poles which are carried by Arab dhows to the Persian Gulf. The possible output of the forests of Tanganyika far exceeds the normal local consumption but wartime demands and the restriction of markets has made such heavy calls on the forest estate that a re-assessment of the position is overdue. The approximate production of timber in 1947, including free issues, was 4 million cubic feet, round volume, and of firewood 8 million cubic feet, the total value of all being in the region of £1,547,000.

Water Development Department

The Department was organised for the provision of water supplies other than for township supply (which is undertaken by the Public Works Department), flood control, and control of water-power resources within the Territory.

The Construction Section undertakes the construction of earth dams and river-training works, the installation of pumping machinery and filtration plant and the construction of the tanks in association therewith, for domestic supply and cattle-watering.

The Water Boring Section undertakes the location of suitable sites and the drilling of boreholes and the sinking of wells for water-supplies whilst affording technical advice to private concerns on the provision of sub-surface supplies.

Imports and Exports

Year.	Trade Imports. £	Total Exports. £
1939 ..	2,799,784	4,585,658
1940 ..	2,663,215	5,641,520
1941 ..	3,491,105	6,344,150
1942 ..	3,494,782	7,563,029
1943 ..	4,279,427	6,360,960
1944 ..	4,844,542	7,724,301
1945 ..	6,043,964	8,521,795
1946 ..	7,504,819	9,287,064
1947 ..	12,841,644	11,580,197

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ADMINISTRATOR

1916 Sir Horace A. Byatt, G.C.M.G.

GOVERNORS

1920 Sir Horace A. Byatt, G.C.M.G.
1925 Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1931 Sir G. Stewart Symes, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
1934 Sir Harold MacMichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1938 Sir Mark A. Young, K.C.M.G.
1942 Sir Wilfrid E. F. Jackson, G.C.M.G.
1945 Sir William D. Battershill, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).
The Chief Secretary to the Government.
The Attorney-General and Member for Law and Order.
The Financial Secretary and Member for Finance, Trade and Economics.
The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources.
The Member for Education, Labour and Social Welfare.
The Member for Lands and Mines.
The Secretary for African Affairs.
The Director of Medical Services.
The Reverend Canon R. M. Gibbons, O.B.E.
E. C. Phillips, C.B.E.
V. M. Nazerali.
J. H. S. Tranter.
J. H. M. Beattie (*Clerk to the Council*).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).

Official Members

Ex Officio

The Chief Secretary to the Government.
The Attorney-General and Member for Law and Order.
The Financial Sacretary and Member for Finance, Trade and Economics.
The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources.
The Member for Education, Labour and Social Welfare.
The Member for Lands and Mines.
The Secretary for African Affairs.
The Co-ordinating Secretary.

Nominated

Dr. P. A. T. Sneath, O.B.E., Director of Medical Services.
A. M. B. Hutt, O.B.E., Deputy Chairman, Development Commission.
J. C. Muir, O.B.E., Director of Agriculture.
J. P. Attenborough, O.B.E., Director of Education.
W. H. McLuckie, Director of Public Works.
M. J. B. Molohan, M.B.E., Labour Commissioner.

Unofficial Members

The Rev. Canon R. M. Gibbons, O.B.E.
E. C. Phillips, C.B.E.
V. M. Nazerali.
J. H. S. Tranter.
A. M. A. Karimjee.
I. C. Chopra.
Chief Abdiel Shangali.
Chief Kidaha Makwaia.
Chief Adam Sapi.
Major S. E. du Toit, M.C.
Brigadier W. E. H. Scupham, C.M.G., M.C.
M. A. Carson.
C. W. Carnegie Brown.
Juma Mwindadi.

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Belgium—L. van Gorp (*Consul, Dar es Salaam*) ; G. Claus (*Consul, Kigoma*).
Greece—George Arnaontoglou (*Hon. Consul*).
Netherlands—S. J. de Waal (*Vice-Consul, Dae es Salaam*).
Switzerland—W. Diener (*Consul, Tanga*).
U.S.A.—N. Feld (*Consul*) ; W. J. Bushwaller (*Vice-Consul, Dar es Salaam*).

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Tanganyika Territory—A Study of Economic Policy and Mandate, by C. Leubuscher. O.U.P., 1944, 18*s.*
Doctor of Tanganyika, by P. White. Geo. M. Dash (Sydney), 1943, 6*s.*
The Tanganyika Guide. Secretariat, Dar es Salaam (free).
Tanganyika Notes and Records. Published twice yearly by the Tanganyika Society, Dar es Salaam, Shs. 5 per issue.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Note.—Officers serving on " overseas " terms are entitled to free partly furnished quarters, the value of which is reckonable as a pensionable emolument.

Posts marked * carry free quarters.

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir William Denis Battershill, K.C.M.G. £4,500, with £1,500 duty allowance.
Private Secretary—S. N. Shepherdson. £830.

ADMINISTRATION

Secretariat

Chief Secretary and Governor's Deputy—E. R. E. Surridge, C.M.G. £2,400.
Attorney-General and Member for Law and Order—C. Mathew, K.C. £2,100.
Financial Secretary and Member for Finance, Trade and Economics—S. A. S. Leslie, C.M.G., £2,100.
Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources—R. W. R. Miller, C.M.G. £2,000.
Member for Education, Labour and Social Welfare—B. Leechman, O.B.E., £2,000.
Member for Lands and Mines—D. R. McDonald. £2,000.
Secretary for African Affairs—J. Cheyne. £1,950.
Co-Ordinating Secretary—R. A. J. Maguire. £1,950.
Director of Establishments—N. H. Vicars-Harris. £1,750.
Political Liaison Officer—J. E. S. Lamb, C.M.G. £1,535.
Deputy Financial Secretary—C. E. Tilney. £1,535.
Assistant Chief Secretaries—G. K. Whitlamsmith ; F. A. Montague. £1,435.
Native Courts Adviser—J. P. Moffett. £1,435.
Secretaries (Officers seconded)—R. J. Harvey ; R. K. M. Battye ; T. J. R. Dashwood ; P. A. P. Robertson ; H. F. I. Elliott ; A. B. Hodgson ; J. A. K. Leslie ; J. S. Rennie ; J. H. M. Beattie ; E. P. Wren ; W. Wood ; A. Collings.
Establishment Officer—L. V. G. Cross. £970–1,320.
Chief Office Superintendent—H. C. C. Smith. £840–960.

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Administrative

Provincial Commissioners—R. W. Varian ; A. A. Oldaker ; R. de Z. Hall ; T. M. Revington ; F. H. Page-Jones. £1,775.

Deputy Provincial Commissioners—A. L. Pennington, O.B.E. ; A. W. Wyatt ; H. S. C. Gill ; A. H. Pike, O.B.E. ; J. F. R. Hill ; E. G. Rowe ; T. O. Pike ; J. L. Fairclough, M.C. ; I. L. Robinson ; S. A. Walden. £1,435.

District Officers, Assistant District Officers and Cadets—F. J. Lake ; C. B. Wilkins ; S. A. Platts ; B. W. Savory ; A. H. Maddocks ; G. D. Popplewell ; W. S. Yates ; A. T. Curle, D.S.O., M.B.E. ; W. A. Forbes ; D. W. Malcolm ; C. F. Beauclerk ; S. H. M. Webb ; R. Bone ; W. B. Tripe ; L. M. Heaney ; G. W. Y. Hucks ; C. E. G. Russell, M.B.E ; C. C. C. de Rosemond ; J. J. Tawney ; H. H. McCleery ; D. S. Troup ; J. V. Lewis ; H. S. Senior ; Z. E. Kingdon ; R. S. W. Malcolm ; C. F. C. V. Cadiz ; M. G. Lewis ; W. Wendan-Smith ; H. A. Fosbrooke ; K. B. A. Dobson ; J. E. S. Griffiths, M.B.E. ; R. J. Harvey ; R. M. Bell ; H. M. Alleyne ; G. N. Clark ; F. D. Dowsett ; J. C. Clarke ; T. J. R. Dashwood ; D. W. I. Piggott ; J. T. R. C. Rodger ; A. M. Dyer ; J. V. Shaw ; J. Bradley ; E. M. Martin ; E. E. Sabben-Clare ; T. M. Skinner, M.B.E. ; B. J. Dudbridge ; D. Shackleton ; R. K. M. Battye ; G. W. I. Shipp ; G. T. Bell ; P. A. P. Robertson ; S. R. Tubbs ; J. D. Bates ; J. M. G. Fann ; J. F. Millard, M.B.E. ; J. Young ; M. St. G. Gray ; E. H. Risley ; L. H. Braddell ; J. D. Turner ; W. Macmillan ; D. S. O'Callaghan ; C. Winnington-Ingram ; H. F. I. Elliott ; P. H. W. Haile ; D. J. Powell ; P. Bleakley ; R. H. Robertson ; P. H. Johnston ; L. A. Haldane ; J. T. A. Pearce ; B. J. Stubbings ; P. L. Nairac ; A. B. Hodgson ; G. R. A. M. Johnston, D.S.O., D.F.C. ; G. I. Hamilton ; J. A. K. Leslie ; A. F. Scott ; J. S. Rennie ; C. C. Harris ; R. H. Gower ; J. H. M. Beattie ; D. C. Hill ; C. B. Sanford ; R. C. H. Risley ; R. H. Heslop, D.S.O. ; J. J. McPhillips ; Comdr. M. J. S. Newman ; M. V. Smithyman ; T. Mayhew ; A. F. Giles, M.B.E. ; E. P. Wren ; R. G. Scott ; S. N. Shepherdson ; R. W. Smith ; C. W. North ; M. B. Ronaldson ; I. M. Glennie ; G. W. Baker ; R. H. J. Thorne ; W. B. Hebean ; D. H. A. Bell ; J. S. M. Vinter, M.C. ; G. P. Ailsebrook ; J. S. Harris, M.C. ; F. J. Riddell ; R. L. Paterson, M.C. ; P. J. C. Haynes ; F. H. Jackson ; W. B. Davis ; T. M. Lane ; M. J. Davies ; E. B. Loveluck ; D. D. Yonge ; R. S. Thornton ; A. G. Stephen ; W. St. G. Anderson ; W. Wood ; P. P. Gawthorne ; A. Collings ; F. B. Weeks; J. A. Pollock ; R. B. Joly ; R. S. Lloyd ; D. A. Nickol ; J. G. Stephenson ; J. A. P. Fitzimmons ; A. W. Jackson ; A. G. Denton-Thompson, M.C. ; C. I. Meek ; G. T. L. Scott, M.C. ; J. A. Golding ; T. Griffith-Jones ; S. W. Fraser-Smith, M.C. ; H. St. J. Grant ; D. F. Bowie ; P. J. Humphries ; P. C. Duff ; J. C. Strong ; G. J. B. Green ; T. R. Pogson ; C. W. B. Costeloe ; A. J. Chant ; J. H. Adams ; A. C. W. Lee ; I. H. Norton ; H. L. Foster ; C. N. Shelton, M.C. ; T. R. Sadlier ; E. H. R. Craig ; G. B. Gordon ; R. B. Brayne ; G. J. Bullock ; T. F. B. Jaggar ; L. M. Manson; R. E. S. Tanner ; N. A. I. French ; O. H. Molloy ; A. D. Fitzgerald ; R. F. Davies ; I. B. Aers ; A. J. G. Brown ; J. D. Cawthra ; R. S. King ; P. J. Kingsley-Heath ; A. H. S. Linton ; A. H. M. Marshall ; P. N. Mawhood ; G. B. Mitchell ; R. W. Neath ; G. C. Percy ; R. P. Read ; L. Richards ; J. M. Sword ; F. B. Townsend ; J. M. M. Veitch. £550 for 2 years, £620 × 35–760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–1,140 (P.B.) × 45–1,320.

Accountant-General

Accountant-General—Col. M. J. Stewart, O.B.E. £1,650.

Assistant Accountant-General—E. E. Roden, £1,300.

Accountants—G. A. L. Rutledge ; R. A. J. Lazard ; D. G. Hines ; V. F. Ireland ; H. M. J. Underhay ; D. A. Drain ; G. B. Freeman ; A. E. Galletly ; T. Tregoning ; L. G. Hedge ; C. C. Wheatcroft ; C. F. Hicks ; W. Stewart. £550–1,230.

Revenue Officers—D. K. Cook ; H. A. Rancom ; G. W. Davies ; W. H. Tweed ; C. W. Baxter ; C. G. Pedlar ; M. E. G. Goodman ; R. J. Johnston. £550–1,230.

Agriculture

Director—J. C. Muir, O.B.E. £1,850.

Deputy Director—C. E. J. Biggs. £1,535.

Senior Research Officers—F. R. Sanders ; G. W. Lock, O.B.E. £1,335—1,535.

Entomologists—F. B. Notley ; W. F. Jepson, O.B.E. £585–1,320.

Plant Pathologist—G. B. Wallace. £585–1,320.

Chemist—H. B. Stent. £585–1,320.

Botanist—H. Doggett. £585–1,320.

Fisheries Officer—G. J. Lockley. £550–1,320.

Senior Agricultural Officers—H. P. Smart ; C. J. McGregor ; J. V. R. Brown ; A. H. Savile ; N. V. Rounce ; A. S. Stenhouse ; R. D. Linton ; A. Pitcairn ; R. B. Allnutt ; F. W. Thomas ; D. Thornton ; H. Gillman. £585–1,320.

Agricultural Officers—T. C. Cairns ; J. K. Robertson ; H. Marsland ; T. H. Marshall, ; R. J. M. Swynnerton, M.C. ; M. Luman ; J. B. Clegg ; J. T. Purvis ; T. S. Jervis ; R. W. Collett ; F. E. Luscombe ; D. H. Drennan ; H. L. Brett ; E. T. Ward ; A. H. B. Childs ; C. G. Clegg ; J. D. Hunter-Smith ; D. Morrison ; J. S. Gunn ; W. G. Brookbank. £585–1,320.

Audit

Director of Audit—H. W. Skinner, C.B.E. £1,650.

Deputy Director of Audit—R. P. Green. £1,335.

Chemist

Government Chemist—W. D. Raymond, O.B.E. £1,435.

Custodian of Enemy Property

Custodian—P. H. Hutchison. £1,685.

Deputy Custodian—G. W. Williams. £1,185–45–1,320.

Senior Assistant Custodian—J. B. Wilson. £865–35–1,005–45–1,140.

Chief Accountant—A. R. Potter. £1,000–45–1,135.

Customs

(*See under East Africa High Commission*)

Development Commission

Deputy Chairman and Executive Officer—A. M. B. Hutt, O.B.E. £1,800.

E.A. Agricultural Research Institute

(*See under East Africa High Commission.*)

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Economic Control Board

Acting Director of Economic Control—D. G. Maurice. £1,535.
Secretary—S. J. Everett. £1,185 in scale. £1,185–45–1,320.
Control Officers—H. Collings. £1,120. H. Marsland (*seconded from the Agricultural Dept.*). £1,320. W. T. Stewart. £1,100.

Education

Director—J. P. Attenborough, O.B.E. £1,850.
Deputy Director—R. E. Ellison. £1,535.
Chief Inspector—G. N. Eeles. £1,335.
Senior Education Officers—C. Whybrow ; J. W. Smethurst ; D. Watt ; H. W. E. Ginner.
Education Officers—J. A. C. Blumer ; D. R. John ; M. J. Cooke ; P. W. Mollard ; B. A. Babb ; R. A. Wallington ; R. F. Stowell ; J. R. Carbonell ; H. A. Lindeman ; W. R. Clark ; D. Kingdom-Hockings ; G. A. Jones ; J. C. Stewart ; E. T. L. Spratt ; E. M. Mundy ; G. N. Shann ; I. A. Somerfield ; C. E. Hamshere. £550, £550, £620–35–760, £830–35–1,005–45–*1,140–45–1,320. *Promotion Bar.
Chief Inspector of Women's Education—M. F. E. Pelham-Johnson. £1,100.
Women Education Officers—M. E. Hancock ; J. Garlick ; D. J. Adams ; N. M. King. £496, £496, £552–28–608, £664–28–804–36–*912–36–1,056. * Promotion Bar.

Forests

Conservator of Forests—W. M. Robertson. £1,635.
Senior Assistant Conservators of Forests—L. G. J. Wigg ; H. Fraser ; H. R. Herring. £550–1,320.
Assistant Conservators of Forests—C. J. W. Pitt ; M. S. Parry ; J. F. Hughes ; B. Gilchrist ; J. S. Groome ; G. Watkins ; H. W. Hamlin.

Game Preservation

Game Warden—Capt. M. S. S. Moore, V.C. £1,385.
Senior Game Ranger—Lt.-Col. J. Minnery, M.C., D.C.M., M.M. £1,050 in scale. £945–35–1,085.

Income Tax

(*See under East Africa High Commission.*)

Information

Information Officer—Vacant. £1,335.

Inter-Territorial Language (Swahili) Committee

(*See under East Africa High Commission*)

Judicial

Chief Justice—Sir G. Graham Paul, Kt., Bach. £2,550.
Puisne Judges—L. I. N. Lloyd-Blood, M.C., K.C. ; R. O. Sinclair ; Clifford Knight. £1,800.
Resident Magistrates—F. W. Theeman ; G. M. Mahon ; N. S. Tacey ; B. R. Miles ; E. A. J. Edmonds ; A. S. Bodley ; O. T. Hamlyn ; R. H. Murphy ; H. D. Rushton ; R. N. Donaldson. £865–1,320.
Registrar of the High Court—K. R. Macfee. £1,185–1,320.

Labour

Administrative

Labour Commissioner—M. J. B. Molohan, M.B.E. £1,775.

Labour Division

Deputy Labour Commissioner—R. C. Jerrard. £1,435.
Labour Officers—F. J. Lake ; E. H. Allinson, M.B.E. ; H. W. Nelson ; C. E. Fenwicke-Clennell ; F. N. Gillman ; W. F. West ; H. D. M. Sutton ; R. R. Merttens ; W. Broadhead Williams ; D. B. W. Fryer ; H. R. G. Hurst ; N. H. Bull ; G. G. Hamilton ; B. C. Wilmot ; J. R. Coppock ; D. A. Weston. £550–1,320.
Electrical Engineer—J. H. Griffiths. £655–1,320.
Factory Inspector—G. J. M. Gray. £900–1,080.
Medical Specialist—G. A. Wilson. £1,385–1,485.

Training Division

Principal—T. G. Brent. £1,185–1,320.
Chief Instructor—C. H. Blythe. £900–1,080.

Lands and Mines

Director—D. R. McDonald. £2,000.
Secretary—R. F. Merz. £1,020.
Land Officer—E. T. Haywood. £1,535.
Assistant Land Officers—J. J. Real (*seconded to Land Settlement Div.*) ; J. R. Kennedy. £1,140. E. Akenhead. £970. J. A. O'Loughlin. £935.
Chief Inspector of Mines—V. T. Hockin. £1,535.
Senior Inspectors of Mines—A. F. Skerl. £1,320. R. J. S. Waddington. £1,320.
Inspectors of Mines—R. K. McLeod. £1,320. A. G. Palmer. £935. R. Landcastle. £1,050. G. H. Pinfield. £930.
Chief Surveyor—W. Horsfield. £1,535.
Senior Surveyors—E. C. Lingham Lees. £1,230. A. Seex. £1,230. J. A. J. Thompson. £1,140.
Surveyors—R. N. Lissett. £1,140. W. R. Meikle. £1,095. L. T. Higson. £1,140. F. L. Petrie. £970. A. B. Verbi. £865. N. G. B. Guy, M.B.E. £935. D. E. Warren. £865. H. R. Threlfall. £550.
Chief Computor—W. A. Erritt. £1,140.
Computors—F. R. H. Adendorff. £970. A. F. M. Smith. £1,050.
Chief Geologist—G. M. Stockley. £1,535.
Geologists—D. A. Harkin. £690. W. G. Aitken. £760. A. C. M. McKinlay. £690. J. R. Harpum. £690.
Metallurgists—J. H. Harris. £1,230. H. G. Burks. £760.
Registrar-General—Vacant.
Assistant Registrar-General—V. R. Sharma. £970. A. E. Otto. £1,005. E. G. Halliwell. £900.
Mining Consultant—Vacant.
Land Settlement Officer (Field Section)—Vacant.
Land Settlement Officer (Legal and Admin.)—J. J. Real. £1,335.
Valuers—J. Middlebrook. £1.000 plus temporary bonus. F. Rowland, M.C. £840 plus temporary bonus.
Chief Aviation Officer—J. H. Tanner. £1,230.
Senior Pilot—A. W. Simpson. £960.
Executive Engineer, Town Planning Unit—T. A. Payne. £1,095.

Legal

Attorney-General—C. Mathew, K.C. £2,100.
Solicitor-General—G. M. Paterson, O.B.E. £1,600.
Legal Draftsman—C. de L. Inniss. £1,435.
Crown Counsel—K. G. Bennett ; F. Southworth ; Sir James H. Henry, Bart., M.C. £865–1,320.

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MEDICAL AND SANITATION

Director of Medical Services—P. A. T. Sneath, O.B.E., E.D. £1,950.
Deputy Director of Medical Services—A. McKenzie. £1,635.
Assistant Director of Medical Services—Vacant. £1,485.
Specialists—H. N. Davies; A. H. Morley; D. B. Wilson; E. J. Foley; A. V. Clemmey; A. W. Williams; G. A. Wilson. £1,385–1,485.
Sleeping Sickness Officer—H. G. Calwell. £1,385–1,485.
Senior Pathologist—D. A. Skan, M.B.E.
Senior Medical Officers—J. H. McDonald; K. Edmundson; N. Chilton; J. R. C. Spicer. £1,335–1,435.
Senior Dental Surgeon—J. H. Russell. £1,335–1,435.
Medical Officers—J. W. Walker; F. Bell; W. L. Lister; G. A. Macgregor; A. C. Cole; A. J. Keevill; E. G. R. Butler; W. J. M. Evans; C. G. F. Smartt; G. A. Burfield; L. H. Cane; A. C. Franks; J. P. Lane; A. McGregor; C. L. Hall; D. E. Thompson; H. R. Hudd; A. G. Farr; T. H. Bassett; D. Currie; J. C. Bryce; E. N. Emmerson; H. P. Graham; R. J. Pitchford; W. J. McGinness; J. F. Lucey; D. W. Ellis-Jones; W. T. Thom; R. G. Drummond; J. A. Ward; A. J. McKendrick; A. G. M. Davies; N. A. Duncan; J. C. McNeilly; A. G. Poulsen-hansen. £865–1,320.
Medical Officer on Agreement—H. Ehrlich. £1,185.
Temporary Medical Officer—G. R. C. Wilson. £1,185.
Women Medical Officers—Miss E. Jackson; Miss I. P. Mackenzie; Miss H. E. MacNamara. £865–1,320.
Pathologist—J. P. P. Mackey. £865–1,320.
Dental Surgeons—I. S. Rutter; H. W. Woodgate; H. P. Britten. £865–1,320.
Biologist—J. Phipps. £585–1,320.
Secretary—D. F. Heath. £1,050.
Pharmacist—H. M. W. Nicholson. £840–1,000.
Chief Health Inspector—Vacant. £840–1,000.
Matron-in-Chief—Miss M. B. Craig, M.B.E. £850.
Matron, Grade I—Miss G. R. Ibbs, M.B.E. £780.
Matrons, Grade II—Miss E. M. Hall; Miss L. E. Salter. £730.
Senior Nursing Sisters and Nursing Sisters—Miss G. B. Killick; Miss K. Harvey; Miss I. L. Bastable; Miss M. V. Wiles; Miss R. J. Doran; Miss I. M. Whitechurch; Miss K. A. Parker; Miss F. F. Newport; Miss D. M. Simpson. £460–700.
Sister Tutors—Miss W. N. Wintle; Miss E. M. White. £460–700.
Senior Health Visitor—Miss A. Ferrier. £460–700.

POLICE

Commissioner—W. A. Muller, C.M.G. £1,775.
Deputy Commissioner—Vacant. £1,485.
Senior Superintendents—H. M. S. Bailey. £1,185–1,320.
Superintendents—A. T. Garner; W. L. South, M.B.E.; G. H. Robins, M.B.E.; R. de Lacey Wheeler; C. H. Keir; R. E. Thorne; L. T. Vyvyan; P. Digges la Touche; M. J. Macoun; G. Olliver; P. I. M. Irwin. £550–1,140.
Assistant Superintendents—N. D. Morant; Major J. W. E. Mackenzie, D.S.O.; J. G. L. Scott; E. H. Riches; H. W. T. Butler; R. G. N. Drury; A. McLeod; F. S. Lawrence; J. M. Ralph; H. O. Milne; D. D. MacMillan; D. B. B. Harris; W. Holman; W. W. Wiskar; J. E. Davies; J. Finnigan; R. H. Stewart; L. A. Weeks; R. E. Beckham; H. E. Moore; P. J. Fennessy; A. G. Turnbull; S. L. King; E. G. Mackie; G. G. Johnston; J. F. Matheson; D. G. C. Eager; M. J. McKinlay; A. N. Barkley; K. F. J. Flood; S. N. Pamment; H. Duffill; A. W. J. Eyers; R. T. Brothers; H. P. Roberts; R. L. R. Godbey; M. Milner; B. E. Fern; J. C. Stafford; T. R. Mitchell; F. A. Lovegrove, O.B.E.; J. W. J. Ellis; A. L. Davis; D. C. Quinlan; J. A. Robinson; V. T. Smithyman; W. G. Popple, M.C.; D. A. C. Jackson, O.B.E., M.C.; C. P. Sutcliffe; G. H. Reynolds; J. D. Blake, M.B.E.; R. G. Peace, M.C.; J. Beattie; R. A. P. H. Dutton, D.F.C.; R. T. L. Egan; H. N. M. Harvey; A. G. Best; M. S. Hannington; P. L. Connolly, D.F.C.; A. S. Greiff; £550–1,140.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

(See under East Africa High Commission.)

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Government Printer—H. C. Kelly. £1,250.

PRISONS

Commissioner—F. H. C. Dawson. £1,435.
Assistant Commissioner—Vacant.
Superintendents—P. H. Faithorn, M.M.; A. Stanton, M.B.E.; R. G. Clark; D. H. Price; J. Worron. £550–1,025.
Assistant Superintendents, Class I—M. G. Hall; C. Parker. £550–1,025.
Assistant Superintendents, Class II.—W. B. Wright, M.M.; C. J. Potgieter; R. Corps; A. Moore; B. G. Davis; J. D. Banks; E. A. Roberts; L. W. Glahome; D. F. Russell. £550–1,025.
Industrial Instructor—A. C. Lake. £550–815.

Approved School, Tabora

Superintendent—W. G. Baker. £875–1,025.
W. K. Allen. £875. (Supernumerary.)

PUBLIC WORKS

Director—W. H. McLuckie. £1,850.
Deputy Director—A. J. Mitchell. £1,535.
Architect—J. A. Woodgate. £1,385.
Senior Quantity Surveyor—A. K. Smith. £1,185 × 45–1,320.
Executive Engineers, Grade I—E. W. Pennefather; J. R. Omond; G. Parker; R. C. Marc; L. C. Thomas; I. Wyn Pugh. £655, £655, £725 × 35–760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–1,140 × 45–1,320.
Executive Engineers, Grade II, and Assistant Engineers—W. W. Rigbye; N. E. R. F. Rose; E. A. J. Barnett; D. J. Dunn; D. Powell-Jackson, K. L. Hardaker; H. Land. £655, £655, £725 × 35–760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–1,140 × 45–1,320.
Assistant Mechanical Engineer—E. Greenwood. £655, £655, £725 × 35–760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–1,140 × 45–1,320.
Assistant Architect—E. W. Davies. £655, £655, £725 × 35–760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–1,140 × 45–1,320.
Quantity Surveyor—A. R. Swain. £655, £655, £725 × 35–760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–1,140.

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Senior Accountant—D. G. Hines. £550, £550, £620 × 35–760, £830 × 35–1,005 × 45–1,050 × 45–1,230.
Secretary—J. K. Watson. £960 × 30–1,080.

RAILWAYS

(*See under East Africa High Commission.*)

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Organiser—R. W. Blaxland (*seconded from Education Department*). £1,335.
Probation Officer and Urban Welfare Worker—Vacant. £840–1,080.
Welfare Officer—C. G. Suffrin. £830–1,080.

TOWNSHIP AUTHORITY, TANGA

Municipal Secretary—J. H. Willmott. £840–30–1,080.

TSETSE RESEARCH

(*See under East Africa High Commission.*)

VETERINARY

Director of Veterinary Services—N. R. Reid, M.B.E. £1,850.
Deputy Director of Veterinary Services—W. A. Burns. £1,535.
Chief Veterinary Research Officer—J. K. H. Wilde. £1,335.
Senior Veterinary Officers—M. A. Molloy ; E. F. Peck ; H. M. Stuchbery ; W. G. G. Pevie ; D. G. White. £865–1,140 (P.B.)–£1,320.
Chemist—M. H. French. £865–1,140 (P.B.)–1,320.
Veterinary Research Officer—J. Robson. £865–1,140 (P.B.)–1,320.
Pasture Research Officer—H. J. van Rensburg. £585–1,140 (P.B.)–1,320.
Veterinary Officers—H. W. C. Newlands ; A. H. Milne ; R. R. Temple ; D. K. Thomas ; D. J. P. Scott ; C. C. B. Brown ; I. B. Pullon ; R. Wells Buttler ; K. W. Aspinall. £865–1,140 (P.B.)–1,320.
Senior Livestock Officers—C. J. Buckley ; C. M. Anderson ; J. W. T. Holloway. £550–1,140 (P.B.)–1,320.
Livestock Officers—G. E. Howe ; H. C. Smith ; H. G. Hutchison ; J. O. Wolstenholme. £550–1,140 (P.B.)–1,320.

WATER DEVELOPMENT

Director of Water Development—L. L. R. Buckland. £1,685*.
Superintending Engineer—W. P. Steele. £1,335*.
Executive Engineer, Grade I—S. R. C. Archer. £655 for 2 years, £725 for third year, £760 for fourth year, £830–1,320*.
Executive Engineer, Grade II, and Assistant Engineers—S. L. Paterson ; W. E. Miller ; D. H. M. Edmunds. £655 for 2 years, £725 for third year, £760 for fourth year, £830–1,320*.
Engineering Geologist—F. M. Coster. £690 for 2 years, £760 for third year, £830–1,320*.
Engineering Hydrologists—M. T. Avery ; J. V. Saddler. £655 for 2 years, £725 for third year, £760 for fourth year, £830–1,320*.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TRINIDAD

SITUATION AND AREA

The island of Trinidad lies about 16 miles to the eastward of Venezuela, between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ N. latitude, and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ W. longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is 50 miles, its average breadth 37 miles, and its area 1,864 square miles. It is separated from S. America by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. The distance between Chacachacare, the most westerly of the Bocas Islands, and Venezuela is only seven miles. The island of Tobago (formerly in the Windward Islands) was amalgamated with Trinidad on 1st January, 1889, by an Order-in-Council under the Act 50 & 51 Vict., c. 44.

CLIMATE

The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season from January to the middle of May, with an average rainfall of 2 to 3 inches per month, and a wet season from June to December, with an average of 8 inches per month. The coolest months of the year are December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84 and during the night 74. The average yearly rainfall is 70 inches. The climate is healthy and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided reasonable precautions are taken.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The north coast is rock bound through its whole extent, the east coast is so exposed to the surf as to be almost unapproachable, while the south coast is steep in most parts ; only on the west coast is there a good natural harbour, at Chaguaramas. The whole Gulf of Paria, however, is so shut in and sheltered as to afford a most safe anchorage.

There are three ranges of hills running roughly east and west, the most northerly fringing the north coast, and rising to 3,085 feet ; the central range runs south-west from Manzanilla point to San Fernando, and the southern runs parallel and near to the south coast. There are numerous rivers, but none of them of any size or navigable, and all running east or west.

The soil is varied, extremely fertile and excellently adapted to the growth of tropical products, more particularly of sugar, cacao and coconuts, which are its staples.

The chief town and principal port is Port of Spain, situated on a gently inclined plane near the north-east angle of the Gulf of Paria.

POPULATION

The population of Trinidad and Tobago on 31st December, 1947, was estimated to be 586,700.

The population of the principal towns at 31st December, 1947, was estimated to be :—

Port of Spain	97,571
San Fernando	30,328
Arima	8,484
Princes Town	7,777

The white population is chiefly composed of English, Portuguese, French and Spanish. There is also a large number of East Indians, estimated at 31st December, 1947, to be 206,410. The French lower classes speak a patois peculiar to the West Indies.

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Census—1901	..	..	255,148
1911	..	..	333,552
1921	..	..	362,780
1931	..	..	412,783
1946	..	..	557,970

The birth rate per thousand in 1947 was 38·64 and the death rate 13·55.

Religion

Seventy per cent. of the population are adherents of Christian denominations and, amongst these, the Roman Catholic and Anglican communities are by far the largest having followings of 34 per cent. and 24 per cent. respectively of the total population of the Colony. The non-Christian element is almost entirely Hindu or Moslem, the number of Hindus being only slightly less than the number of Anglicans.

The Roman Catholic Church in the Colony is headed by an Archbishop and the Anglican by a Bishop, both with Cathedral Churches in Port of Spain. There is a seminar for aspirants to the Catholic priesthood and one theological college run by the Presbyterian Church in Trinidad (Canadian Mission).

There are also in the Colony adherents of the following denominations and religions :— Methodist, Church of Scotland (Presbyterian), Baptist, Moravian, Presbyterian Church in Trinidad (Canadian Mission), Seventh Day Adventist, African Methodist, Episcopal, Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada, Pilgrim Holiness, Brethren, Christian Science and Church of God together with a divisional Headquarters of the Salvation Army.

History

Trinidad was discovered by Columbus, on his third voyage, on 31st July, 1498; and taken possession of by him for the crown of Spain. No Governor was, however, appointed by the King of Spain until 1532, and even then, and for many years afterwards, the Spanish colonists had the greatest difficulty in maintaining a footing in the island. It was visited by Sir Robert Dudley, and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, who signalised his visit by burning the newly-founded town of St. Joseph, and it was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant, 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and again in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, cocoa was largely and successfully cultivated, but a blight fell upon the plantations about 1725, and Trinidad made scarcely any progress until 1783, when, in consequence of the representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who, when on a visit to the island, had been struck by its extraordinary fertility, a royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The consequence of this proclamation was a large influx of population, which was soon augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution, and to this cause is to be traced the preponderance of the French element in a colony which never belonged to France.

On 12th February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad. The expedition resulted in the surrender of the island to His Majesty's forces, and on 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey and Chacon, the Spanish Governor.

In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

After the capitulation the system of Spanish government, including Spanish law, continued. In 1801 Governor Picton instituted a Council of Advice consisting of five nominated members of the community and this existed concurrently with the Cabildo, " a body corporate that partook of the mixed nature of an ecclesiastical council, a parish vestry, a municipal corporation, and a council of government ", over which the Governor had presided under Spanish rule. Between 1801 and 1803 the Council of Government became His Majesty's Council, and laws, which were promulgated by the Governor after having received the advice of the Council, were termed Orders of Government. In 1831 a Council of Government (Legislative Council) was created, consisting of six officials and six non-officials. Thereafter laws styled Ordinances have been enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council. An Executive Council was also set up in 1831 to assist the Governor with its advice in matters connected with the administration of the executive government. In 1840 the Cabildo was replaced by the Port of Spain City Council, and Spanish law was repealed *in toto* in 1845. In 1848 the Island was divided into divisions, counties, districts and wards and in 1845 and 1888 borough councils were established in the towns of San Fernando and Arima respectively.

East Indian immigration was introduced in 1845 and continued until the war of 1914–18. Chinese and Portuguese immigrants were also introduced into Trinidad around the middle of the nineteenth century. Trinidad is today the most cosmopolitan of the British West Indian islands.

In accordance with the terms of the Bases Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America which was signed on 27th March, 1941, certain areas have been leased to the United States for 99 years and have been occupied and developed as naval or army air bases.

Constitution and Administration

The constitution of Trinidad and Tobago is provided for by Royal Instructions 1924–41, Royal Letters Patent 1924–41 and the Trinidad and Tobago (Legislative Council) Orders in Council 1924–45.

The government is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary *ex-officio* and such other persons not being *ex-officio* members as may from time to time be appointed. The legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago. It now consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, six nominated unofficial members and nine elected members.

Trinidad and Tobago is divided into administrative districts as follows :—

(1) County of St. George, excluding City of Port of Spain and Borough of Arima—6 wards.
(2) County of Caroni—4 wards.

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(3) County of Victoria, excluding Borough of San Fernando—5 wards.
(4) County of St. Patrick—4 wards.
(5) Eastern Counties of St. Andrew, St. David, Nariva and Mayaro—10 wards.
(6) Island Ward of Tobago—7 parishes.

The nine elected members of the Legislative Council represent North Port of Spain, South Port of Spain, San Fernando, and the six districts shown above respectively. The first general election under adult franchise was held in July, 1946. and 52·9 per cent. out of a total electorate of 259.512 voted.

Each administrative district is under a Warden who, with his staff of officers, supervises the affairs of the several wards. These include the assessment and collection of taxes on land and buildings, the collection of revenue accruing from land sales, royalties, licences, fees, etc. The Wardens are also responsible for the maintenance of government lands and buildings, Crown traces, fire control, markets, abattoirs, public cemeteries, recreation grounds, game preservation, the preservation of historic sites, the supply of water to areas devoid of water supply, the management of government schools, and rural labour bureaux. Each Warden is statutory chairman of the local health authority, old age pension and poor relief board and fire vigilance committee of his area. In addition he reports to Government on the general health, educational, agricultural conditions etc., of his area.

In 1946 County Councils were introduced as advisory bodies. For this purpose the Colony is divided into seven electoral districts, the Eastern Counties being sub-divided into the two electoral districts of St. Andrew–St. David and Nariva–Mayaro respectively. Two councillors are elected for each ward and the chairman of the County Council is the elected member of the Legislative Council for that district. The first election, based on adult suffrage, took place in October, 1946, and 36·8 per cent. of a total electorate of 189,351 voted.

Municipalities.—There are three municipalities, one in the city of Port-of-Spain and the others in the boroughs of San Fernando and Arima. These municipalities are regulated by local ordinances. The Port of Spain City Council is comprised of five aldermen and fifteen councillors who hold office for three years. One-third of these go out of office each year. The Mayor is elected from among the aldermen and councillors. The San Fernando Borough Council has three aldermen and nine councillors and the Arima Borough Council, three aldermen and six councillors. Only qualified burgesses are allowed to vote : adult franchise has not yet been introduced.

Social Services

Education

At the close of 1947 there were 295 primary and intermediate schools in the colony, 49 being Government and 246 assisted schools. There were 261 schools in Trinidad and 34 in Tobago.

The number of pupils on the roll in December, 1947, was 99,525. The average daily attendance was 72,744 or 74 per cent. of the number on the roll. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 5,182 on the roll. The number of teachers and pupil teachers employed was 2,764.

The total expenditure on education during the year 1947, deducting the amount received in school and examination fees, was $2,447,373, as compared with $2,312,257 in 1946.

The following colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys :—The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College and Fatima College in Port of Spain, St. Benedict's College and the Naparima College in San Fernando, the Bishop's High School in Tobago (co-educational), The St. Joseph's Convent and the St. Hilary's High School in Port of Spain, and the Naparima Girls' High School and St. Joseph's Convent at San Fernando, which are also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provide similar education for girls.

The affiliated institutions work under the same curriculum as the Queen's Royal College, and receive a Government grant-in-aid.

There are three training colleges for teachers, the Government Training College, the Roman Catholic Training College for Women in Port of Spain, and the Naparima Training College (Presbyterian) in San Fernando.

Besides the public schools, of which mention has been made above, there are many private schools.

Opportunities for technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training established in 1906, which also supervises a small institution for the instruction of the blind.

Information Services

An Information Office serves as a channel of communication between the Government and the people by utilising the press, radio and other forms of publicity ; issues all Government advertisements ; supplies information and issues a weekly press resumé and weekly newsletter to organisations and interested persons abroad ; and provides the people with information about developments in Great Britain and various aspects of British life through the distribution of films, literature, photographs, etc.

Health

The expenditure by the Health Department in 1947 was $2,820,093, representing 7·5 per cent. of the total revenue of the colony. There are three colonial hospitals, a colony mental hospital, leprosarium at Chacachacare supervised by the Dominican and Mercy Sisters, and eight district hospitals. Rural dispensaries are maintained in larger villages and townships. There are separate divisions for public health, malaria, venereal diseases, leprosy and tuberculosis.

A tuberculosis sanatorium is nearing completion.

Principal diseases of economic importance are malaria, hookworm and pulmonary tuberculosis, malnutrition and venereal diseases.

Principal causes of death are diseases of early infancy, old age, diarrhoea and enteritis, cardiac and valvular diseases, malaria, pulmonary tuberculosis, nephritis.

Labour Services

These include the promotion of industrial relations and collective bargaining, fostering the development of organisations of employers and of employees, a system of labour bureaux in important industrial centres, inspection of factories and workshops and the control of immigrant labourers entering the colony on contracts of service.

Full particulars on education, health and labour matters will be found in the annual report of the colony and the annual departmental reports of the respective departments.

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COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 59·95 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Works and Hydraulics Department. The other local roads amounting to 515 miles are under local road boards. The main roads, with a total mileage of 1,067 miles, are made up of 636 miles metalled or gravelled and sealed, 163 miles metalled, 156 miles gravelled and 112 miles natural soil roads. The local roads in districts where there are no local road boards comprise 770 miles and are made up of 183 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 111 miles metalled, 228 miles gravelled and 248 miles natural soil roads. In addition there are many miles of Crown tracks in charge of the wardens.

The city of Port of Spain is served by a tramway system, which is gradually being replaced by trolley buses, operated by the Port of Spain City Council. Motor omnibuses supply the transport needs of the residents in the suburban areas.

Railways

The railway system consists of a total length of 118 miles, of which the first line opened in 1897 runs from Port of Spain to Arima and Sangre Grande along the southern foothills of the northern range of hills to within 8 miles of the coast, the length of the line being 29 miles.

The line to San Fernando and Siparia, 44 miles long, leaves the former at St. Joseph Junction. The first section to Couva was opened in 1880, extended to San Fernando in 1882, and the further extension to Siparia was opened in 1913.

The Caparo Valley line from Jerningham Junction to Rio Claro, 28¼ miles long, was opened to Tabaquite in 1898 and extended to Rio Claro in 1914.

The Guaracara line from Marabella Junction to Princes Town, 10 miles long, was opened in 1884.

The railway has three regular trains daily each way, between Port of Spain and all termini. In addition, frequent suburban trains are run serving the residential districts of Tunapuna, St. Augustine and San Juan.

Regular goods trains are provided on all lines, and in addition, special sugar cane trains supply each sugar factory daily during the sugar crop season.

The Railway Ancillary Services provide motor omnibus connections from the termini to the coast in all directions—Blanchisseuse, Matelot, Toco, Mayaro, Guayaguayare, Moruga, Cedros and Point Fortin. A number of inland areas are also served by motor omnibuses. The service maintained permits residents from any of the outlying points to travel by omnibus and rail from their homes to Port of Spain and back the same day.

The Railway Ancillary Goods Service is operated in conjunction with the railway, and collection or delivery is arranged as required. Regular goods services are run by road to Blanchisseuse and Cedros. Goods services are also operated in Tobago.

The railway is equipped with telegraph and telephone communication throughout the system, and telegrams are accepted for transmission between any two stations, with arrangements for delivery within a reasonable radius of the receiving station.

The total number of passengers carried during 1947 was 8,675,650, and the volume of goods transported was 458,189 tons. The total receipts from the railway, telegraph and road services in 1947 amounted to $2,235,813.

Shipping

The Government coastal steamers maintain three direct trips per week between Port of Spain (Trinidad) and Scarborough (Tobago). A weekly call is made at Roxborough (Tobago) and the following Tobago ports fortnightly: Pembroke, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-of-War Bay, Bloody Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara.

Steamers calling at Trinidad comprise the following lines:—American South African Line, Canadian National Steamships, Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion, Compagnie General Transatlantique, Harrison Lines, Lloyd Brasileiro Line, McCormick S.S. Co. (Pacific Argentine, Brazil Line, Inc.), Nourse Line, Prince Line, Robin Line, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. (1) Colon Line, (2) Surinam Line, the Surinam Combined Navigation Company, Weshfal-Larsen Line, the Alcoa Steamship Company, Montreal Australia New Zealand and American Pioneer Lines. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by some of these steamers.

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED

Year.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1939	2,412,240	5,512,098
1945	951,783	6,077,758
1946	1,880,202	8,224,405
1947	2,065,074	10,308,098

Air

Regular air mail and passenger services are maintained and operated by:—

British South American Airways Corporation with the United Kingdom.

The British West Indian Airways, Ltd., with the islands of Tobago, Barbados, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Jamaica, British Guiana and British Honduras, Caracas, Curacao, Cindad Trujillo, Port Au Prince, and San Juan.

The Pan American Airways Inc. with the U.S.A. via Antigua, St. Thomas, Puerto Rico and Havana, with Buenos Aires via Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Paramaribo and Georgetown, and with Venezuela touching at Caripito, La Guaira, and Maracaibo and onwards to Canal Zone, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Colombo, Cuba, Jamaica, Ecuador, British Honduras and the Republic of Honduras.

The K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Air Lines) with Barbados, Curacao, Paramaribo, Barranquilla, Aruba, Jamaica and Miami, Florida, U.S.A.

During 1947 the number of aircraft arriving from outside territory at Piarco Airport totalled 5,059, conveying 34,028 passengers.

Posts and Telegraphs

There is a General Post Office in Port of Spain, branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago, and 138 out-offices throughout the colony, 45 of which transact money order and savings bank business.

Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America and other parts of the world is maintained by Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Ltd., in conjunction with Cable & Wireless, Ltd.

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A wireless system is maintained by Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Ltd., between the following islands: Barbados, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts.

Three wireless stations are maintained by the Trinidad Government at Port of Spain and North Post in Trinidad, and at Scarborough in Tobago. The North Post station deals exclusively with ship, Tobago and Martinique traffic, while communication with Venezuela and Paramaribo is carried out by Port of Spain.

The colony's first broadcasting station, "Radio Trinidad," was established in 1947.

Public Finance

Year.	*Revenue.* $	*Expenditure.* $
1939	13,421,443	13,000,675
1945	30,558,549	33,650,740
1946	41,889,872	31,936,680
1947	37,325,302	37,417,052
1948 (estimated)	37,927,519	38,264,028

The main sources of revenue in 1947 were customs and excise $18,052,899 ; tax on incomes $9,349,438 ; licences and other inland revenue $2,904,097 ; forests, lands and mines $2,101,766.

The main headings of expenditure in 1947 were public debt $1,145,519 ; social services, including health and education, $7,175,752 ; works and hydraulics, extraordinary and annually recurrent, $5,400,930 ; railways and telegraphs, including road transport, $2,315,640 ; police, $2,011,005 ; defence, $702,067.

Under the customs tariff a distinction is drawn between goods of British manufacture and goods of non-British manufacture imported. The former enjoy a margin of preference, the latter ranging from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. or even higher on certain types of goods. There is an export duty on asphalt of $1.20 per ton (crude) and $1.80 per ton (boiled). The excise duty on rum is $6.00 per gallon, on petrol 18 cents per gallon and on kerosene 6 cents per gallon.

As regards income tax rates, the first $1,200 is free of tax, and then for the first additional $1,000 the rate is 10 cents in the dollar, but this rate is increased for every additional $1,000. A personal allowance of $480 is made for a wife and $200 for each child. In the case of life insurance companies the rate is 15 per cent. and for other companies 45 per cent.

Public Debt

	$
1939	19,451,704
1945	27,507,847
1946	26,562,394
1947	26,074,860
1948 (approx.)	25,787,910

The public debt at 31st December, 1947, was made up of $13,084,751 local loans and $12,990,109 external loans, making a total of $26,074,860, of which $4,055,519 was raised on behalf of the Imperial Treasury and $11,102,301 for other authorities.

Currency and Banking

British currency and Trinidad Government notes are legal tender. Accounts are kept in dollars (1 dollar = 50 pence), and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender.

In 1903 an Ordinance provided for the issue of Government currency notes was brought into force. Under this Ordinance notes of the denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, and $1,000 have been issued, but the $1,000 notes were withdrawn and destroyed on 21st December, 1934. The total value in circulation at 31st December, 1947, amounted to $19,499,204·50.

Government savings banks are established in 46 districts with a head office in Port of Spain. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1947, was 88,419, with deposits amounting to $9,507,995.81.

The Commercial banks are: (1) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Ltd. ; (2) The Royal Bank of Canada ; (3) the Canadian Bank of Commerce ; (4) Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited. In addition to the above banks there is the Trinidad Co-operative bank, an institution established in 1914, for the encouragement of thrift.

Production and Trade

The quantity and value of the principal products exported during the year 1947 were :—

	Quantity	*Value* $
Asphalt and products	78,696 tons	2,925,183
Petroleum products	802,423,910 gals.	61,897,237
Sugar	89,664 tons	8,111,105
Rum	844,910 p. gals.	1,846,235
Cocoa	9,009,644 lb.	3,205,049
Coconut oil	546,510 gals.	789,022
Grapefruit, fresh ..	9,081,436 number	366,401
Grapefruit, juice ..	473,045 gals.	478,045
Bitters	39,245 p. gals.	379,166

Asphalt.—The asphalt lake, 109 acres in extent, lies at La Brea. The quantity produced in 1947 was 87,346 tons compared with 93,851 tons in 1946.

Petroleum.—Crude petroleum and natural gas are produced in the southern part of the island. The industry at present consists of 12 operating companies. Four companies operate shipping terminals and two maintain refineries, purchasing crude oil from other local companies as well as producing it themselves. Foreign crude oil is also imported from Venezuela, the refined products being re-exported. The greater part of the refinery output is disposed of in the local bunker trade and in shipments to the United Kingdom. Production of crude oil in 1947 amounted to 20,520,186 barrels compared with 20,232,644 barrels in 1946.

Other mineral products.—No ore deposits of economic importance have as yet been discovered in Trinidad. There is, however, a large amount of limestone in the Northern Range which is worked for building stone, road metal, concrete mixing, etc. Small deposits of white sand exist of a quality suitable for glass making. A plant to manufacture glass is to be erected shortly.

Sugar.—There are approximately 82,000 acres of land under sugar cane. In 1947 the sugar crop yielded 110,068 tons compared with 109,603 tons in 1946. About two-thirds of the total production of sugar cane is grown on estates owned and operated by sugar companies, the remaining third being produced by peasant cane-farmers. In 1947 cane farmers produced 30·4 per cent. out of a total of 1,059,218 tons of cane ground. There are ten sugar factories.

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No molasses was exported in 1947, the bulk of the supply available being used in the manufacture of rum. Rum production in 1947 amounted to 3,087,105 proof gallons, compared with 2,176,998 proof gallons in 1946.

Cocoa.—There are about 100,000 acres under cocoa, divided approximately equally between estates of 50 acres and under farmed by peasant proprietors, and estates of over 50 acres maintained by planters. In 1947, 9,009,644 lb. of cocoa valued at $3,205,049 was exported, compared with 6,626,962 lb. valued at $1,171,781 in 1946.

Coconuts.—There are 40,000 acres under coconuts. The quantity of copra milled in 1947 was 40,030,078 lb. compared with 39,617,401 lb. in 1946. All copra produced in 1947 was delivered to the factories for oil extraction and processing. Processed products include edible oil, coconut oil, lard compound, margarine, butter substitute and laundry soap. In addition to meeting the Colony's requirements, surpluses valued at $1,277,306 were exported within the Caribbean area.

Citrus.—There are about 12,000 acres under citrus. Besides grapefruit there are also exports of distilled lime oil, raw lime juice, fresh limes, citrate of lime and fresh oranges. There is a very heavy local consumption of oranges. The lime industry is declining owing to the premature dying out of trees. The greater part of the grapefruit industry is handled by the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association.

Other crops.—Both robusta and aribica coffee are grown mostly as an interplanted crop and on road boundaries or cocoa plantations. The greater part of the aribica crop is consumed locally but a considerable surplus of robusta is exported. In 1947 a total of 1,265,675 lb. of raw coffee valued at $250,014 was exported, compared with 1,287,000 lb. valued at $204,158 in 1946.

There are about 6,000 acres under tonca beans. Exports during 1947 totalled 204,176 lb. valued at $196,575, compared with 102,616 lb. valued at $105,325 in 1946.

During the war years the entire rubber production of the Colony was by agreement made available to the Government of the United States of America through the agency of the Rubber Development Corporation. In 1946 over 500,000 lb. were produced but with the expiration of the agreement in June 1947 the present world price for the commodity is uneconomic as far as this Colony is concerned. Exports during 1947 totalled 324,899 lb. valued at $221,296.

Ground provisions, vegetables and rice are also produced for local consumption. Local food in general is being produced in greater and more balanced proportions. The colony is still, however, largely dependent on imported food supplies, especially flour and meat.

Of a total area of 1,267,236 acres (Trinidad 1,192,844 and Tobago 74,392) approximately half has been alienated. There are 578,000 acres under forest. Soil and forest conservation is practised.

Minor industries include the manufacture of bricks and tiles, lumber, charcoal, furniture, concrete products, shirts, cigarettes, matches, beer, aerated waters, biscuits, chocolate, confectionery, bay rum.

The quantity and value of some of the principal imports during 1947 were :—

	Quantity	*Value* $
Food, drink and tobacco	—	32,395,539
Flour, wheaten	830,216 cwt.	9,163,110
Rice	196,064 cwt.	1,305,569
Milk, condensed or preserved	127,938 cwt.	3,594,233
Fish, cured or salted	57,232 cwt.	1,355,186
Meat, fresh or frozen	28,405 cwt.	1,068,976
Materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	—	21,394,029
Wood and timber	—	3,828,968
Petroleum, crude	206,360,524 gals.	15,048,027
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	—	64,802,265
Boots and shoes	103,904 doz. prs.	2,822,514
Cotton piece goods	12,229,774 sq. yds.	4,997,238
Machinery ..	—	6,990,669
Motor cars ..	1,771 number	2,855,383
Tubes, pipes, fittings	18,785 tons	3,315,438
Cement ..	43,987 tons	1,311,057
Animals not for food	—	191,242

	1939 $	1945 $	1946 $	1947 $
Domestic exports	26,713,026	18,730,476	46,316,359	65,105,855
Ships stores and bunkers ..	9,018,521	36,084,631	11,255,716	17,156,377
Re-exports	1,627,919	4,552,474	4,103,871	4,852,915
Total exports	37,359,476	59,367,581	61,675,946	87,115,147
Imports	34,762,954	65,030,924	75,403,038	118,783,075
Visible balance of trade ..	+2,596,522	−5,663,343	−13,727,092	−31,667,928

In 1947 Exports were shipped chiefly to Great Britain and Northern Ireland (49·6 per cent.), Brazil (10·4 per cent.), Canada (8 per cent.), U.S.A. (4·4 per cent.). The chief countries of origin of imports were : Canada (29·6 per cent.), Great Britain and Northern Ireland (23·1 per cent.), U.S.A. (22·7 per cent.), Venezuela (7 per cent.).

Further particulars may be found in the Customs Annual Administration Reports of Trinidad and Tobago.

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GOVERNORS OF TRINIDAD

Governors of the Colony during the Spanish Government and since the Island has appertained to Great Britain.

Spanish Government

1735 Lieut.-Col. E. S. de Linany Vera.
1745 Don F. de la Monteras.
1746 Don J. J. Salcedo.
1752 Don F. Manclares.
1757 Don P. de la Moneda.
1760 Don J. San Juan.
1762 Don J. A. Gil-Knight.
1765 Don J. de Bruno.
1766 Don J. de Flores.
1773 Don J. de Dios Valdez.
1776 Don Manuel Falquez.
1779 Don M. de Salavaria.
1783 Don J. M. de Chacon.

British Governors and Administrators of the Government

1797 Sir Ralph Abercrombie.
1797 Brigadier-General Picton.
1803 Colonel Fullerton, Brig.-Gen. Picton, Commodore Hood } Commissioners.
1803 Brig.-General Sir Thos. Hislop.
1810 Lieut.-Col. Tolly, 1st W.I. Regt.
1811 Colonel Munro.
1813 Sir R. J. Woodford, Bart.
1821 Lieut.-Col. A. W. Young, 1st W.I. Regt.
1823 Sir R. J. Woodford.
1828 Major Capadose, 1st W.I. Regt.
1829 Major-Gen. Sir Lewis Grant.
1829 Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 1st W.I. Regt.
1830 Major-Gen. Sir Lewis Grant.
1830 Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 1st W.I. Regt.
1830 Lieut.-Col. Sir Chas. F. Smith.
1831 Major-Gen. Sir Lewis Grant.
1833 Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., Lt. Governor.
1838 Lieut.-Col. Mein, 74th Regt.
1839 Col. Sir E. M. McGregor, Governor-General.
1839 Lieut.-Col. Mein, 74th Regt.
1840 Col. Sir Henry Macleod, Governor.
1846 Lord Harris.
1854 Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.B.
1856 Lieut.-Col. B. Brooks, 67th Regt.
1857 Robert William Keate, Governor.
1860 J. Walker, C.B., Lieut.-Governor.
1861 Major Holworthy, 14th Regt.
1861 Robert W. Keate.
1864 Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton.
1866 Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, C.M.G.
1870 J. R. Longden, C.M.G.
1874 W. W. Cairns, C.M.G., Governor.
1874 Henry Turner Irving, C.M.G.
1877 G. W. Desvoeux, C.M.G., Lieut.Governor.
1878 Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G.
1880 Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G.
1884 Sir F. P. Barlee, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
1885 Sir A. E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.
1885 Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
1891 Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.
1897 Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.
1900 Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
1909 Sir George R. Le Hunte, G.C.M.G.
1916 Lieut.-Col. Sir John R. Chancellor, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1922 Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Herbert Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1924 Sir Horace A. Byatt, K.C.M.G.
1930 Sir A. C. Hollis, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1936 Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1938 Major Sir Hubert W. Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1942 Capt. the Hon. Sir B. E. H. Clifford, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
1947 Sir J. V. W. Shaw, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President

Sir John Valentine Wistar Shaw, K.C.M.G. (*Governor*).

Ex-Officio Members

P. M. Renison (*Colonial Secretary*).
H. W. Wilson, K.C. (*Attorney-General*).
A. R. W. Robertson, C.B.E. (*Financial Secretary*).

Appointed Members

R. A. Joseph.
L. C. Hannays. K.C.
A. Gomes.
C. C. Abidh.

Clerk of the Council—G. E. Chen.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President

Sir J. V. W. Shaw, K.C.M.G. (*Governor*).

Official Members (ex-officio)

P. M. Renison (*Colonial Secretary*).
H. W. Wilson, K.C. (*Attorney-General*).
A. R. W. Robertson, C.B.E. (*Financial Secretary*).

Unofficial Members

T. Roodal (*Elected*).
R. A. Joseph (*Elected*).
L. C. Hannays, K.C. (*Nominated*).
A. Gomes (*Elected*).
C. C. Abidh (*Elected*).
V. Bryan (*Elected*).
A. P. T. James (*Elected*).
Miss A. Jeffers, M.B.E. (*Nominated*).
R. Kumar (*Elected*).
C. Maharaj (*Elected*).
H. Robinson (*Nominated*).
Dr. P. V. J. Solomon (*Elected*).
A. Storey (*Nominated*).
Miss G. Beckles (*Nominated*).

Clerk of the Council—G. E. Chen.

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Belgium—*T. J. Clement (*Commissioned Consul-General*); D. Majani (*Consul*).
Brazil—*M. D. de Azevedo (*Vice-Consul*).
China—*Chow Ting-Chuan (*Consul*); *Chen Chuang (*Eleve Consul*).
Columbia—*Ramiro Pertuz-Jimeno (*Consul General*); Rafael Machado Velasquez (*Vice-Consul*).
Costa Rica—J. A. Lyon (*Consul*).
Cuba—*Ramiro Pertuz-Jimeno (*Acting Consular Agent*).
Denmark—Peter Vollmer (*Consul*).
Dominican Republic—*Señor M. R. de Moya (*Consul-General*); M. V. Lloyd (*Vice-Consul*).
Ecuador—Leon Taurel (*Consul*).
France—*Robert Lecq (*Consul*).
Greece—W. A. Cuthbertson (*Vice-Consul*).
Guatemala—Antonio Navarro (*Consul*).

* Officials de Carriere.

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Haiti—A. J. Leotaud (*Consul*).
Liberia—Miss Audrey Jeffers (*Consul*).
Mexico—Chas. H. Hayward (*Consul*); A. L. Lynch (*Vice-Consul*).
Netherlands—James Forbes (*Consul*); E. P. Pieters (*Vice-Consul*).
Norway—†Arthur Emlyn (*Consul*); James R. Taylor (*Vice-Consul*); Capt. M. J. Oren (*Vice-Consul*) (*for shipping, seamen, etc.*).
Panama—W. D. Henderson (*Consul*).
Peru—G. A. Lyon (*Consul*).
Portugal—J. B. Fernandes (*Vice-Consul*).
El Salvador—J. A. Lyon (*Consul*).
Spain—J. H. Salvatori (*Vice-Consul*).
Sweden—D. McBride (*Consul*); J. W. Ball (*Vice-Consul*).
Switzerland—C. M. Kuhn (*Vice-Consul*).
United States of America—*Montgomery H. Colladay (*Consul-General*); *T. R. Lineaweaver (*Vice-Consul*); *M. G. Blackman (*Vice-Consul*); *Raymond Bastianello (*Vice-Consul*).
Venezuela—*Bernabe Perez (*Consul-General*); *P. L. Arteche (*Vice-Consul*).
Yugoslavia—G. A. Lyon (*Vice-Consul*).

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100 *Years Together* (*a brief history of Trinidad from* 1797–1897), by. H. C. Pitts. Trinidad Publishing Company. 1948, $1.20.

TOBAGO

Situation and Area

Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ N. latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ W. longitude, distant from Barbados 120 miles, from Grenada 75 miles, and from Trinidad, 26 miles. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 116 square miles, or 74,392 acres, of which about 42,000 acres are under cultivation.

The formation of the island is volcanic: its physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, which descend from a common base or dorsal ridge 1,800 feet high and 18 miles in length.

General Description

Tobago is a ward of Trinidad and its exports all pass through Trinidad and are included in the general statistics of the colony. It has also a considerable trade in minor products, vegetables, livestock, etc., with Trinidad. The total value of the Tobago trade in 1947 was $1,522,914, made up as follows :—

	$
Cocoa	656,237
Coconuts and coconut fibre	40,267
Copra	597,563
Other products	64,922

* Officials de Carriere.

The island is divided into seven parishes. Scarborough, the principal town, is on the south side of the island, about eight miles from the S.W. point, and is situated at the south-western base of a hill 425 feet above the level of the sea, on which stands Fort King George, now without a garrison. Courland Bay, at Plymouth, also has good anchorage. There is a lighthouse at Fort King George, Scarborough; it is a fixed white light, at an elevation of about 425 feet above the level of the sea.

Population

Census.	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Total.*
1901 ..	8,671	10,080	18,751
1911 ..	9,922	10,827	20,749
1921 ..	11,194	12,184	23,378
1931 ..	12,280	13,078	25,358
1946 ..	13.162	13,999	27,161

The population of Scarborough at 31st December, 1947, was estimated to be 1,250.

History

Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. It was visited in 1596 by Captain Keymis in the "Darling" and found to be uninhabited. In 1628 a grant of the island was made by Charles I to the Earl of Pembroke. The island remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Indians and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the island from Charles I, and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the island. These were followed by a second Dutch colony in 1654, who, having effected a compromise with the Courlanders, established themselves on the southern coast; but in 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole island until 1662, when the Dutch company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis the Fourteenth, creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the island under the Crown of France.

In 1664 the grant of the island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they themselves were compelled by the French Admiral Estras to evacuate the island, the Dutch Admiral Binks being defeated in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis the Fourteenth restored the island to the Duke of Courland, who, in 1681, made over his title to a company of London merchants. In 1748, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the island was declared neutral; the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements or carry on commerce but not to place garrisons on it. At the peace in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity.

In 1781 Tobago was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, after a most gallant defence by the colonists. In 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. On 15th April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commodore Hood and General Greenfield, and in 1814 finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

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Constitution

The government was formerly administered by a resident Administrator, subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands at Grenada, and a Legislative Council was established by an Order-in-Council of 7th February, 1877, to consist of not less than three persons, designated by Her Majesty.

By an Order-in-Council of 17th November, 1888, issued under Act 50 & 51 Vict. cap. 44, Tobago was amalgamated with Trinidad, the name of the new colony being Trinidad and Tobago. The latter island was administered by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of the united colony, who was *ex officio* a member of the Legislative Council, and one unofficial member of Council represented Tobago. The Commissioner was assisted by a financial board of five members, two nominated by the Governor and three elected. The revenue, expenditure and debt of the islands remained distinct, but there was entire freedom of commercial intercourse between them, and the laws of Trinidad were, with some specified exceptions, the laws of both.

By an Order-in-Council of 20th October, 1898, the Order-in-Council of 17th November, 1888, was almost entirely revoked, and it was provided that the island of Tobago should become a ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago; that the revenue, expenditure and debt of Tobago should be merged in those of the united colony; that the debt due from Tobago to Trinidad should be cancelled; that (with some specified exceptions) the laws of Trinidad should operate in Tobago, and those of Tobago cease to operate so far as they conflicted with the laws of Trinidad; that all future ordinances of the legislature of the colony should extend to Tobago, with the proviso that the legislature should be able to enact special and local ordinances and regulations applicable to Tobago as distinguished from the rest of the colony.

This Order-in-Council was brought into effect from 1st January, 1899, by a proclamation of the Governor issued on 8th December, 1898. The post of Commissioner ceased to exist, and the post of Warden and Magistrate was created.

Warden, Tobago—T. C. Cambridge.

Communications

Regular communication with Trinidad is maintained by means of wireless telegraphy, a coastal steamer service provided by the Government, and an air service provided by the British West Indian Airways, Ltd.

The island possesses a fair mileage of motor roads and is served by the railway omnibuses with daily services to all districts. Connecting omnibuses are provided in conjunction with the coastal steamers.

Governors of Tobago

1764 Lieut.-Governor Browne.
1768 Governor-General Melville.
1770 Governor Stewart.
1771 Governor Leybourne.
1771 Lieut.-Governor Major Young.
Lieut.-Governor Ferguson.
1784 Governor Dillon.
1794 Governor Ricketts.
1795 Governor Lindsay.
1796 Governor Delaney.
1800 Governor Masters.
1802 Governor Sahuhie.
1803 Governor Buthtir.
1803 Lieut.-Governor Picton.
1803 Lieut.-Governor McDonald.
1803 Lieut.-Governor Johnstone.
1804 Governor Halkett.
1806 Governor Balfour.
1807 Governor Sir Wm. Young.
1816 President Campbell.
1816 Governor S. F. P. Robinson.
1819 President Cumine.
1820 President Robley.
1823 President Nichol.
1826 President Brasnell.
1827 President Piggott.
1828 Governor Major-Gen. Blackwell.
1828 Governor Sir Lionel Smith.
1833 Lieut.-Governor Maj.-Gen. Darling.
1845 Lieut.-Governor L. Graeme.
1851 Lieut.-Governor D. R. Ross.
1852 Lieut.-Governor D. Daly.
1854 Lieut.-Governor Shortland.
1856 Lieut.-Governor J. V. Drysdale.
1864 Lieut.-Governor C. H. Kortright.
1872 H. T. Ussher, C.M.G.
1875 Col. R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G.
1877 Augustus Fred. Gore, C.M.G.
1880 Edward Laborde, C.M.G., Administrator.
1883 John W. Carrington, D.C.L., Administrator.
1885 Loraine G. Hay, Administrator.
1885 R. B. Llewelyn, Administrator.
1888 L. G. Hay, Commissioner.

Bibliography

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The Complete History of the Island of Tobago, by C. R. Ottley. Guardian Printery, Trinidad, 1946, $2.00.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir John Valentine Wistar Shaw, K.C.M.G. $19,800, duty allowance $6,600, $960 in lieu of exemptions from customs duties.
Private Secretary—Major A. O. Bolus.
Aide-de-Camp—Lieut.-Com. Carlton Goddard.

Administration

Colonial Secretary's Department

Colonial Secretary—P. M. Renison. $9,600.
Financial Secretary—A. R. W. Robertson, C.B.E. $8,400.
Economic Adviser—A. A. Shenfield.
Under-Secretary—J. O'Connor, M.B.E. $6,480.
Principal Assistant Secretary—W. S. Archer $5,520.
1st Assistant Secretary—W. E. Boardman. $4,800.

Accountant General

Accountant - General — L. N. Blache - Fraser. $5,760.

Agriculture

Director and Registrar, Agricultural Co-operative Societies—E. W. Leach. $6,720.
Deputy Director of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry) —Vacant. $5,280.
Deputy Director of Agriculture (Animal Husbandry)—H. V. M. Metivier. $5,280.
Chief Scientific Officer—Dr. E. Phillis. $5,280.

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Citrus Agronomist—M. N. Lucie-Smith. $3,360–4,320.
Cacao Agronomist—B. G. Montserrin. $3,360–4,320.
Sugar Agronomist—P. E. Turner. $3,360–4,320.
Economic Botanist—D. B. Murray. $3,360–4,320.
Entomologist—R. G. Fennah. $3,360–4,320.
Plant Pathologist—Vacant. $3,360–4,320.
Soil Chemist—E. M. Chenery. $3,360–4,320.
Senior Agricultural Officer—Vacant. $3,600–4,320
Agricultural Officers—G. B. Blair ; E. G. Benson; A. P. McWilliam ; F. D. Davies. $2,400–3,840.
Marketing and Co-operative Officer—Vacant. $3,600–4,320.

Audit

Director of Audit—C. W. Hodges, M.B.E. $5,520.
Senior Auditor—J. Cartmell. $3,840–4,320.

Civil Aviation

Director of Civil Aviation and Aerodrome Superintendent—C. Agostini. $4,320.

Crown Solicitor

Crown Solicitor, Administrator General and Public Trustee—E. F. Maingot. $6,240.
Assistant Crown Solicitor—J. E. Boucaud. $3,360–4,800.

Customs and Excise

Comptroller—L. P. Spence. $6,720.
Deputy Comptroller—A. T. Shill. $4,800.

Education

Director of Education—S. J. Hogben. $6,720.
Deputy Director of Education—E. W. Daniel, $4,800.
Assistant Director of Education (Administrative) —I. M. Hopkins. $4,320–4,800.
Principal, Queen's Royal College—R. M. Hamer. $4,800.
Principal, Government Training College and Lecturer in Pedagogy—H. W. Hall. $3,360–3,840.

Forests

Conservator—G. N. Sale. $5,760.
Deputy Conservator of Forests—Vacant. $3,840–4,320.
Assistant Conservators—C. J. Millar, R. Smeathers, H. Tordoff, R. S. Ayliffe. $2,440–3,840.

Government Chemist

Government Chemist—L. S. Davis. $4,800.
Deputy Government Chemist—E. G. N. Greaves. $3,840–4,320.

Health

Director of Medical Services—A. A. Peat. $7,200.
Deputy Director of Sanitary Service—L. G. W. Urich. $5,760.
Deputy Director of Medical Services—Vacant. $5,760.
Malariologist—H. P. S. Gillette. $4,800–5,280.
Venereal Diseases Specialist—D. R. Huggins, $4,800–5,280.
Administrative Secretary—L. A. Reece. $4,800.
Lay Secretaries—Major A. C. Gray, Major F. E. Balcon. $3,840.

Institutions

Medical Superintendent—J. Cook. $5,280.
Medical Officers (Grade A)—J. E. A. Boucaud ; J. A. Waterman ; J. Henry Pierre ; A. G. Francis ; E. G. Laurence ; A. A. Alderdice ; H. C. Shepherd ; E. Morrison. $4,800–5,280.
Medical Officers (Grade B)—L. F. Chan ; N. R. O'C. Blanc ; A. C. Macquy ; L. A. H. McShine. $3,840–4,800.
Medical Officers (Grade C)—A. A. Reece ; E. M. McLean ; R. Austin ; P. Vilain ; G. Wattley ; Capt. A. D. McShine ; R. K. Richardson ; F. A. E. Hamilton. $2,880–3,840.

Radiological Branch

Radiologists—B. O. Jarrette ; E. Siung. $4,800–5,280.

Mental Hospital

Medical Officer (Grade A)—E. P. L. Masson. $4,800–5,280.
Medical Officer (Grade B)—L. F. E. Lewis. $3,840–4,800.
Medical Officer (Grade C)—L. N. Lynch. $2,880–2,840.

Leprosarium—Chacachacare

Medical Officer (Grade A)—G. Campbell. $4,800–5,280.

Bacteriological Laboratory

Senior Pathologist—F. W. M. Lamb. $4,800–5,280.
Pathologists—W. A. dos Sanots ; C. E. W. Hoar. $3,840–4,800.

Public Health

Medical Officer (Grade A)—A. F. H. Stewart. $4,800–5,280.
Medical Officers (Grade B)—K. P. Beaubrun ; Stella P. Abidh ; O. F. Warner ; Major M. A. Fawkes ; E. A. Reece. $3,840–4,800.
Medical Officers (Grade C)—Martha M. Hoahing; R. M. F. Charles ; A. I. Date ; D. Mook Sang; A. E. Hirst ; T. M. Hahn ; H. Knowles. $2,880–3,840.

Senior Nursing Service

Matrons—Miss L. Seymour. $2,160–2,880. Miss W. G. Houldings. $1,920–2,640.

Malaria Division

Entomologist—R. A. Senior-White. $3,360–4,320.

Dental Services

Dental Surgeons—H. P. McLean. $3,840–4,800. N. K. Inniss. $2,880–3,840.

Sanatorium and Clinics

Medical Superintendent and Chief Tuberculosis Officer—W. J. Branday. $5,760.
Medical Officer (Grade A)—V. E. Donawa. $4,800–5,280.

Industrial Adviser

Industrial Adviser—R. A. Ross. $6,480.
Deputy Industrial Adviser—S. Hochoy. $4,800.
Government Electrical Inspector—J. A. Maloney. $4,800.
Senior Factory Inspector—G. I. Quinn. $4,320–4,800.

Information

Information Officer—A. F. Raymond. $3,360–3,840.

Inland Revenue

Commissioner—T. M. Milne. $6,480.
Secretary—A. Maingot. $3,840–4,800.

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JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—Sir Cecil Furness-Smith, K.C. $10,560.
Puisne Judges—K. Vincent Brown. $7,680. J. L. M. Perez. $6,720. S. E. Gomes. $6,720. W. H. Irwin. $6,720.
Registrar and Marshal—N. P. Bowen. $5,280.
Magistrate, Sub Registrar and Deputy Marshal, Tobago—N. Peterkin. $2,880–4,800.
Chief Magistrate— $4,800.
Second Magistrate—A. J. Hamilton. $3,800–4,800.
Magistrates—F. J. Camacho ; J. Mahabir ; B. W. Celestain ; A. H. Busby ; A. H. McShine ; K. de la Bastide ; M. A. Corbin ; K. L. Gordon ; W. K. Ferguson ; C. W. J. Imbert. $2,880–4,800.
Chief Probation Officer—A. Shields. $3,600–4,080.

LANDS AND SURVEYS

Director of Surveys and Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands—G. S. Busby. $6,480.
Deputy Director of Surveys and Deputy Sub-Intendent—G. W. Gordon. $4,800.

LEGAL

Attorney General—H. W. Wilson. $8,400.
Solicitor General—A. C. Spurling. $6,240.
Legal Draughtsman—C. V. H. Archer. $4,800.
First Crown Counsel—C. T. W. E. Worrell. $4,800.
Second Crown Counsel—A. C. Rienzi. $3,600–4,800.

MINES

Petroleum Technologist—Vacant. $7,200.
Assistant Petroleum Technologist—W. N. Forster. $5,280–5,760.
Second Assistant Petroleum Technologist—I. S. Rutherford. $4,440–4,800.
Geologist—A. G. A. Sutton. $5,240–6,720.

POLICE

Commissioner—H. Beaden, O.B.E. $6,480.
Deputy Commissioner—R. A. Erskine-Lindrop. $4,800.
Superintendents—G. B. Liddelow ; T. N. Drake ; E. E. Morgan ; T. D. Ogier ; C. O. Adams ; G. T. W. Carr ; N. K. Bowring ; J. P. Reid. $3,120–3,840.
Traffic Officer—E. Maeer. $3,120–3,840.
Assistant Superintendents—L. C. Preau-Hill ; E. C. P. Glaisher ; A. Johnston ; W. H. R. Armstrong ; M. B. Gregory ; R. G. N. Drury ; H. D. Maxime ; L. H. Outranm ; R. W. Lucie-Smith. $2,160–3,600.

PORT SERVICES

General Manager—H. Parry. $7,200.
Wharf Superintendent—J. O. Culhane. $4,800–5,760.
Harbour Engineer—E. J. Boyle. $5,760.
Harbour Master and Superintendent of Lighthouses—E. J. Hemmings. $4,560–4,800.
Assistant Superintendent and Relieving Engineer—W. J. Hipwell. $2,400–3,120.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster General—E. S. Moore. $4,800.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Government Printer—S. A. Cole. $3,840.

PRISONS

Superintendent of Prisons—S. G. Benson. $4,800.

RAILWAY

General Manager—W. T. P. Perkins. $6,720.
Operating Superintendent—D. Eyre. $4,800–5,280.

REGISTRAR GENERAL

Registrar General—S. A. Huggins. $4,320.

WORKS AND HYDRAULICS

Director of Works and Hydraulics—P. P. Taylor, O.B.E. $8,400.
Deputy Director of Works and Hydraulics—G. Henderson. $5,760–6,240.
1st Assistant Director of Works and Hydraulics—D. M. Dineale. $5,280–5,760.
2nd Assistant Director of Works—A. M. Foley. $4,800–5,280.
Divisional Engineers—S. O. Laurence ; A. A. Lyder. $4,320–4,800.
Chief Architect—Vacant. $4,800–5,280.
Architect—A. E. Smith. $4,320–4,800.
Chief Engineer, Drainage and Reclamation—Vacant. $5,280–5,760.
Chief Mechanical Engineer—Vacant. $4,320–4,800.
Senior Executive Engineers—Vacant. $3,840–4,320.
Sanitation Engineer—E. E. Martin. $3,840–4,320.
Water Engineer—C. T. Deacon. $5,280–5,760.
Water Biologists and Soils Chemist—D. J. Atkin. $3,360–4,320.
Executive Engineers—R. Bates ; M. F. T. Ward ; J. S. Bury. $2,400–3,840.
Designs Engineer—I. de Verteuil. $2,400–3,840.

UGANDA

SITUATION AND AREA

The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate are surrounded by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi (under Belgian mandate) and the Belgian Congo. The protectorate extends from about parallel 1° south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Albert Nile at Nimule. The eastern boundary runs from Mount Zulia on the Sudan border along the Turkana escarpment, to the summit of Mount Elgon (14,178 feet) and thence follows the Malawa and the Sio rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria. The outstanding features on the western side are the Nile-Congo watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 feet), and Lake Edward. The area of the Protectorate is approximately 93,981 square miles, of which 13,680 square miles are water and swamp.

CLIMATE

Except for certain highland areas in the south-west and in the east, and for the lower-lying Lake Albert and Nile Valley area, most of Uganda is at an altitude of about 4,000 feet. The average temperature over most of the Protectorate is between 70° F. and 75° F., and at Entebbe the

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mean temperature, the mean maximum and the mean minimum are 71° F., 78° F. and 63° F. respectively.

Over most of Uganda the annual rainfall is between 40 inches and 55 inches, but local departures are illustrated by the averages of 28 inches at Ntusi (15 inches in 1947) and 90 inches at Bukasa (101 inches in 1947). The rainy seasons are not very well defined, but there are generally two drier seasons in the year, one including June and July and the other December and January.

The climate is on the whole not unhealthy for Europeans, particularly at the higher levels, the pleasantest months being January to March and July to October.

General Description

The protectorate forms part of the central African tableland, the elevation varying from about 3,720 feet above sea level at Lake Victoria to about 3,300 to the west of Hoima and Masindi, where there is a sudden fall of 1,200 feet to Lake Albert. To the north of Lake Albert, 2,028 feet, there is a gradual descent along the valley of the Nile, while Kabale in the extreme south-west is at an altitude of 6,400 feet. Central Uganda is a densely populated country of flattened hills and valleys, lakes and swamps. It is fertile and capable of producing a large variety of crops, chiefly cotton, coffee, sugar, tobacco and rubber. The principal native food crops are plantains, millet and sweet potatoes; maize, rice, sugar-cane, chillies, yams, ground-nuts, sim-sim and a little wheat are also grown. Western Uganda is an elevated, mountainous area, part of which is short grass land, with a healthy climate where European fruits and vegetables can be grown. Big game is plentiful and there are areas of dense forest. North-eastern Uganda, towards the borders of the Sudan, is a dry and arid area, sparsely populated by semi-nomadic tribes.

Uganda is essentially an agricultural country. Except for the Karamojong in the north-east and the Bahima in the short grass lands of the south-west, who live chiefly by cattle raising and trading, the population is almost entirely engaged in agriculture. Cotton lint and cotton seed represent over 60 per cent. of the value of the total exports, and cotton is entirely a native grown crop, so that the agricultural production of the protectorate is very largely in the hands of African cultivators. There are a few non-native estates, those owned by Europeans being engaged in the production of coffee, rubber, and tea, while the sugar and sisal estates are in the hands of Asians. Alienation of land to non-natives is now almost entirely suspended.

There is a wide range of minerals such as gold, tin, wolfram, tantalite-columbite, bismuth, mica, copper, beryl, asbestos, lead, graphite, iron and phosphates which hitherto have been worked only on a small scale. Interest has been taken in substances suitable for local industries such as salt, limestone, glass sands, pottery clays, talc, etc.

One hundred and ninety-four cotton ginneries, two sugar factories and a distillery for the manufacture of power alcohol have been established; there are tobacco factories at Kampala and Jinja, and coffee curing factories at Kampala, Masaka and Bubulu. Other industries are as yet in their infancy but the resources of water power in different parts of the protectorate are considerable and will doubtless play their part in the future economic history of the country.

The headquarters of the Uganda administration are at Entebbe, and the chief commercial towns are Kampala and Jinja; all three are on or near the north shore of Lake Victoria and all are supplied with electricity.

No part of the protectorate can be said to be absolutely free from malaria, but in some districts, for example those of Toro and Kigezi in the Western Province, there is comparatively little, while on the other hand, in the Nile Valley and along the courses of the larger rivers, malaria can be contracted throughout the year.

With reasonable care, European infants appear to thrive well in the greater part of the country, provided they are kept free from such tropical infections as malaria. Ordinarily European children are not retained longer than over 6 or 7 years of age but this is mainly due to difficulties in respect of schooling.

Sleeping sickness, which proved such a scourge to the country in 1902 and the years following and necessitated the evacuation of the natives from the islands in Lake Victoria, and from the shores of the great lakes and rivers, is now well under control. During 1921 and 1922 the island population was to a great extent restored and many of the islands were successfully reopened. A few cases still occur, usually amongst persons living in contact with tsetse fly. A department of Tsetse Control was formed in January, 1947. Its work to date has mainly been to survey the tsetse areas with the object of determining the distribution of the species and, by such methods as controlled late burning of the grass, to stem the advance of the tsetse.

For the future reclamation is envisaged.

Active measures against all endemic and epidemic diseases are being taken by the medical and administrative authorities, and the country is rapidly becoming healthier, especially in towns and closely developed areas.

The most important native language is Luganda, belonging to the Bantu group, while Swahili, in a debased form, is widely understood. In the north-east, Nilotic languages are used.

Population

Preliminary estimates of population from 1948 Census :—

Europeans—	
Males	3,300
Females	4,300
Asiatics	37,600
Africans	4,000,000
Total	4,045,200

The African population is divided into four language groups, the Bantu, Nilotic, Nilo-hamitic and Sudanian. The Bantu speakers fall sociologically into four groups; first, the independent mountaineers living on Mt. Ruwenzori (the Amba and Konjo), Mt. Elgon (the Gishu) and on the high ridges of Kigezi District (the Chiga). The first three communities practise circumcision as part of a system of age-sets, the last do not. The second group of Bantu speakers are the serf population of the plains, known in Ankole as "Iro", in Ruanda-Urundi as "Hutu" and in Karagwe (Tanganyika) as "Nyambo". The third group of Bantu speakers are the aristocracy of Kushitic origin who derive from Western Ethiopia, and who have for the

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last four centuries dominated Ankole, Ruanda-Urundi and Karagwe. These people, known variously as Hima, Hema or Huma, and Tusi or Tutsi, now speak the Bantu languages of their serfs. The fourth group of Bantu speakers are those who live in the central areas of the Protectorate and are deeply affected both in culture and blood by nilotic influences. This last group includes many of the best known Uganda tribes, i.e. the Ganda, Nyoro, Soga, Toro.

The principal Nilotic tribes belong to the Lwo group, which includes as well as the Acholi, the Alur and the Jo pa Dhola of Uganda, the Shilluk, Anuak and Jur of the Southern Sudan, and the Jo Luo of Kenya. The Lango of Uganda also belong by culture, though not by descent, to this group. It is now known that the present reigning dynasties in Bunyoro, Toro and Buganda derive from men of Lwo stock, and are not (as was first suggested by Speke and accepted by many later authorities) of Hima origin. These mixed Nilotic-Bantu dynasties have been dominant in the central areas of Uganda for some three centuries. Up till the early 18th century the Nyoro dynasty (from which the other dynasties of this group derive) was supreme, but the destruction of the Nyoro army of invasion in Central Ruanda at this period signalled the decay of the Nyoro kingdom and the complementary rise of the Ganda to a position of dominance, which was finally established by their alliance with the British.

The Nilo-hamites are a congeries of tribes of mixed nilotic and hamitic origin. Like the Nilotic tribes they spread over Kenya, Uganda and the Southern Sudan. They are thought to derive from central Somaliland, whence they were evicted by the Oromo (Galla) people, the latter themselves under pressure from the Somali. The Uganda tribes of this group are the Iteso, the Kumam, the Ikarimojong, the Labwor, the Dodoth and the Sabei, who are related to the Bari, Lango, Lotuko and Tapotha of the Sudan, and the Turkana, Suk, Nandi, Kipsigis and Masai of Kenya. Lake Kyoga and its eastward extension in the Mpologoma swamp proved an effective barrier to the movement of these tribes, who might otherwise have over-run the Bantu Kingdoms.

The Sudanians are a group of negro tribes extending all the way along the Nile-Congo watershed from the French territory of Ubangi-Shari. These peoples are believed to have been impelled eastwards into Uganda by the victorious campaigns of the Azande and Mangbettu tribes, whose aristocracies derive from Hamitic people of the Chad region. The Sudanian tribes of Uganda are the Madi, the Lugbara and the Kuku. People of this same stock also probably form the majority of the population of the Alur and Kakwa tribes. The Sudanians mostly inhabit West Nile District, the old "Lado Enclave", but some have crossed the Nile and have mingled with the Acholi.

Religion

The Protestant and Roman Catholic churches have been working in the protectorate for over 60 years and now have about one and a quarter million adherents between them. There are also several hundreds of thousands of Muslims. The remainder of the population is pagan at heart, though the desire for education brings many more into the orbit of the missions each year.

The Protestants are represented by the Church Missionary Society, and, to a much smaller degree, by the Seventh Day Adventists and the Salvation Army. The Roman Catholic church is represented by the White Fathers (French), the Verona Mission (Italian) and the Mill Hill Mission (Canadian and Dutch).

History

The countries that now make up the protectorate did not become known to Europe until the journey of Speke and Grant in search of the sources of the Nile. In 1862, coming from the south, they were the first Europeans to reach the capital of Mutesa, the ruler of Buganda, not far from the present Kampala, and were astonished to find themselves among an organised and comparatively civilised people. They passed on to the Sudan and Egypt and so solved the problem of the ages—the discovery of the source of the Nile. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert in 1864 and Egyptian plans for the annexation of much of present-day Uganda followed. Under such famous governors as Baker, Gordon and Emin, the Egyptian flag flew in the Nile district from 1872 to 1889.

Stanley visited Uganda in 1875 and told the Christian world of the openings for missionary enterprise in Mutesa's dominions. The first English Protestant missionaries arrived in 1877, followed in 1879 by French Roman Catholics. Mutesa died in 1884 and was succeeded by his son Mwanga.

Christianity had meanwhile made headway, but Mwanga proved unfavourable to it, and for his father's tolerance substituted persecution and even massacre of the missionaries' adherents. In 1888 his people turned on him and he fled to the south of Lake Victoria; but, the Arab traders and native Mohammedans gaining the upper hand, the missionaries and native christians were also driven out. In the same year control of the British sphere in East Africa had been assigned by Royal Charter to the Imperial British East Africa Company, and when the Anglo-German agreement of 1890 confirmed the inclusion in the British sphere of present-day Kenya and Uganda, Captain (later Lord) Lugard was despatched to establish the company's influence in Uganda. He found Mwanga recently restored with the help of his fugitive christian subjects, and concluded a treaty with him within a few days of his arrival.

In 1891 Lugard visited the western limits of the British sphere and, at the south end of Lake Albert, found a remnant of Emin's Egyptian (Sudanese) troops. These he enlisted and brought into Buganda. In January, 1892, soon after his return to Kampala, war broke out between the Protestant and Roman Catholic factions. The latter were defeated and fled taking Mwanga with them. Peace was concluded and Mwanga restored in March, 1892.

Meanwhile the company, crippled by the cost of occupation, gave notice of its intention to evacuate Uganda, and Sir Gerald Portal was despatched to Uganda as Imperial Commissioner to make proposals for its future governance. On 1st April, 1893, he assumed on behalf of the British Government the obligations and responsibilities of the company in Buganda and the Union Jack replaced the company's flag at the fort, which may still be seen on Old Kampala Hill. The formal establishment of a Protectorate, over Mwanga's kingdom only, was deferred until 18th June, 1894. Meanwhile Bunyoro had been conquered and its ruler, Kabarega, driven out by the combined forces of the Sudanese (led by British officers) and the Baganda tribal army. In 1896 the

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Protectorate was extended to most of the other regions, which are now included within the present Uganda, and this term was thereafter applied to the whole territory. Henceforward Mwanga's kingdom (which is the present Buganda Province) was referred to as "Buganda". It was extended at this time to include three counties of old Bunyoro, thereby creating a tribal problem which has remained insoluble.

In July, 1897, Mwanga fled from his country for the third and last time, and in the following August his infant son, Daudi Chwa, the father of the present Kabaka (or ruler) of Buganda, was proclaimed in his stead. A few months later the very existence of the protectorate was threatened by a mutiny of the Sudanese troops. They occupied Luba's fort in Busoga and murdered their commander, Captain Thruston. Indian troops were hurried to Uganda but the position was not restored until February, 1898.

Since then there is little but peaceful progress to record. Sir Harry Johnston was sent out by the British Government in 1900 as Special Commissioner to settle the country, and concluded an agreement with the Kabaka and people of Buganda, which laid down the principles governing administrative relations with the Crown and the ownership of the land. The next year similar agreements were made with the chiefs in Toro and Ankole. Administration has since been extended gradually over the more primitive and unorganised tribes, and the same principles of "indirect rule" have been followed wherever and whenever it was possible, as in the "agreement districts." In 1903 the eastern highlands of the protectorate together with the Kavirondo country were transferred to what is now Kenya Colony, and the succeeding years saw further adjustments of frontiers with the Sudan, the Belgian Congo and German East Africa, now Tanganyika. In 1903 the superintendence of the protectorate's affairs passed from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

During the First World War the population of all races contributed their quota to the success of the British cause in the East African campaign. This was repeated in the Second World War in which soldiers from Uganda fought in the Ethiopian, Madagascar and Burma campaigns with distinction, while military labour corps rendered valuable service in the Middle East. The period between the wars was marked by a large increase in agricultural productivity and consequent commercial activity, in which the rapidly growing Indian community played a dominating part. Government was characterised during this period by a system whereby the indigenous structure of "chiefly" appointments in Buganda Province was gradually extended all over the territory and transformed into a local civil service. Towards the end of this period experiments were in progress particularly in the Eastern Province towards the establishment of a more liberal system, whereby the power of the chiefs as tribal judges was limited by a panel of jurors, while their administrative authority was balanced by the advice of a local elected Council. In Buganda, however, where the constitution was defined by the 1900 Agreement, such experiments were more difficult to organise.

Discontent among manual labourers at the rise in cost of living towards the end of the Second World War was sedulously fostered by a group of Buganda agitators who sought to effect a coup d'etat. A general strike was organised in Buganda in January, 1945, and blocks placed on roads radiating from Kampala. This attempt to upset the Civil Government of the Protectorate was frustrated and measures taken to deal with the persons responsible and to alleviate the causes of discontent. However, public opinion was further exacerbated in September, 1945, by the assassination of M. Nsibirwa, the Chief Minister (Katikiro) of Buganda on the steps of Namirembe Protestant Cathedral by an employee of the opposition. A secondary effect of these civil disturbances was to accelerate the process of constitutional change which had already been under consideration, so as to devolve greater responsibility on to the local councils and upon their elected members.

Constitution

By the Uganda Order-in-Council, 1920, it was provided that there should be an Executive Council and a Legislative Council, both consisting of such persons as might be directed by Royal Instructions. Under the Royal Instructions dated 5th June, 1920, as amended by subsequent instructions, the Executive Council consists of the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Director of Medical Services, Director of Agriculture, and the Resident, Buganda (ex-officio members), and such other persons holding office in the Public service as the Governor may appoint (official members), and such other persons (if any) not holding such office as the Governor may appoint (unofficial members), with the Governor as President. There is one unofficial and one official member.

It is further provided that the Legislative Council shall consist of the Governor, Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Director of Medical Services, Director of Agriculture and Director of Education (ex-officio members), with official and unofficial members as in the case of the Executive Council. There are ten unofficial members (three European, three Indian and four African). There are at present four official members in addition to those noted above.

A system of councils is now established in every Province. These are at five levels which provide a chain of election from the bottom upwards to Legislative Council—the parish, the sub-county, the county, the district and the Province. In the Eastern, Western and Northern Provinces the provincial council acts as an electoral college for entry to the Legislative Council of the Protectorate. In these three Provinces the district council (which is in fact the tribal assembly) is the most important organ of government. In Buganda Province however, where the tribal assembly is at the Provincial level, district councils do not exist, and members are elected direct from the county councils to the "Great Lukiko" (i.e., the Council of Buganda). At present one African member from each Provincial Council is appointed to Legislative Council; but it is the declared intention of the Government to increase this shortly to two, so that the African membership of Legislative Council will be eight.

The Government of Buganda Province, organised under the Uganda Agreement, 1900, has certain rights of internal legislation. Somewhat similar legislative powers are now being accorded to District Councils in the other three Provinces.

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ADMINISTRATION

The Protectorate is divided into four provinces —Buganda, Eastern, Western and Northern. Buganda is on a different footing from the remainder, owing to the terms of the Uganda Agreement of 1900 by which its form of government is largely controlled.

The Ruler of Buganda, the Kabaka, is accorded under the Uganda Agreement the title of " Highness " and a salute of 9 guns, a degree of recognition which is not accorded to the rulers of the three Agreement Districts, Ankole (the Omugabe), Toro (the Omukama), and Bunyoro (the Omukama). Although in the Uganda Agreement it is laid down that the Kabaka shall rule the Buganda " to whom he shall administer justice through the Lukiko, or native council, and through others of his officers in the manner approved by Her Majesty's Government ", in fact his powers are largely delegated to his Chief Minister (Katikiro), Principal Judge (Omulamuzi) and Chief Accountant (Omwanika). The same tripartite structure of local government headquarters is in course of development on similar lines in other provinces at district level.

All chiefs in Buganda and the three Agreement Districts are appointed by the Ruler " with the approval of the Governor ". Elsewhere appointment of chiefs is by the Governor direct, though the recommendation may come from a comittee of the District Council. Chiefs are now by legal definition everywhere the executive officers of local government, and they combine in their functions administration, judicial, and fiscal duties. Their administrative powers are defined by the Native Authority Ordinance (Cap. 112 Laws), their judicial powers by the Native Courts Ordinance (No. 3 of 1940) and their fiscal duties by the Native Administration Tax Ordinance. The relation between their powers and that of the local councils was defined at the end of 1948 by legislation entitled " the African Local Government Ordinance ".

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

Education was at first entirely and still is mainly in the hands of the various missionary societies, who receive grants from the Protectorate Government. Their efforts have, for some years past, been supplemented by Government. The total Protectorate Government grants to African education in 1946 were £237,574. The total number attending schools in 1946 was approximately 288,000, of whom roughly 137,000 were within the aided system ; the total Government expenditure on education in 1946 was £305,939. Makerere College, Kampala, is an East African institute for higher education, moving towards university status. It is an interterritorial foundation, in whose support and direction all the East African Governments take part.

Information Service

Information services form part of the activities of the Department of Public Relations and Social Welfare set up at the end of 1946 as part of the plan for post-war development of the country.

Since its inception the department has initiated the following information services :—

The publication of official bulletins in Luganda, Lutoro, Teso, Gang, Gujarati and English with a wide circulation. An insert sheet is also prepared for the vernacular newspapers, as amended or original.

Medical

Large African, Asian and European hospitals are provided by Government in Kampala, the commercial capital of the protectorate.

Medical officers are stationed in every district headquarters and have charge of a hospital and a chain of dispensaries and aid posts, situated in the more densely populated areas. These subsidiary centres are regularly visited by the medical officers.

Nursing sisters are attached to most of the district hospitals, and, in addition to tutorial and supervisory duties, conduct ante-natal and child welfare clinics at regular intervals in the larger dispensaries.

Hospital accommodation in most districts has been considerably improved in recent years.

There is a full time medical officer of health in Kampala. Responsibility for public health is vested in the medical officer in each district, assisted in some of the more populous areas by a health inspector.

Schools for the training of Africans as assistant medical officers, assistant health inspectors, dispensers and nurses are attached to the African hospital in Kampala. Midwives are trained at Namirembe and Nsambya Missions, which are situated near Kampala. Two training centres at Lira in the Northern Province and Masaka in Buganda train ex-service men as nursing orderlies, selected men being allowed to qualify as medical assistants. Ex-army men are also trained as hygiene orderlies at Mbale, in the Eastern Province.

Labour

Although a small Labour Department has been maintained for a number of years, this fell during the war to a smaller Inspectorate, and the organisation of a substantial Department only commenced in 1948.

The present authorised establishment is a Labour Commissioner, two Senior Labour Officers, a Senior Medical Officer (seconded), a Factories Inspector and eight Labour Officers (or Assistant Labour Officers).

In addition, the senior African staff consists of a Senior Labour Inspector and 11 Labour Inspectors.

Its duties, in addition to those such as supervision, inspection and conciliation required by the International Labour Conventions and local legislation relating to employment, include those arising in connection with the large annual immigration of workers from Belgian territory into Uganda.

Welfare

Social Welfare or Community Centres are being established by capital grants where need is proved and local initiative shown. Clubs for African women have been formed in Buganda and Busoga on lines similar to Women's Institutes in England. Close liaison is maintained with the Missions, Medical Department, voluntary and youth associations : grants in aid are made in some cases. A mass literacy campaign has been launched in Buganda and experiments are being made in other provinces. Follow-up literature is provided through the Uganda African Literature Committee, which is financed through the Department of Public Relations and Social Welfare and the East African Literature Bureau. Continuation or adult classes have been started in the Kampala area. A probation service is now being established.

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The presentation and the release of departmental news to the European and the vernacular press is undertaken as a routine service, as is the supply of news-items to overseas and East African journals in co-operation with the Regional Information Office for East Africa in Nairobi.

A press club has been started in Kampala for the use of vernacular editors, where meetings with P.R.O. officials are held weekly for informal discussion. An African Journalists' Society has also been formed.

Six propaganda teams are constantly touring the territory, presenting to the people progressive ideas concerning all aspects of social, economic, and cultural life. A mobile cinema van showing sub-standard propaganda films is attached to each of the units.

A series of lectures to explain government to the people, and Government's plans and projects for the future, has been inaugurated for English-speaking Africans, together with cinema shows to vary the programme.

Communications

Roads

The system of all-weather main roads radiating from Kampala to the principal administrative centres is maintained by the Public Works Department, which has a road mileage of 2,457 under its control. A system of roads in the Western Province establishes connection between the tin mines and the Kagera River steamship service, taps the resources of the Rutshuru area of the Belgian Congo for that service, and links up direct the district headquarters in the west of the protectorate. About 5,327¾ miles of excellent roads are also kept up by the native administrations. Motor transport, in consequence of these facilities, has reached an advanced stage of development in the protectorate.

Railways, Air Services and Postal Services
(*See under East Africa High Commission.*)

Public Finance

The revenue is principally derived from income tax, poll taxes, customs and excise duties, cotton and coffee taxes, trading licences and land rents. The revenue from income tax in 1945 was £291,373, from poll taxes £633,861, and from customs and excise duties £1,045,690. There has been no grant-in-aid from the British Government since 1914–15. The Uganda Loan, 1932 (£2,235,600), was floated in January, 1932, and Uganda Loan, 1937 (£614,400), was floated in April, 1939. The unit of currency is the East African shilling.

	Revenue. £	*Expenditure.* £
1938 ..	1,863,863	2,037,536
1939 ..	1,717,927	2,739,557
1940 ..	1,870,915	2,056,543
1941 ..	2,178,283	1,937,926
1942 ..	2,190,065	2,063,528
1943 ..	2,428,658	2,136,554
1944 ..	2,658,242	2,597,660
1945 ..	3,366,424	3,210,241
1946 ..	4,053,236	3,574,194
1947 ..	5,331,222	4,473,773

Currency and Banking

The currency is the same as that of Kenya.

Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Ltd., with branches at Entebbe, Mbale, Kampala, and Jinja, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., with branches at Kampala, Jinja and Mbale and Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas), with branches at Kampala, Jinja and Mbale.

Imports and Exports

	Imports. £	*Exports.* £
1943 ..	2,765,027	5,659,721
1944 ..	2,813,380	7,531,862
1945 ..	3,281,246	9,939,202
1946 ..	5,157,773	9,657,026
1947 ..	7,031,562	11,795,248

Further information will be found in the annual customs report and the annual trade report for Kenya and Uganda.

Governors

1893	Sir Gerald Portal, K.C.M.G.
1893	Colonel Colville, C.B.
1895	E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.
1899	Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1902	Colonel J. Hayes-Sadler, C.B.
1905	Sir H. H. Bell, K.C.M.G.
1911	Sir F. J. Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1918	Sir R. T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G.
1922	Sir G. F. Archer, K.C.M.G.
1925	Sir W. F. Gowers, K.C.M.G.
1932	Sir B. H. Bourdillon, K.C M.G., K.B.E.
1935	Sir P. E. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C.
1940	Sir C. C. F. Dundas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1945	Sir J. H. Hall, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E. M.C.

Executive Council

The Governor.

Ex-officio Members

The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.
The Director of Medical Services.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Resident.

Official Member

The Hon. D. W. Robertson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. (*Secretary for African Affairs*).

Unofficial Member

The Hon. H. K. Jaffer, C.B.E.

Legislative Council

President

The Governor.

Ex-officio Members

The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.
The Director of Medical Services.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Director of Education.

Official Members

The Hon. C. M. A. Gayer (*Director, Public Relations and Social Welfare*).
The Hon. S. S. Tindall (*Director of Public Works*).
The Hon. Sir Douglas Harris, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Development Commissioner*).
W. W. R. Crosse-Upcott (*Labour Commissioner*).

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Unofficial Members

The Hon. H. K. Jaffer, C.B.E.
The Hon. H. R. Fraser, O.B.E.
The Hon. A. N. Maini.
The Hon. M. E. Kawalya-Kagwa.
The Hon. C. L. Holcom.
The Hon. C. K. Patel, M.B.E.
The Hon. Yacobo Inyoin.
The Hon. Hosiya Nkojo.
The Hon. Matayo Lamot.
The Hon. C. H. Bird.

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Belgium—C. W. Hirschberg (*Consul General*). C. H. Bird, Kampala.
China—Shih Chao-Ying (*Consul General*).
Czechoslovakia—Karel Vanek (*Consul General*).
Denmark—Ole Beyer (*Ag. Royal Danish Consul, Nairobi*).
France—A. Beaulieux.
Greece—M. Georgiadis (*Honorary Consul*).
Italy—Count R. Della Chiesa d' Isasca (*Italian Government Representative, Nairobi*).
Netherlands—J. H. Schmull.
Norway—William R. Hessett Austin (*Honorary Consul*).
Portugal—J. B. de Souza (*Ag. Consul General*).
Switzerland—W. Diener (*Honorary Consul*).
Turkey—Halil Ali Ramazanoglu (*Consul General*).
United States of America—Robert M. Taylor.

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CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir John Hathorn Hall, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. £3,500 and £1,500 duty allowance.
Aide-de-Camp—Major J. C. Crombie. £500.

ADMINISTRATION

Secretariat

Chief Secretary to the Government—H. S. Potter, C.M.G. £2,220.
Financial Secretary—C. C. Spencer. £1,950.
Secretary for Africa Affairs—D. W. Robertson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. £1,850.
Administrative Secretary—G. B. Cartland. £1,775.
Establishment Secretary—A. R. Macdonald. £1,700.
Assistant Chief Secretary—G. M. Greenwood. £1,435.
Deputy Financial Secretary—K. W. Simmonds. £1,435.
Development Commissioner—Sir Douglas Harris, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E. £1,750.
Deputy Development Commissioner—F. J. Lattin. £1,435.
Secretaries (Seconded from the Provincial Administration)—L. A. Mathias, H. G. Soulsby, A. C. A. Wright, C. P. S. Allen, B. L. Jacobs, G. G. Carlyle, H. Fraser, F. R. J. Williams.
Assistant Establishment Officer—R. C. Ward. £550–930.
Development Assistant—M. I. Cooper. £550–930.
Woman Administrative Assistant—Miss M. E. Nasmith. £550–780.
Secretary and Clerk of Councils—C. P. S. Allen. £550–930.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Resident—L. M. Boyd. £1,775.
Provincial Commissioners—J. R. MacD. Elliot, O.B.E., J. W. Steil, M.B.E. £1,775.
Director of Public Relations and Social Welfare—C. M. A. Gayer. £1,775.
Senior District Officers—H. B. Watney, B. I. Slaughter, G. M. Fletcher, A. G. V. Jenkins. £1,435.
Judicial Adviser—J. D. Kirwan. £1,335.
District Officers and Assistant District Officers—G. C. Whitehouse, C. A. Williams, E. T. James, D. K. Burner, H. Davidson, G. B. Moss, L. A. Mathias, T. R. F. Cox, C. Marshall, R. M. Bere, J. P. Birch, J. M. Ross, M. J. Bessell, H. G. Soulsby, J. C. Dakin, A. C. A. Wright, C. A. L. Richards, P. C. Minns, M. O. Wray, R. F. J. Lindsell, L. M. Forbes, Sir G. E. D. Duntze, R. A. Malyn, R. E. Stone, E. A. L. Watts, E. C. Weir, R. W. Gill, J. V. Wild, J. D. Gotch, C. P. S. Allen, R. F. Roper, R. E. Snowden, D. Marshall, M. P. Beytagh, D.F.C., J. A. Burgess, F. R. J. Williams, M.B.E., P. A. G. Field, J. C. D. Lawrence, B. L. Jacobs, C. Powell-Cotton, M.C., H. S. S. Few, G. G. Carlyle, R. N. Posnett, W. L. Bell, M.B.E., R. O. H. Porch, P. R. Gibson, R. J. Martin, J. S. Champion, E. S. Haydon, W. F. H. Thorpe, H. Fraser, O. G. Griffith, J. T. Weekes, H. F. Morris, A. H. Russell, W. R. L. Addison, M.C., K. E. Dalziel, F. F. Steele, F. Wood, P. G. Coutts, J. I. Tinto, R. Thompson, M.C., E. C. Lanning, R. N. K. Beresford. £550–1,320.
Sleeping Sickness Inspector—C. W. Chorley. £490–815.
Temporary Sleeping Sickness Inspector—G. C. Hamilton. £490–815.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL

Accountant-General—A. E. Wilson. £1,535.
Senior Accountants—W. R. Forbes, E. W. Williams. £1,050–1,230.
Accountants—F. G. Caldwell, H. E. Jackson, R. G. Green, C. O. H. Hewetson. £550–1,005.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL

Administrator-General, Official Receiver, Public Trustee, Registrar-General, etc.—C. G. Wrensch. £1,335.
Assistant Administrator-General—D. H. Hughes. £760–1,140

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AGRICULTURAL

Director of Agriculture—A. B. Killick. £1,850.
Deputy Director of Agriculture—T. Y. Watson. £1,535.
Assistant Director of Agriculture—T.R. Hayes. £1,435.
Principal Agricultural Officer—W. T. O. Maidment. £1,230–1,320.
Senior Agricultural Officers—W. J. M. Irving, R. P. Davidson, M. G. de Courcy-Ireland, R. K. Kerkham. £1,230–1,320.
Agricultural Officers.—R. W. Stuckey, H. L. G. Milne, T. McEwen, E. Williams, D. R. N. Brown, J. W. Purseglove, J. M. Watson, D. F. Stewart, G. D. Badger, S. McCombe, R. K. Tremlett, P. S. Cooper, G. Wrigley, A. E. B. Williams, E. S. T. Marshall, J. W. Hext, D. D. Campbell, D. C. Todd. £550–900.
Senior European Agricultural Assistants—J. R. Low, R. W. Maling, E. de C. Chisholm. £550–900.
European Agricultural Assistants—T. Boothroyd, G. Oliver, W. Galley, L. B. Ellis. £550–900.
Flax Officer—A. G. Fennell. £630–960.
Senior Entomologist—W. V. Harris. £585–1,320.
Entomologists—A. P. G. Michelmore, P. R. Stephenson. £585–1,320.
Senior Botanist—J. D. Jameson. £585–1,320.
Senior Economic Botanist—Vacant. £585–1,320.
Plant Physiologist—P. E. Weatherley. £585–1,320.
Senior Chemist—Dr. G. Griffith. £585–1,320.
Botanist—D. G. Thomas. £585–1,320.

AUDIT

Auditor—F. S. Williams, O.B.E. £1,535.
Senior Assistant Auditor—J. Bailey. £1,095–1,230.
Assistant Auditors—D. E. Bragg, E. W. Wheler, C. N. Bolton. £550–1,050.

CUSTOMS

(*See under East Africa High Commission.*)

EDUCATION

Director of Education—J. R. Cullen. £1,850.
Deputy Director of Education—R. A. Snoxall. £1,535.
Assistant Directors of Education—Miss H. M. Neatbly. £1,068. W. B. Ouseley. £1,335.
Education Officers—P. E. W. Williams (seconded to Kenya), W. W. Soundy, S. C. Wood, L. C. Lea-Wilson, Miss M. C. King, J. D. Chesswas, R. C. Matthew, H. L. Hudson, F. K. D. Wood. £550–1,320.
Organising Instructresses of Domestic Science—Miss E. Koeune, Miss E. M. Hancock, Miss G. I. Smith. £496–1,056.
Accountant—C. H. H. Lloyd. £550–1,005.
Assistant Accountant—A. J. Dowse. £550–1,005.
Superintendent of Technical Education and Chief Instructor—W. E. Fisher. £970–1,320.
Senior Instructor—J. Titmuss. £550–815.
Instructors—C. S. Grant, G. C. Irvine, G. Power, D. R. A. Cox, J. Sedgwick. £550–815.

European School

Head Mistress—Miss F. M. Wilson. £490–690.
Mistresses—Miss E. F. Alexander, Miss K. Turner, Miss E. M. Caldwell, Mrs. A. Jones. £490–690.

FOREST

Conservator of Forests—W. J. Eggeling. £1,635.
Senior Assistant Conservators of Forests—I. R. Dale, R. G. Sangster. £1,005–1,320.
Assistant Conservators of Forests—G. W. St. Clair-Thompson, C. S. Cree, A. W. M. Watts, T. H. R. Hall, H. C. Dawkins, R. A. Butt, G. J. Leggat, M. S. Philip, A. B. Cahusac. £550–1,320.
Senior Forester—H. R. Webb. £550–840.
Foresters—J. A. Fraser, G. Webster, G. Elliott, J. E. Owen. £550–840.

GAME AND FISHERIES

Game Warden—Capt. C. R. S. Pitman, D.S.O., M.C. £1,385.
Game Ranger—J. R. F. Mills. £840.
Fish Culturist—T. C. Van Ingen. £840–960.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Director—K. A. Davies, O.B.E. £1,635.
Deputy Director—C. B. Bissett. £1,485.
Assistant Director—A. D. Combe. £1,435.
Senior Geologist—H. Harris. £1,320.
Geologists—D. J. Gear, R. C. Pargeter, J. A. F. Gerrard. £690–1,320.
Chemist and Petrologist—R. O. Roberts. £965–1,320.
Metallurgist—J. B. Pollock. £690–1,320.
Topographer—G. E. H. Wilson. £840.
Prospector—L. W. Anderson. £550–690.
Office Assistant—H. H. West. £550–815.
Drilling Engineer—H. Wright. £690–1,320.
Irrigation Engineer—Vacant. £655–1,320.
Drillers—L. O. Dalton, J. R. Burns, L. V. Wilks, A. R. McKay, G. T. Browning, A. C. Wilkinson. £715–840.
Mechanics—A. W. H. Oyler, F. W. Chapman, C. H. Graham. £550–690.
Overseers—H. Bauerle, R. Herron, G. L. Van Emmenis. £550–690.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—D. Edwards. £2,350.
Puisne Judges—C. B. Pearson, A. J. Ainley. £1,775.
Resident Magistrates—G. C. Low, C. R. Stuart, I. E. G. Lewis, D. J. Sheridan, P. W. Williams, J. J. Dickie, G. B. Slade. £865–1,320.
Registrar, High Court—A. M. Greenwood. £1,185–1,320.
Deputy Registrar—Vacant. £760–1,140.

LABOUR

Labour Commissioner—Lt.-Col. W. W. R. Crosse-Upcott. £1,775.
Senior Labour Officers. £1,185–1,320.
Labour Officers—M. P. Byers, F. T. Kelly, D. B. McDonald, R. H. Black, V. E. Blad, I. G. McCulloch, S. A. Browne, L. H. Nicklin. £550–1,140.

LEGAL

Attorney-General—G. W. M. Henderson. £1,950.
Solicitor-General—Vacant. £1,535.
Crown Counsel—R. E. L. Dreschfield. £865–1,320.

MEDICAL

Director of Medical Services—R. S. F. Hennessey. £1,950.
Deputy Director of Medical Services—D. D. McCarthy. £1,635.
Assistant Director of Medical Services—B. A. Coghlan. £1,485..
Medical Superintendent, Mulago—A. W. Williams. £1,535.

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Specialists—£1,385–1,485.
Surgeons—A. H. Mowat, I. W. J. McAdam.
Ophthalmologist—A. J. Boase.
Physicians—H. C. Trowell, P. W. Hutton.
Radiologist—J. S. Brown.
Gynaecologist—G. Holmes.
Anaesthetist—Vacant.
Alienist—D. C. Young.

Senior Medical Officers—E. J. Blackaby, R. E. Barrett, J. J. Mitchell, C. R. C. Rainsford. £1,335–1,435.

Senior Medical Officer of Health—R. Y. Dunlop. £1,335–1,435.

Medical Officers—A. A. Battson, A. F. Brown, J. J. Black, W. A. Wilson, G. M. Gibbon, W. Barnetson, D. G. Snell, J. L. Lanceley, J. K. Hunter, I. W. MacKichan, J. M. Caldwell, W. A. L. Tucker, R. G. Ladkin, A. R. Darlow, S. V. Rush, W. G. Timmis, D. P. Burkitt, A. M. Best, C. C. Langford, J. K. Cherry, A. R. Duff, J. G. Brown, W. Williams, W. M. Lewis, J. Fairfull-Smith, B. E. C. Hopwood, T. Crisp. £865–1,320.

Dental Surgeons—G. W. B. Bateman, Lt.-Comdr. D. Barker, R.N. (retired), C. R. W. Birkett. £865–1,320.

Senior Pathologist—Vacant. £1,335–1,435.

Pathologists—A. B. Raper, R. B. Baird, G. W. A. Dick, J. N. P. Davies. £865–1,320.

Senior Entomologist—Vacant. £865–1,320.

Entomologists—G. R. Barnley, P. R. Wilkinson. £585–1,185.

Government Chemist—H. Atkinson. £865–1,320.

Laboratory Assistants—H. Ford, E. G. Knott, W. H. H. Whittaker. £550–790.

Dental Mechanic—A. V. Mills. £550–790.

Physiological Laboratory Superintendent—W. J. Filkins. £715–840.

Biochemist—Vacant. £865–1,320.

Chief Matron—Vacant. £850.

Matrons, Grade I—Vacant. £780.

Matrons, Grade II—Miss M. Rennie, Miss M. L. Lock, Miss T. Thomson, Miss R. Walpole. £730.

Nursing Sisters. £460–700.

Masseuses. £460–700.

Office Superintendent—Vacant. £690–840.

Chief Pharmacist—J. Hetherington. £840–1,000.

Pharmacists—M. Ritchie, T. E. Thomas, J. C. Baird, F. Harrison, C. W. Grant. £570–840.

Hospital Superintendent—N. D. Monger. £690–840.

Assistant Hospital Superintendent—J. Hoyle. £550–690.

X-ray Operators—J. Hewlett-Parker. £530–790.

Chief Health Inspector—Vacant. £840–1,000.

Instructor of Hygiene—Vacant. £840–900.

Assistant Instructor of Hygiene—F. Smith. £570–765.

Senior Health Inspectors—F. E. Weaver, E. J. Hines. £740–840.

Health Inspectors—G. H. Postlethwaite, G. Landmark, N. G. Lennon, I. W. Beaton, J. H. Taylor, D. W. Munday, V. A. Bunge, W. H. Waddicar, T. Armitt, W. Wilkie, S. R. Sneddon. £570–765.

Superintendent, Mental Hospital—H. Lennox. £690–840.

Male Nurse, Mental Hospital—J. Scherer. £550–670.

Female Nurse, Mental Hospital—Miss E. Lennox. £510–670.

Stenographer. £370–540.

Police

Commissioner of Police—I. H. E. J. Stourton, O.B.E. £1,750.

Deputy Commissioner—J. W. Deegan. £1,485.

Assistant Commissioner—C. V. Curtis. £1,435.

Senior Superintendents—H. C. Money, C. A. Mathias. £1,185–1,320.

Superintendents, Assistants and Cadets—J. H. Burbrook, J. D. B. Watson, E. J. G. Brown, H. T. Fairfield, H. W. Creasey, L. Sharp, E. J. Potter, S. M. Fortt, G. Woodgate, J. V. Mullin, P. W. E. Ryland, C. A. E. Harwich, A. S. K. Cook, C. H. P. Roberts, S. M. Locke, I. D. Macabe, M. K. Akker, J. D. Thomson, R. D. Hook, L. A. Wilson, A. J. Docherty, A. E. Wiltshire, B. C. A. Kenneford. £550–1,140.

Chief Inspectors—W. Scott, F. T. Reader, W. C. Horne, S. C. Grimley. £715–840.

Superintendent, Weights and Measures—H. Brentnall. £570–840.

Assistant Superintendent, Weights and Measures—Vacant. £570–690.

Posts and Telegraphs

(*See under East Africa High Commission.*)

Printing

Government Printer—S. Foote. £1,250.

Assistant Government Printer—K. G. Chard. £840–960.

Press Engineer—Vacant. £815–960.

Press Superintendent—G. P. Scott. £715–840.

Composing Section Superintendent—R. C. Wells. £570–815.

Machine Section Superintendent—E. G. Schofield. £570–815.

Bookbinding Section Superintendent—D. T. Oliver. £570–815.

Proof Reader—Vacant. £550–690.

Prisons

Commissioner of Prisons—J. A. Foot. £1,335.

Assistant Commissioner—J. Redman. £1,100.

Superintendent—A. E. Hooper. £905–1,025.

Superintendent, Approved School—J. K. Shepherd. £610–870.

Senior Assistant Superintendents—H. E. Fitzgerald, W. Phinn. £775–875.

Assistant Superintendents—L. H. K. Crates, D. Root, A. E. Ilett, V. G. Harvey. £550–725.

Public Works

Director of Public Works—S. S. Tindall. £1,850.

Deputy Director—J. B. White. £1,535.

Assistant Directors—F. J. Murphy, J. K. Watson. £1,435.

Personnel Officer—C. S. Widgery. £570–815.

Executive Engineer—J. F. Griffiths £1,275–1,320.

Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers—G. F. Dorrell, G. Borough-Copley, A. Bignell, E. F. Nicolay, B. M. U. Bennell, J. E. Morgan, D. Bond, D. Wignell, K. R. Bayly, L. B. Grace. £655–1,275.

Water and Drainage Engineer—J. L. N. Alexander. £1,050–1,320.

Senior Mechanical and Electrical Engineer—G. R. Goodall. £655–1,320.

Mechanical and Electrical Engineer—D. W. Walker. £655–1,320.

Architect, Grade I—K. A. Begg. £1,385.

Architects, Grade II—L. D. Penman, S. H. Schwartzel, R. W. Deans. £655–1,320.

Architectural Assistant, Grade I—W. A. Schwartzel. £790–900.

Architectural Assistant, Grade II—C. G. Andrews. £690–790.

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Architectural Assistants, Grade III—L. Jeffery. £550–690.
Quantity Surveyors—S. A. Duncan, R. Eccles £655–1,140.
Chief Accountant—Vacant. £1,050–1,230.
Accountants—W. R. Wrench, D. S. White, S. I. Cowperthwaite, B. E. Crow. £550–1,005.
Chief Storekeeper—L. P. Morris. £840–960.
Storekeepers—Vacant. £550–715.
Senior Instructor—L. H. S. Eitelberg. £550–815.
Senior Supervisors, Grade I—E. M. Bowick, A. Boyers, F. J. Hopgood. £840–960.
Senior Supervisors, Grade II—J. Taylor, C. W. Wishart, J. L. Wykes, C. H. Burns, H. T. Edgar, A. Burgess, A. E. C. Worley, G. E. Barlow, J. B. A. Hannam, C. J. Mersy, R. D. Kelly, G. C. T. Harvey, J. N. Jackson, A. W. Mallett, A. T. Davis. £690–815.
Senior Supervisors, Grade III—W. J. B. Mullins, E. Lloyd, D. J. Clapham, V. A. Colley, W. A. Victor. £550–690.
Road Overseers—J. M. Lategan. £550–690.
Road Maintainer Operators—Vacant. £550–690.
Stenographers—Vacant. £370–540.

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

(*See under East Africa High Commission.*)

SURVEY, LAND AND MINES

Director of Surveys, Land Officer and Commissioner of Mines—F. E. Tavener. £1,750.
Deputy Director of Surveys, Deputy Land Officer and Deputy Commissioner of Mines—G. M. Gibson. £1,485.
Assistant Director of Surveys, Assistant Land Officer and Assistant Commissioner of Mines—E. C. Lingham-Lees. £1,435.
Senior Surveyors—L. G. Chambers, J. H. Mankin, A. J. Rusk. £1,185–1,320.
Surveyors—S. F. Ware, A. J. Relton, R. J. Osborne, D. Parker, S. Dicks, M.B.E., T. D. H. Morris, P. C. Bindon, J. B. Lyle. £550–1,140.
Senior Inspector of Mines—A. J. W. Legge. £1,185–1,320.
Rating Officer—E. McC. Hunter.
Chief Draughtsman—E. Harvey. £740–960.
Draughtsman—H. King. £550–715.
Computers—M. Maughan. £550–1,140. Miss A. M. Sharrock. £496–912.
Lands and Mines Secretary—P. C. Keun. £840–960.
Office Superintendent and Storekeeper—J. L. Roper. £690–840.
Registrar of Titles—J. H. Webster. £1,185–1,320.
Assistant Registrar of Titles and Conveyancer—T. W. Jones. £760–1,140.
Stenographer. £370–540.

TOWNSHIP AUTHORITIES

Executive Officer, Kampala—J. V. W. Hodson. £840–1,080.
Superintendent of Inland Revenue—C. H. Dowdeswell. £690–840.
Superintendent of Conservancy and Executive Officer, Jinja Township—F. W. B. Rolfe. £690–840.
Executive Officer, Entebbe—R. E. Barrett. £610–840.
Executive Officer, Mbale and Tororo—E. R. Garner. £690–840.
Manager, African Garden Restaurant—J. Clark. £700.
Conservancy Officers, Kampala—J. I. Herbert, E. Burgess, G. R. King. £550–715.
Stenographer. £370–540.

VETERINARY

Director of Veterinary Services—H. Cronly. £1,750.
Deputy Director of Veterinary Services—Vacant. £1,435.
Senior Veterinary Research Officer—S. G. Wilson. £1,320.
Veterinary Research Officer—Vacant. £865–1,230.
Senior Veterinary Officer—H. G. Stewart. £865–1,320.
Veterinary Officers—C. P. Downes, J. E. R. Roe, J. B. Randall, C. G. L. Beveridge, A. Taylor, C. D. Hopkins, J. MacDonald. £865–1,320
Assistant Livestock Officer—H. P. Ledger. £550–815.
Laboratory Assistants—E. R. Jones, S. G. Laws. £550–790.
Stenographer—Vacant. £370–540.

WESTERN PACIFIC

HIGH COMMISSION

The office of High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands, was created by an Order-in-Council, cited as the Western Pacific Order-in-Council of 1877.

The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not being within the limits of the territories administered by His Majesty's Governments in the Commonwealth of Australia and in New Zealand or the Colony of Fiji, and not being within the jurisdiction of any other civilised power. In 1893 a new Order-in-Council was issued, known as the Pacific Order-in-Council, 1893, in accordance with which the High Commissioner's jurisdiction is extended to foreigners and (in most cases) to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the order. Under the provisions of the New Hebrides Order-in-Council, 1922, the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends also to the islands in the Pacific Ocean known as the New Hebrides, and all the islands known as the Banks Islands and Torres Islands. The expenses of the High Commission at Suva, Fiji, are met from the funds of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony and the British Solomon Islands protectorate, but a contribution is paid from Imperial funds in respect of work in connection with Tonga and the New Hebrides.

The Chief Justice of Fiji and every other judge for the time being of the Supreme Court of Fiji, is by virtue of his office a judicial commissioner.

Deputy commissioners are appointed by the High Commissioner on behalf of His Majesty.

The High Commissioner's Court consists of the High Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners, and in it is vested all His Majesty's civil and criminal jurisdiction exercisable in the Western Pacific Islands.

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The court of a Judicial Commissioner has powers similar to those of the superior courts of England, and the Deputy Commissioners have civil jurisdiction in common law, equity and bankruptcy, with a limited jurisdiction in probate, and have a criminal jurisdiction in respect of offences not punishable with seven years' penal servitude or upwards.

With some few exceptions, all decisions of the High Commissioner's court may be appealed against to the Supreme Court of Fiji.

In addition to the other means of preserving order the High Commissioner has certain special powers for the deportation of persons whose proceedings endanger the peace of the islands.

The principal groups under the High Commissioner are :—

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony (including the Phoenix and Line Islands groups).
The British Solomon Islands protectorate.
Tonga.
The New Hebrides.
Pitcairn Island.

Particulars of these are given below.

High Commissioners

1877 Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G.
1887 Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.
1888 Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.
1897 Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.
1902 Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir E. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1911 Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.
1912 Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.
1918 Sir C. H. Rodwell, K.C.M.G.
1925 Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.
1929 Sir A. G. Murchison Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1936 Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, K.C.M.G.
1938 Sir Harry Charles Luke, K.C.M.G.
1942 Sir P. E. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C.
1945 Sir A. W. G. H. Grantham, K.C.M.G.
1948 Sir Leslie Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

High Commissioner—Sir Leslie Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,100. Duty allowance, £300. Allowance as Consul General, £150. (Receives also £2,500, plus duty allowance, £750, as Governor of Fiji.)
Chief Secretary to the High Commission—G. D. Chamberlain. £1,650.
Financial Secretary—Vacant. £1,400. (H. J. Hinchey, *acting*.)
First Assistant Secretary—H. C. A. Bryant. £1,100–1,200.
Marine Superintendent—H. G. Boys-Smith, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.D., R.N.R. £840–1,100.
Assistant Secretaries—H. A. C. Dobbs ; J. A. C. Hill. £500–1,100.
Chief Accountant—G. S. Barrack. £600–840.
Chief Clerk—K. L. C. Perks. £500–720.
Chief Judical Commissioner—Sir C. R. W. Seton, M.C.*
Legal Adviser—J. H. Vaughan, K.C., M.C.*
Assistant Legal Adviser—B. A. Doyle.*
Inspector-General, South Pacific Health Service—Dr. Cruikshanks* (*joint post with other British Pacific Administrations*).
Adviser on Agriculture—C. H. Harvey.*
Adviser on Education—H. Hayden.*
Auditor—G. E. L. Lord.*
Senior Auditor—G. A. Hutchinson. £840–1,000.

*The salaries of these officers are paid by the Government of Fiji, which is reimbursed by the Western Pacific High Commission for the cost of their services.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

Situation and Area

The, Colony consists of the following five geographical divisions (district headquarters being underlined).—

(i) *The Gilbert Group*, lying between 4° N. and 3° S. and 172° E. and 177° E. and comprising the 16 islands of—
Little Makin, Butaritari, Marakei, Abaiang, Tarawa, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka, Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana and Arorae.

(ii) *The Ellice Group*, between 4° S. and 11° S. and 176° E. and 180° E, and comprising the 9 islands of—
Nanumea, Nanumanga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, Nukulaelae and Niulakita.

(iii) *The Phoenix Group*, between 2° S. and 5° S. and 170° W. and 175° W. and comprising the 8 islands of—
Canton (Abariringa), Enderbury, McKean, Birnie, Phoenix, Sydney (Manra), Hull (Orona) and Gardner (Nikumaroro).

(iv) *The Northern Line Islands*, between 1° N. and 4° N. and 157° W. and 161° W. and comprising the 3 islands of—
Fanning, Washington and Christmas.

(v) *Ocean Island*, in 1° N. and 169° E.

Although the Colony spans some 2 million square miles of the Pacific Ocean, the aggregate land area is estimated to be only 375 square miles, of which Christmas Island comprises approximately 223 square miles.

Climate

The climate of the islands is pleasant, being warm but not humid. It is tempered by the trade winds, and the nights are cool for the equatorial regions. All parts of the Colony are fairly healthy for Europeans but many of the natives suffer from lung diseases, especially pulmonary tuberculosis. The rainfall during the year 1947 amounted to 72·14 inches at Tarawa, 118 inches at Funafuti, 10·36 inches at Canton, 84·05 inches at Fanning and 53·70 inches at Ocean. The wettest months are usually December, January and February, while those of least rainfall are September and October. In normal seasons the annual rainfall in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups varies from 40 inches in the vicinity of the equator to about 100 inches in the northern Gilberts and 120 inches in the southern Ellice Islands. The daily and annual ranges of temperature are small.

General Description

Apart from Ocean, which is of the " raised " coral type with a maximum elevation of 280 feet, all the islands are low and flat and of the same basic coral formation. Their average height above sea level is from 10 to 15 feet and their width about five furlongs. Over half are atolls ; mere ribbons of land up to 90 miles in length and only in a few places more than 200 yards in width.

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The remainder are reef islands, consisting of solid masses of limestone surrounded by fringing reefs. The soil is a light coral sand with very little organic matter : it is, however, suitable for coconut growing and most islands are heavily wooded with coconut palms.

Population

The population of the Colony, as determined by the 1947 census, was as follows :—

Gilbert Islands, 27,824 ; Ellice Islands, 4.487 ; Phoenix Islands, 984 ; Line Islands, 469 ; Ocean Island, 2,060 ; Ships, 176. The total of exactly 36,000 comprised 29,823 Micronesians (almost exclusively Gilbertese) ; 5,066 Polynesians (almost exclusively Ellice Islanders); 304 Europeans ; 142 Mongolians ; 286 European-Micronesians ; 73 European-Polynesians ; 164 Mongolian-Micronesians and 42 of other racial divisions.

Religion

Most of the native population are Christians, being adherents of the London Missionary Society and of the Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart. At the time of the 1947 census, declarations were as follows (Micronesians and Polynesians only) :—

London Missionary Society ..	20,874
Roman Catholic	13,799
Seventh Day Adventists ..	7
Animist	309

History

The Gilbert Islands were first discovered by Europeans in 1765, when Byron sighted the island of Nikunau. Further discoveries were made in 1788 by Gilbert and Marshall, who visited most of the northern islands of the Group ; in 1799 by Bishop ; in 1809 by Patterson and in 1824 by Duperrey. In 1841 two ships of the United States Exploring Expedition visited many of the Gilbert Islands.

The first European settlers were mainly deserters from ships, a number of whom engaged in trading with the natives. By the sale of liquor and firearms they added to the lawlessness of the period as well as to the savageness of the frequent wars in which the Gilbertese, impelled by lack of sufficient land for their population, had been long engaged. In 1857 Dr. Hiram Bingham of the American Board of Foreign Missions landed at Abaiang and established the first Christian Mission. The London Missionary Society, which eventually took over from the American Board of Foreign Missions, began work in the southern part of the group in 1870 and the Sacred Heart Mission in the central islands in 1888.

The first certain European discovery in the Ellice group was in 1781, when Maurelle discovered Nanumea, though it is possible that Mendana may have sighted one of the islands in 1568. Further discoveries were made by Patterson in 1809, de Peyster in 1819 and the Wilkes Expedition in 1841. Missionary work was begun by the London Missionary Society, operating from Samoa, in 1860. The southern Ellice Islands suffered from the depredations of the " blackbirders " during the second half of the nineteenth century, Nukulaelae being almost depopulated.

In the Phoenix Group, Canton Island was visited by H.M.S. " Curacao " (Captain Gibson) in the 1850's and in 1854 the New Bedford whaler " Canton " was wrecked on the south-eastern reef. Gardner Island was discovered by Coffin in 1828 and Hull Island by the Wilkes Expedition in 1840. Guano diggers visited the group towards the end of the nineteenth century, but the works have been long abandoned.

Christmas Island was discovered by Captain James Cook in 1777. In 1798 both Fanning and Washington Islands were visited by Captain Fanning of the American whaler " Betsy ".

A British Protectorate was proclaimed over the Gilbert and Ellice groups by Captain Davis of H.M.S. " Royalist " in 1892. In 1915 the protectorate became a colony, and its boundaries were extended to include Ocean, Fanning and Washington Islands in 1916, Christmas Island in 1917 and the Phoenix Islands in 1937. Canton and Enderbury were placed under joint Anglo-American control by an Exchange of Notes dated the 6th April, 1939.

On the establishment of the protectorate an era of peaceful development ensued, and medical and educational services were developed. The increasing population of the Gilbert Islands made it necessary to find an outlet for expansion, and the interests of Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Co., Ltd., in the Phoenix group were acquired in 1937, and Sydney, Hull and Gardner Islands colonised by Gilbertese settlers the following year.

Commercial expansion has consisted mainly in the working of the phosphate deposits on Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commissioners and the operation of coconut plantations on Fanning and Washington Islands by Messrs. Fanning Island Plantations, Ltd. In 1914 the Central Pacific Cocoanut Plantations, Ltd., of London, were granted the exclusive right to occupy Christmas Island. Since 1940, however the plantations on this island have been operated by the Colony Government. A mid-ocean relay station of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., was established on Fanning in 1902.

In December, 1941, on the outbreak of war with Japan, and during the early months of 1942, Tarawa and Butaritari were raided at intervals by Japanese warships and Ocean Island was bombed by Japanese aircraft, which also made occasional bombing raids on islands of the Gilbert group. In August and September, 1942, Japanese naval forces occupied Ocean Island and the Islands of Tarawa, Butaritari and Abemama, and visited all the other islands of the Gilbert group with the exception of Arorae.

Although the enemy actually occupied only four islands, the activities of Japanese naval and air units effectually cut off all communication with the Gilbert Islands until November, 1943, when American forces, after heavy fighting at Tarawa, cleared the enemy from the group. Tarawa and Butaritari were thereupon used by the Americans as advanced bases for war operations against the enemy in the north-western Pacific. Ocean Island remained in enemy hands until after the surrender of Japan.

The Ellice Islands were not at any time invaded by the enemy but were occupied by American forces during 1942, and military, naval and air bases were established at Funafuti, Nanumea and Nukufetau.

In the Phoenix Islands an American base was established on Canton, which became of great importance for military aircraft on the trans-Pacific air route.

The Line Islands were free from enemy molestation throughout the war but were garrisoned by allied forces and under military administration.

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Immediately upon the reoccupation of Ocean Island, the British Phosphate Commissioners sent in men and materials to commence the rehabilitation of the phosphate industry and recommenced production in 1946.

The native population of Ocean Island, comprising some 900 Banabans and 1,200 Gilbertese, was deported by the Japanese during 1942 and 1943, some being sent to Nauru and others to the Caroline Islands and Tarawa.

The Banabans were collected in November and December, 1945, and, as their village and means of sustenance in Ocean Island had been destroyed by the enemy, were transported, with their own consent, to Rabi Island, in the Fiji Group, which had been purchased as their future home in 1942.

Since reoccupation the headquarters of the Colony Government has been located on Tarawa.

Constitution

The constitution is laid down by the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Order in Council, 1915, which continued in effect, with modifications, the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893. The Colony is administered by a Resident Commissioner acting under the authority and control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, who resides in Fiji. The laws consist of local Ordinances enacted by the High Commissioner under powers conferred by the above-mentioned Orders in Council, together with such British Acts as are of general application.

Administration

The Colony is divided into five administrative districts—the Gilbert Islands District, the Ellice Islands District, the Ocean Island District, the Phoenix Islands District and the Line Islands District. Each district is under the control of an Administrative Officer, assisted by Assistant Administrative Officers in the larger districts. Each island has its own Native Government and Island Council, presided over by a Native Magistrate. A code of native laws is validated by a Colony Ordinance, and law and order is well maintained under the general supervision of the Department of District Administration.

The Administrative Officer, Phoenix Islands District, acts as British Official for the Joint Administration of Canton and Enderbury Islands, the corresponding American officer being the Station Manager of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, a branch of the United States Department of Commerce.

Social Services

Education

There are Government boarding schools for boys at Abemama and Vaitupu and Government primary schools for boys and girls at Colony Headquarters and Ocean Island, but village education is mainly in the hands of the Missions, assisted by Government grants. The more promising pupils are sent to Fiji for secondary education, followed by professional training at the Central Medical School or the Teachers' Training Institution, and a scheme has recently been commenced by which a few students each year will be able to complete their education at New Zealand public schools and the University.

Information Services

Two monthly news-sheets in the vernacular are produced in the Colony: *Tero* (Gilbertese) and *Tala o Tuvalu* (Ellice). News of world as well as local importance is included. The editor of these publications is also the Public Relations Officer. Items of general and special interest are also contained in the printed Colony Annual Reports and the Annual Reports of the Medical and Education Departments.

Health

The Central Hospital for the colony is located at Tarawa and is supervised by the Senior Medical Officer. Hospitals are maintained on Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commissioners and on Fanning Island by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., each with European medical officers. All other permanently inhabited islands have island hospitals under the charge of either assistant medical practitioners trained at the Central Medical School at Suva or of dressers trained at the Tarawa Hospital. Nurses are trained at the Tarawa Hospital.

Labour

There is no Labour Department in the Colony, the enforcement of the labour legislation being the responsibility of the Department of District Administration.

Welfare

There is no government Welfare Department, the social welfare of the community being assisted by the Government's free educational, medical and other services, as well as the voluntary enterprise of the Missions. In a territory which contains no towns and where the people are, almost without exception, landed proprietors, the normal urban social problems such as child vagrancy and housing shortages are non-existent, while destitution is virtually unknown and delinquency and prostitution negligible.

Communications

Roads

All islands in the Colony, with the exception of those recently settled by Gilbertese in the Phoenix group, have lagoonside roads running their entire length, broken only where the atolls are divided into separate islets. The packed coral-stone and reef mud construction is capable of standing up not only to the normal bicycle traffic but also to the wear of heavy vehicles.

Railways

There are no railways in the Colony apart from about 4 miles of 2-foot gauge line on Ocean Island used for conveying phosphate from the fields to the dryers.

Shipping

For shipping communications with the outside world the Colony is dependent on :—

(*a*) phosphate vessels plying between Ocean and Australia or New Zealand ;

(*b*) cargo vessels calling at Tarawa about every two months and the Line Islands about four times a year to load copra for the United Kingdom ;

(*c*) annual recruiting trips operated by the British Phosphate Commissioners or Messrs. Fanning Island Plantations, Ltd. ;

(*d*) small Government and other ships plying between Fiji and Funafuti or Tarawa ; and

(*e*) cargo vessels chartered quarterly by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., to visit Fanning Island.

Within the Colony irregular communication is maintained with all permanently inhabited islands by small vessels belonging to the Government (3), Missions (3) or Trade Scheme (2), supplemented by occasional chartered craft.

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Air

Regular air services operated by British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines and Pan-American Airways touch the Colony at Canton Island, in the Phoenix Group, which is a refuelling point for aircraft on the trans-Pacific air route from the American continent to Australasia. An emergency landing ground is maintained at Tarawa and emergency seaplane alighting areas at Tarawa and Funafuti, and Catalina seaplanes operated by the Royal New Zealand Air Force visit both islands at intervals of about 3 months with passengers and cargo.

Posts and Telegraphs

The Central Post Office is on Tarawa, with branch post offices on all inhabited islands. The Colony Treasurer is ex officio Chief Postmaster.

With 19 radio stations now operating, over one-half of the inhabited islands are served with wireless communication. There are four European Wireless Officers at the Tarawa head station, the out-stations being staffed entirely by natives. Messages for beyond the Colony, including meteorological reports from eight observation stations and private radiograms for all parts of the world, are passed through Tarawa to Suva radio.

Public Finance

The Colony has no public debt. As a result of the war it is not at present self-supporting and its deficits are met by Grants-in Aid from Imperial funds. In addition, the sum of £28,250 was advanced by His Majesty's Government for the initiation of the Government Trade Scheme, together with a "Grant-in-Aid Loan" of £56,000, for the purchase of two cargo vessels for the Trade Scheme.

During the fiscal year 1st April, 1946, to 31st March, 1947, the total ordinary revenue amounted to £94,221, being a net increase of £60,996 over the revenue collected in the previous financial year. The principal sources of revenue were import and export duties, passages and freights, stamp sales, royalties from the Ocean Island phosphate production and commuted taxation paid by the British Phosphate Commissioners.

The main heads of taxation are Import Duties, an Export Duty on copra at the rate of 25 per cent. of the f.o.b. value; Landowners' Tax (payable in copra); a Capitation Tax of £10 per capita on non-native residents other than Government officials, ministers of religion and certain other specified categories; and Income Tax, which was introduced for the first time in 1941.

Under the Customs Tariff there is on most articles an *ad valorem* import duty of 25 per cent. (British Preferential rate 12½ per cent.). On machinery the rate is 20 per cent., on bicycles and perfumery 30 per cent. and on jewellery 40 per cent. (British preferential rates being half the above). Certain goods, of which the principal are flour, rice, milk, fruits and vegetables, sugar and plain soap, are subject to a general rate of 12½ per cent., but are duty free if produced within the Empire. The general import duty rate on beer is 6*s.* per gallon, on spirits £2 5*s.* per gallon and cigarettes £1 6*s.* 8*d.* per thousand; British preferential rates being 3*s.*, £1 10*s.* and £1 respectively.

Expenditure during the 1946–47 financial year amounted to £184,025, but unavoidable postponement of large works and marine projects caused a net saving of £341,141 on the year's approved Estimates. The main headings of actual expenditure were :—

The Colony's moiety of the High Commission, Judicial and Legal Services in Suva, £9,021; Resident Commissioner's Department and District Administration, £12,848; Island Native Governments, £3,861; Medical, £17,061; Education, £5,745; Marine Transport, £37,746; Works, £18,848; and War and Rehabilitation, £17,501.

Currency and Banking

There are no commercial banks operating in the Colony, business being transacted through banks in Fiji or the neighbouring Dominions. A Government Savings Bank commenced operation in September, 1948, and there are also agencies of the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia on Ocean and Fanning Islands. Australian currency is used throughout the Colony, the amount of currency in circulation at the end of 1947 being estimated at £110,000.

Production and Trade

The main exports of the Colony are phosphate of lime from Ocean Island and copra. Shipments of phosphate during 1947 amounted to 209,100 tons and of copra 6,634 tons, valued at £204,936.

The principal imports of the Colony are rice and other foodstuffs, and cotton piece goods. There are no factories and practically all goods, with the exception of fish and the products of the coconut and pandanus palms, have to be imported. Total imports during the financial year 1946–47 amounted to £73,563, of which the main items were : rice, £8,495; cotton piece goods, £8,252; tobacco, £8,557; biscuits, £5,271; flour, £5,101; soap, £3,243; sugar, £3,164; machinery, £2,033; and milk, £252.

Resident Commissioners

1892 C. R. Swayne.
1901 W. Telfer Campbell.
1910 Captain J. Quayle Dickson.
1913 E. C. Eliot (later C.B.E.)
1921 H. R. McClure.
1926 A. F. Grimble (later Sir Arthur Grimble, K.C.M.G.).
1933 J. C. Barley.
1941 V. Fox-Strangways.
1946 H. E. Maude, M.B.E.
1949 W. J. Peel.

Executive and Legislative Councils

There are no executive or legislative councils.

Foreign Consular Representatives

There are no foreign consular representatives resident in the Colony, which is usually included in the jurisdiction of Officers residing in Suva, Sydney or London.

Short Select Bibliography

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Exploration of the Pacific, by J. C. Beaglehole. London, 1934.

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The Ebbing of the Tide : South Sea Stories, by Louis Becke. London, 1895.

Funafuti, or Three Months on a Coral Island, by Mrs. David. Murray, 1899.

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Les Iles Blanches des Mere du Sud (Histoire du Vicariat Apostolique des Archiples Gilbert et Ellice, 1900), by Le Pere F. Hartzer.
Ocean Island and Nauru, by Sir A. Ellis. 1935.
Adventuring in Coral Seas, by Sir A. Ellis. 1936.
Mid-Pacific Outposts, by Sir A. Ellis. 1946.
Sous L'Equateur du Pacific (Histoire du Vicariat Apostolique des Archipeles Gilbert et Ellice), by Le Pere E. Sabatiar. 1939.
South Seas Diary, by Sir H. Luke.
Tarawa (The Story of a Battle),by Robert Sherrod. Pocket Books Inc. (published in U.S.A.).
The South Seas in the Modern World, by F. M. Keesing. 1942.
The Migration of a Pandanus People, by Sir A. Grimble.
Field Notes on the Culture of Vaitupu, by D. G. Kennedy. 1931.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Note

There are no free quarters, 10 per cent. of officers' salaries being deducted in respect of rent. All officers shown below are expatriate, and the salary scales quoted include expatriate pay in all cases. Administrative Officers serving as District Officers at Tarawa, Ocean, Funafuti and Canton Islands receive a Duty Allowance of £50 and at Fanning £25. In addition to the scales as shown, expatriate officers receive a local allowance of £100. All salaries and allowances are expressed in Fijian currency (£111 Fijian = £100 Sterling).

ADMINISTRATION

Resident Commissioner—W. J. Peel. £1,700. Duly Allowance, £200.

Secretariat

Secretary to Government—F. N. M. Pusinelli, M.C. Salary scale as for Administrative Officer, Grade II.

District Administration

Administrative Officers, Grade II—R. J. Keegan ; J. E. Brundell ; H. C. R. F. Williams ; R. C. D. McKenzie ; R. M. Major ; K. Nicholson ; I. G. Turbott ; W. W. A. Miller. £500 × 25-600 × 30-840 × 40-1,000 × 50-1,100.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES OFFICE

Co-operative Societies Officer—W. G. Alexander, M.B.E. Salary scale as for Administrative Officer, Grade II.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—G. E. Hard. £960 × 40-1,000 × 50-1,100.

LANDS

Chief Lands Commissioner—B. C. Cartland. £1,000 × 50-1,100.
Lands Commissioners—P. B. Laxton, M.C. ; T. R. Cowell ; M. M. Townsend, M.C. ; A. G. Lake. Salary scale as for Administrative Officer, Grade II.

MEDICAL

Senior Medical Officer—M. Rose (*temporary*). £1,200.
Medical Officer—F. Rudyard. £720 × 30-840 × 40-1,000 × 50-1,100.

POLICE AND PRISONS

Superintendent of Police and Prisons—A. F. Grant (*temporary*). £500 × 25-600 × 30-720.

PUBLIC WORKS

Mechanical Engineer—C. N. Friend (*temporary*). £500 × 25-600 × 30-840 × 40-1,000.

TREASURY, CUSTOMS, POSTAL AND STORES

Treasurer, Collector of Customs, Chief Postmaster and Government Storekeeper—A. E. Fuller. £960 × 40-1,000 × 50-1,100.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

Chief Wireless Officer—R. S. Bastin. £720 × 30-840 × 40-960.

THE BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

SITUATION AND AREA

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is situated between the parallels of 5° S., and 12° 30′ S., and the meridians of 155° and 170° of E. longitude.

The Protectorate consists of a double row of mountainous islands, extending at its extremities from Bougainville Straits to Mitre Island, in the Santa Cruz group, for a distance of 900 miles, and north and south from the Ontong Java group to Rennell Island for a distance of 430 miles, in an area approximately 249,000 square nautical miles, of which about 11,000 square miles are land.

CLIMATE

The climate of the Solomon Islands, owing to the prevalence of malaria, is not healthy, but the conditions of living have been greatly improved during recent years and the possibilities of good health during temporary residence have been enormously increased.

Generally speaking, the seasons are well defined by the trade winds. The south-east season lasts from April until November when the lowest minimum temperature is recorded, and the highest mean and maximum temperatures are, as a rule, recorded in the months from November to April which is commonly known as the north-west season.

The rainfall varies considerably from month to month and year to year, though the average rainfall, recorded at Tulagi, is approximately 120 inches a year.

RAINFALL IN INCHES

1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
134·53	114·11	125·73	124·87	145·50

POPULATION

The estimated population in June, 1947, exclusive of members of the American forces stationed in the protectorate, are:—

Europeans	118
Melanesians ..	90,930
Polynesians	3,808
Chinese	109
	94,965

Census, 1931 :—

Whites.	*Coloured.*	*Aliens and Resident Strangers not included in previous column.*
497	90,719	193

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History

The Solomon Islands were first discovered in the year 1568 by Alvaro de Mendana, while on a voyage of discovery from Peru. The island first sighted they named Ysabel because it was on that Saint's day that they left Callao. In the year 1595 a second expedition under Mendana sailed from Peru, but failed to locate the island of Guadalcanal, whereon it was intended he should form a settlement, and he arrived in the Santa Cruz group, and landed at Graciosa Bay. The new colony proved a failure, the death of Mendana put an end to any prospect of success, and the remnants of the original party returned to Peru.

In 1767 Captain Carteret re-discovered the Santa Cruz group and the north-west coastline of the island of Malaita.

In the same year de Bougainville in the frigate *La Boudeuse*, sailed from Monte Video on a deliberate quest of the Terra Australis which he missed, and arrived at New Guinea; in sailing back he passed through the Straits which are the present north-eastern boundary of the Protectorate, the island on the right being named Bougainville after him, and the one on the left named after Choiseul, who was at the time Minister of France.

Twenty years later, and 700 miles to the south-east, la Perouse, in command of the French frigates *L'Astrolabe* and *La Boussole*, on a voyage of discovery, was wrecked at P'iou on the island of Vanikoro. His fate was unknown for 40 years.

From this time many Europeans visited the group, and British ships-of-war paid periodical visits.

In 1860 natives were recruited to work on plantations in Queensland and Fiji. The recruiting for Queensland ceased in 1903 and most of the natives were repatriated.

Recruiting for Fiji continued until 1910.

Between the years 1860 and 1893 the number of resident white traders gradually increased, until at the time of the proclamation in 1893 of the British protectorate over the Southern Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal, Savo, Malaita, San Cristoval, the New Georgia Group and its dependencies) the number of white residents approached 50.

In 1898 and 1899 the islands of the Santa Cruz group, including Utupua, Tucopia, Vanikoro, the remote islands of Cherry and Mitre, Sikaiana, and the islands of Rennell and Bellona, were added to the protectorate, and in 1900 the northern islands, namely, Ysabel, Choiseul, the islands of the Bougainville Straits, south and south-east of the main island of Bougainville, and the atoll group of Ontong Java, were transferred under convention from Germany to Great Britain.

Early in 1942 Japanese aircraft commenced bombing raids on the protectorate capital at Tulagi, and when enemy invasion became imminent in February and March the majority of the non-native population, including all Government officials who could be spared, were evacuated to Australia. The Resident Commissioner and a number of officers remained in the protectorate to continue the administration so far as possible, but evacuated Tulagi and other stations on the seashore and moved to various places in the interior of the larger islands. The Resident Commissioner, with a wireless officer equipped with a portable radio, moved to Malaita, whence he maintained communication with his officers and radio communication with Suva and other stations, collecting and passing out invaluable intelligence reports of enemy movements and activities until the landing of American forces later in the year.

During the early months of 1942 the enemy overran and occupied the western half of the protectorate as far as Guadalcanal, Nggela and Ysabel, and established a post on the north-western end of Malaita. In Guadalcanal the Japanese immediately commenced the construction of an airfield with the obvious intention of using it as an advanced base for the bombing of areas to the south and west.

In August, 1942, the American Marine Division landed in Tulagi and Guadalcanal, occupied the Japanese airfield (later developed into the Henderson airfield) and, after some months of stiff fighting, drove the enemy out of the central portion of the protectorate. On the arrival of the American forces the Resident Commissioner established contact with the commander and the administration thereafter operated as a military administration under the control of the military commander.

During 1943 the enemy was dislodged from the western end of the protectorate, with the exception of the small Shortland group and the north-western tip of the large island of Choiseul which remained in enemy hands until the surrender of Japan.

The economy of the protectorate is based almost wholly on the copra industry and the greater part of the copra exported before the war was produced on coconut plantations owned and operated by Europeans. On the retirement early in 1942 of the non-native population before the Japanese invasion the plantations were necessarily abandoned, and, with the rapid tropical growth of underbrush during four years of neglect, have deteriorated greatly; and this, combined with the severe damage caused by war operations, has reduced the potential of copra production by at least 50 per cent. since 1941, when it stood at about 24,000 tons per annum.

Until 1948, the Protectorate relied almost entirely upon a small vessel of 288 tons for overseas shipping communications, the vessel being owned and operated by the Government. In 1948, however, a monthly shipping service with Australia was re-established by Messrs. Burns Philp's vessel "Muliaina" and the consolidation of this supply link had an immediately beneficial effect on the Protectorate's economy. Copra production rose steadily during 1948 in spite of the grave difficulties facing producers, but had reached approximately a third only of the potential production by the end of the year.

Apart from the Allied forces engaged in local war operations, large bases were established in the protectorate for operations further afield; and consequently very large Allied forces were in occupation or temporarily quartered in the group. The effect upon the native population of contact with such large numbers of Allied servicemen was necessarily great and far-reaching and a certain disruption of native life and change in outlook was inevitable. It is yet too early to say to what extent these effects will have made a permanent impression upon the natives; but they are being felt in many directions and are likely to have an important bearing on the resumption of the normal economic life of the protectorate.

An outstanding feature of the war and the enemy invasion of the territory has been the great loyalty of the native people to their British connection and to the Allied cause generally.

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Administration

The British Solomon Islands protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner (stationed at Honiara in Guadalcanal) acting under the authority and control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific (who resides in Suva, Fiji).

There is no Legislative Council. Laws are made by the High Commissioner—in the form of King's Regulations—under powers conferred by the Pacific Order-in-Council, 1893.

There is an Advisory Council, consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not more than seven members, three of whom may be officials.

Customs and Trade

The Customs tariff consists of duties at specific or *ad valorem* rates and includes provision for Empire preferences. During the reconstructional stage through which the protectorate is passing, it has not been possible to extract accurate details of trade, but it is estimated that during 1946 the proportion of trading with various markets was as follows :—

United Kingdom	30 per cent.
Other parts of the British Empire	67 per cent.
Foreign markets	3 per cent.

Revenue and Expenditure

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£Aust.	£Aust.
1938–39	61,059	65,545
1939–40	58,902	73,554
1945–46	71,394	323,212
1946–47	147,306	334,923
1947–48	110,350*	399,841*

These figures include amounts under Colonial Development and Welfare and Trade Scheme.

*Revised estimates.

Imports and Exports

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
	£	£
1938–39 ..	185,050	140,465
1940–41 ..	134,888	131,913
	£Aust.	£Aust.
1941–42 ..	114,486	167,460

Figures for subsequent years not available.

Shipping

1934–35	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39	1946
Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Entered–					
91,308	79,300	79,338	67,365	62,399	6,557
Cleared–					
89,288	81,315	77,394	67,579	63,916	6,427

Resident Commissioners Since 1896

1896 C. M. Woodford, C.M.G.
1918 C. R. M. Workman.
1921 Captain R. R. Kane, M.C.
1929 F. N. Ashley, C.M.G.
1939 W. S. Marchant, O.B.E.
1943 O. C. Noel, O.B.E.

Advisory Council

The Resident Commissioner is assisted by an Advisory Council, inaugurated in 1921, and now continued by virtue of King's Regulation No. 2 of 1936, as amended by King's Regulations, Nos. 2 and 3 of 1945.

The Council consists of the following members :

Official Members

The Resident Commissioner.
Chief Magistrate and Legal Adviser—W. T. Charles.
Secretary for Development—D. C. C. Trench, M.C.
Senior Medical Officer—Dr. D. E. Freeman.

Nominated Members

G. R. Younger.
C. W. Seton, D.C.M.
The Venerable Archdeacon H. V. C. Reynolds.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Resident Commissioner

Resident Commissioner—His Honour O. C. Noel, O.B.E. £F.1,800. Duty allowance, £F.200.

Administration

Secretariat and Legal

Secretary to the Government—S. G. Masterman (*Acting*). £F.500 (3), £575 × 25–600 × 30–(720) × 30–(840) 1,100 × 50–1,200.
Chief Magistrate and Legal Adviser—W. T. Charles. £F.960 × 40–1,000 × 50–1,100.

District Administration

Administrative Officers, Grade I—D. C. C. Trench ; J. D. A. Germond ; P. Hughes. £F.1,100 × 50–1,200.
Administrative Officers, Grade II—M. J. Forster ; F. J. Bentley ; R. Davies. £F.500 (3), £F.575 × 25–600 × 30–(720) × 30–(840) × 40–(1,000) × 50–1,100.
Cadet Officers—D. R. P. P. K. Cameron ; A. P. Peebles ; W. J. Marquand ; C. H. Allan ; A. F. S. Davidson ; V. J. Andersen ; T. Russell £F.500 (3), £F.575 × 25–600 × 30–(720) × 30–(840) × 40–(1,000) × 50–1,100.

Agriculture

Senior Agricultural Officer—W. H. Donald. £F.960 × 40–1,000 × 50–1,100.

Education

Director of Education—Vacant. £F.960 × 40–1,000 × 50–1,100.

Lands and Mines

Chief Lands Commissioner—C. W. Hindle. £F.960 × 40–1,000 × 50–1,100.

Medical

Senior Medical Officer—J. S. McKenzie-Pollock. £F.1,200 × 50–1,300.
Medical Officers—D. E. Freeman ; W. H. McDonald ; J. A. R. Dovi. £F.720 (3), £F.810 × 30–840 × 40–(1,000) × 50–1,100.

Police and Prisons

Superintendent of Police and Prisons—Vacant.
Captain F. C. Moore (*Acting*). £F.840 × 40–960.

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POSTAL

Postmaster, Grade I—H. A. Ragg. £F.500 × 25–(600) × 30–720.

GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHEME

Manager—E. V. Lawson. £F.1,000.

TREASURY

Treasurer and Collector of Customs—L. E. Ambler. £F.960 × 40–1,000 × 50–1,100.

WIRELESS

Chief Wireless Officer—J. D. Davis. £F.600 × 30–(720) × 30–840.

WORKS

Commissioner of Works—P. Burns. £F.960 × 40–1,000 × 50–1,100.

TONGA

The Tongan, or Friendly Islands, area about 250 square miles, situated between 18° and 22° south latitude, were discovered by Tasman in 1643. Most are of coral formation, but some are volcanic. The Tongans are Polynesians, closely allied to the Maoris and Samoans. The islands are in three main groups, Vava'u, Ha'apai, and Tongatapu (containing the capital, Nuku' alofa). In the late 18th and early 19th centuries there was fierce civil war between the three groups, and not until 1845 did King George Tupou I succeed in uniting the whole of Tonga. The centenary of the unified kingdom was celebrated on 4th December, 1945.

King George Tupou I, who died in 1893, was succeeded by his great-grandson George Tupou II, on whose death in 1918, Princess Salote, his daughter, succeeded. The Queen, who was born in 1900, married the late Prince Uiliami Tungi, who died in 1941.

Queen Salote Tupou was made an Honorary G.B.E. on the occasion of the centenary in 1945. Her heir is her elder son, Tungi, B.A., LL.B. (Sydney), who was born in 1919.

CLIMATE

The climate is healthy. Although hot and humid from January to March, it is pleasantly cool during most of the remaining months. The temperature ranges from 53° to 93° F. The average annual rainfall varies between 70 inches in Tongatapu and 110 in Vava'u.

HISTORY

Much of the history of Tonga since the year 1826, when the first Wesleyan missionaries landed in Tonga, has been concerned with the relationship between Church and State. By the middle of the century practically all the chiefs and people had embraced Christianity, the great majority being Wesleyans. The control and management of the Wesleyan Mission remained with the Australasian Conference until 1885, when King George Tupou I, after trying unsuccessfully to obtain local autonomy for the Church in Tonga, seceded. Assisted by the Rev. Shirley Baker, originally a Wesleyan missionary, then also Premier, the King established the Wesleyan Free Church of Tonga as an independent body. In 1887 an attempt by some escaped native convicts on the Premier's life was made the pretext for increased persecution of the " Fakaogos " or members of the original Wesleyan Mission Church. About 100 were deported to Fiji. At an enquiry by the High Commissioner the allegation that the attempt on Mr. Baker's life was due to a " Fakaogo " conspiracy was abandoned, and a letter written by Mr. Baker, purporting to be signed by the King, was addressed to the High Commissioner, promising an amnesty to political prisoners and freedom of worship. The services in the mission church at once recommenced.

In 1890 further complaints were made; and Tongan officials denied that the King had promised to accord freedom of worship. Finding, after further inquiry, that Mr. Baker was the principal cause of the trouble, Sir John Thurston prohibited him from being within the group for a term of two years. A few days earlier the King, on the request of the leading chiefs, had dismissed the Premier from office, and a fresh government was formed with a Tongan Premier, Tukuaho. Under the new government the fullest freedom of worship was allowed, and the exiles were recalled.

In 1923 much dissatisfaction existed in the Wesleyan Free Church and, after an enquiry into the state of the finances, it was decided to approach the Wesleyan Church with a view to the union of the two bodies. At a joint conference union was decided upon. A minority, under the leadership of the late Rev. J. B. Watkin, declined to join the united body and carried on under the title of the Free Church of Tonga. Protracted litigation ensued in respect of the ownership of the property of the church established by King George Tupou I, which was finally decided in favour of the United Church, now known as the Wesleyan Free Church of Tonga, of which the present Queen is the head.

CONSTITUTION

The present constitution was granted in 1875, although it has since been amended. It provides for a Government consisting of the Sovereign, a Privy Council and Cabinet, a Legislative Assembly and the Judiciary.

The Sovereign presides over the Privy Council, which consists of the Premier, the Ministers (at present three Tongans and one European, who are also heads of government departments), and the Governors of Vava'u and Ha'apai when they are at headquarters. The constitution of the Cabinet is similar, except that the Premier and not the Sovereign presides. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Premier and Ministers of the Crown (including the two Governors), seven representatives of the nobles elected by the nobles themselves, and seven representatives of the people elected by popular franchise, every male Tongan of 21 years of age who pays taxes and can read and write being qualified to vote. Elections for both the nobles and the representatives of the people are held every three years. The President of the Legislative Assembly is the Speaker, appointed by the Sovereign. The courts consists of a Supreme Court, a magistrate's court and a land court. British and foreign nationals charged with any offence against the laws of Tonga, not including crimes punishable by death or imprisonment for over two years, are subject to the jurisdiction of the Tonga courts. In other respects they are subject to the jurisdiction of the court of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Tonga is a self-governing protectorate under the protection of Great Britain, established by a Treaty of Friendship and Protection signed in 1900.

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Population

The following are the official estimates of population as at 31st December, 1947:—

Tongans	43,286
Europeans	212
Persons of mixed descent	540
Other Pacific Islanders ..	330
Others	80
	44,458

A census will be held in 1949.

Religion

There are seven missions in Tonga:—The Wesleyan Free Church of Tonga, about 20,700 adherents; Free Church of Tonga and Church of Tonga (off-shoots of the Wesleyan Church), about 11,250; Roman Catholics, 5,900; Church of England, 270; Church of Latter Day Saints, 2,300; Seventh-Day Adventists, 330.

Currency and Banking

There has been a Government note issue since 1919, denominations being £5, £1, 10*s.* and 4*s.* The amount of notes in circulation on 30th June, 1947, was £141,700. Tongan currency is at present at a discount of 25 per cent. on sterling. United Kingdom, Australian, New Zealand and Fiji silver and copper coinage are legal tender.

There are no private banks in the kingdom. A Government Savings Bank was established in 1926. At the end of 1947 there were some 4,200 depositors and £134,831 in deposits.

Communications

There is a monthly steamship service from New Zealand via Fiji, and vessels call at regular intervals to load copra for the United Kingdom.

There are about 200 miles of roads in the group, but a proportion of this mileage consists of earth roads which are only usable by motor traffic in dry weather.

There is a first-class aerodrome on the island of Tongatapu, large enough to take the largest aircraft, and limited seaplane facilities at Nuku'alofa and Vavau harbours. Tonga is a port of call in the fortnightly air service maintained by the N.Z. National Airways Corporation between New Zealand, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa and the Cook Islands.

There are five wireless stations in the group and a telephone service in Nuku'alofa.

Social Services

There are both Government and Mission primary schools, primary education in Tonga being compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years. There are one Government and four Mission colleges for boys, at each of which provision is made for secondary education. The secondary education of girls is in the hands of the missions. There is a Matriculation School in Nuku'alofa at which European children, children of mixed descent, and Tongan children are taught to the New Zealand University Entrance examination. The roll of the school at the end of 1947 was 43, of whom 23 were European or part-European children and 20 were Tongan. There is also a Teachers Training School for both Government and Mission Primary School teachers. The Tongans are entirely literate.

There are three public hospitals, the main one being at Nuku'alofa, where the Chief Medical Officer is in charge. There are 16 Tongan medical practitioners, trained at the Central Medical School in Fiji, stationed at various islands throughout the group.

Every male Tongan on reaching the taxable age of 16 years is entitled to 8½ acres of land for cultivation in addition to a small village allotment for his dwelling. For these two allotments he pays a tax of 8*s.* a year. He pays also an annual tax of 32*s.* for which free education, medical, hospital and dental treatment are provided.

Finance and Trade

Year.	*Revenue.* £	*Expenditure.* £
Pre-war—		
1938–39 ..	60,441	69,612
War and post-war—		
1943–44 ..	141,355	110,355
1944–45 ..	140,334	106,997
1945–46 ..	136,014	113,074
1946–47 ..	159,256	109,907

The chief exports are copra and bananas, the average annual export of copra being about 13,000 tons and of bananas about 60,000 cases. All copra is now shipped to the United Kingdom, the bananas to New Zealand.

There is no public debt, and the amount of accumulated balances on 31st December, 1947, was £271,835.

The main source of revenue is customs duties. In addition to a number of specific duties there is a general tariff of 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem* and a British preferential tariff of 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*

There is also a Port and Customs Service tax on imports of 5 per cent.

Year	*Imports.* £	*Exports.* £
1944	264,997	263,554
1945	222,399	202,074
1946	273,125	230,117
1947	391,240	748,109

Ministers

Premier—Ata.
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly—Tuivakano.
Minister of Police and Works—Akau'ola.
Minister of Finance—H. E. Nicolson.
Minister of Education and Health—H.R.H. Tungi.
Minister of Lands—Tu'iha'ateiho.
Governor of Vava'u—'Uiukalala.
Governor of Ha'apai—Ahome'e.

Agent and Consul

Agent and Consul—C. W. T. Johnson, C.B.E., £F1,400, duty allowance £200, office allowance of £50 as Consul.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONDOMINIUM OF THE NEW HEBRIDES

Situation and Area

The New Hebrides, to which are attached the Banks and Torres Islands, lie between the 13th and 21st degrees of south latitude and the 166th and 170th degrees of east longitude. The area is about 5,700 square miles.

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Climate

The rather enervating climate is generally classed as unhealthy owing to the prevalence of malaria, but conditions of living, particularly in the town of Vila, have improved greatly in recent years.

The year is divided into two fairly distinct seasons, the hot and wet season during which cyclones are experienced from November to April and the dry and cool season of the south-east trade winds from May to October. Temperatures at Vila range from a minimum of 56° F. to 94° F. Average annual rainfall ranges from about 45 inches in the south to about 250 inches in the north with an average of 74 inches in the town of Vila.

General Description

The New Hebrides islands are generally of coral with some volcanic formation. They are almost without exception mountainous, but most have narrow cultivable coastal strips. The highest peak is on the island of Santo and rises to over 6,000 feet. The growth of vegetation is very heavy and the soil is particularly suitable for the cultivation of tropical crops, the principal of which are coco-nuts, cocoa and coffee. The export of kauri logs has been developed since 1941 from Aneityum, the southernmost island of the group. No secondary industries exist.

Population

A partly estimated census in 1946 placed at 45,000 the native population which is Melanesian with an admixture of Polynesian blood in certain parts of the group. Non-native population in December, 1947, was as follows :—

European—	
British Nationals and Resortissants	265
French Citizens and Resortissants	839
Asiatic—	
Labourers (imported)	1,200
Total ..	2,304

The Asiatic labourer population 1,200 comprised the remains of Tonkinese labourers and their families, who had been introduced as indentured labour until 1940, awaiting repatriation. The remainder of the Asiatic population, included as resortissants, comprises principally Chinese storekeepers and market gardeners.

Religion

Missionary endeavour commenced with the arrival and massacre of Messrs. Williams and Harris of the London Missionary Society in 1839. Commencing in 1842, frequent and persistent attempts were made by various mission bodies for the christianising of the natives of the New Hebrides and half a century later established mission stations existed in various parts. The mission bodies at present carrying on work in the New Hebrides are those of the Presbyterian Church sponsored from different parts of the British Empire, the Melanesian Missionary Society, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Church of Christ and the Roman Catholic Church.

History

The new Hebrides group was discovered by the Spanish explorer de Quiros in 1606. The next mention came from the French navigator Bougainville in 1768 and later in 1774 Captain Cook visited and charted the greater part of the chain of islands comprising the New Hebrides. Other early visitors were Laperouse who supposedly visited the group in 1788 and D'Entrcasteaux who came in search of Laperouse in 1793. In this last year the sighting of the Banks Islands was recorded by Captain Bligh during his open boat voyage to Timor after the mutiny of the Bounty. Dumont d'Urville, Belcher and Markham also left records of early visits to the New Hebrides.

Constitution

Before any national eyes were turned on the New Hebrides a number of British and French missionaries, planters and traders had established themselves throughout the New Hebrides, and in 1887, by the Anglo-French Convention of 16th November, each nation agreed not to exercise separate control over the group and appointed a Joint Naval Commission, consisting of the captains and two officers from visiting warships, charged with the protection in the New Hebrides of the lives and property of the subjects of the two nations—France and England. In 1895 the British and French colonists established an Arbitration Court, to deal principally with land disputes, but this was later dissolved on the veto of the Joint Naval Commission. In 1902 Deputy Resident Commissioners were appointed and took up residence in the territory.

In February, 1906, a conference of British and French officials took place in London, and a draft convention was prepared to provide for the settlement of land claims, and for an arrangement which would put an end to the difficulties arising from the absence of jurisdiction over the natives. A convention confirming the above-mentioned draft was signed in London on 20th October, 1906, and was provisionally proclaimed at Vila, the chief town of the New Hebrides, on 2nd December, 1907. Its provisions included the establishment of a joint court, and of an executive government consisting, for some purposes, of the British and French representatives in the group acting in concert.

A Protocol, drawn up in London in 1914, to replace the Convention of 1906, was ratified on 18th March, 1922. It was proclaimed in the New Hebrides in August, 1923.

Administration

British and French Resident Commissioners, subordinate to their respective High Commissioners, each with a staff of national officers, have been appointed. In addition there is a Condominium mixed British and French staff working in departments under the joint control of the two Resident Commissioners. There are a British and a French National Administrative Officer stationed in each Administrative District as the District Agents of the Resident Commissioners.

The Condominium Government consists of the two Resident Commissioners, as delegates of the two High Commissioners, acting in concert in matters of joint concern or related to the provisions of the Protocol. Each Resident Commissioners is, in addition, the executive head of his own national administration. British, French and Condominium law are administered by British, French and joint judicial authorities respectively.

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Social Services

French Government hospitals and medical aid posts are established at different points and staffed by French National Medical Officers. Supported and subsidised by H.M. Government, hospitals and medical aid posts have been established by some of the British mission bodies on several of the islands. British and French National Medical Officers comprise a Condominium medical service providing quarantine facilities, medical inspection of plantation and other labour and medical assistance to the native population. This joint service is reinforced by New Hebridean Assistant Medical Practitioners trained at the Central Medical School, Suva, some belonging to the Condominium and some to the British national service.

The French Government has established a primary school at Vila and the French Roman Catholic Mission has schools at Vila and Santo. H.M. Government subsidises a co-operative British primary school and a Presbyterian Mission primary school for natives at Vila. Village schools for natives are conducted by mission bodies in the vicinity of their stations throughout the Group.

Inspection of indentured and other labour is carried out by the District Agents.

Communications

There are no railways or tramways. Shipping services are maintained with Sydney, Australia, Noumea, New Caledonia,. Marseilles, via the Panama Canal, and San Fransisco. Frequent air services from Australia and New Caledonia are in existence. Some of these continue to the British Solomons. Postal communications are via Noumea and Australia by the shipping and air services mentioned. Telegraphic communication is by direct wireless contact with Suva, Fiji, Noumea, New Caledonia, and Sydney, Australia.

Public Revenue and Expenditure

Condominium.

Year.	*Revenue.* £ *Sterling.*	*Expenditure.* £ *Sterling.*
1938	27,575	23,396
1939	25,190	22,904
1940	22,775	23,557
1941	24,746	19,169
1942	31,047	20,061
1943	59,573	31,872
1944	93,291	32,725
1945	78,154	68,941
1946	60,647	50,751
1947	70,000	63,981

(The above figures exclude entirely expenditure on and revenue from the British and French National Services.)

Currency and Banking

English sterling and French currency, "authorised" by the power concerned, are both legal tender in the New Hebrides. Australian currency is officially recognised in substitution for sterling at current exchange rates. Since 1941 bank notes of the Bank of Indo China, Noumea, overprinted "Nouvelles Hébrides, France Libre," with a Cross of Loraine and equivalent New Hebridean "bons du Tresor" have replaced the notes of the Bank of Indo China, formerly accepted *pari passu* with those of the Bank of France. There is a branch of the Bank of Indo China in Vila.

Production and Trade

Year.	*Imports.* £ *Sterling.*	*Exports.* £ *Sterling.*
1938	111,867	120,210
1939	118,618	123,922
1940	90,128	71,799
1941	88,800	107,688
1942	98,507	214,797
1943	203,693	297,597
1944	340,567	322,106
1945	227,050	280,022
1946	335,681	235,486
1947	400,512	988,609

The customs tariff in force in the New Hebrides is mainly on an *ad valorem* basis at varying rates with specific duties in a few cases.

During 1946 and 1947 owing to restrictions and market and shipping difficulties elsewhere, import trade veered sharply towards the U.S.A., but in 1948, owing to dollar shortage and improvement in export conditions from other markets, trade with U.S.A. was reduced and stimulated from Australia, U.K. and France.

During 1948 copra continued to go to France and cocoa went to France, Australia and U.S.A. The largest export by far was copra (approximately 20,000 tons in 1947). The disappearance of imported labour hindered production, particularly of cocoa and coffee. Copra reached the record price of £(Stg.)75 per ton f.o.b. in 1948.

The World War, 1939–45

Repercussions were felt in the New Hebrides early in the European war with the loss of its principal export market, France, but these effects were greatly offset by the absorption by Australia of the cocoa and coffee crops and such proportion of the copra production for which occasional shipping became available. Later, the New Hebrides copra production was allocated to the U.S.A. whence it continued to be exported within shipping limitations until the re-opening of the French market.

In December, 1941, the New Hebrides Defence Force was formed and trained locally by a detachment of the Australian Imperial Forces under arrangements made with the Commonwealth Government. Officers and N.C.O.s of the local force were recruited from among British and French Nationals resident in the territory and other ranks from among New Hebridean natives. The New Hebrides Defence Force did not see active service but carried out observation post duties in the extreme northern parts of the Group.

In March, 1942, units of the U.S. Forces commenced the establishment of forward bases in the New Hebrides which in the ensuing years, were used to a very considerable extent as staging and training bases by the Allied Forces during the prosecution of the campaign against the Japanese.

From August, 1942, until March, 1943, the Japanese carried out spasmodic nuisance bombing raids on the island of Santo, employing flying boats based in the Solomon Islands. The raiding parties, comprising never more than three aircraft, always operated at night and on no occasion caused any material damage.

The direct effects of the war on the New Hebrides were, therefore, confined to interruption of shipping services with consequent disruption of production, the latter being aggravated by the

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depletion of the supply of native and Asiatic labourers available through their employment on military construction work, whilst the indirect effect on the native population of prolonged contact with overwhelmingly large numbers of personnel of the Allied Forces was very considerable, in so far as it affected their general outlook, ways of living and sense of economic values, though these effects are gradually becoming less apparent with the passage of time since the final departure of all Allied Forces from the Group.

BRITISH RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS

1902 Captain E. G. Rason, R.N.
1907 Merton King.
1924 G. W. B. Smith-Rewse.
1927 G. A. Joy.
1940 R. D. Blandy, O.B.E.

BRITISH NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Note.—Salaries without free quarters*.

Resident Commissioner—R. D. Blandy, O.B.E. £F1,700*†, duty allowance £F450, local allowance £F100.

Judicial Commissioner and Legal Adviser to Resident Commissioner—Vacant. £(Stg.)800 (under revision) and furnished quarters received from Condominium Government as British Judge of the Joint Court. Post not pensionable.

Assistant Resident Commissioner—B. F. Blackwell. Scale £F1,100–1,200*, local allowance £F100.

Administrative Officers—R. F. Crozier (on contract); J. W. M. Turner; P. Colley; G. L. Barrow; J. Maxwell; R. D. Fairley. £F500–1,100*, local allowance £F100.

†Revised salary of Resident Commissioner, but personal emoluments of present holder under discussion.

PITCAIRN ISLAND

Pitcairn Island (two square miles) is situated in the Pacific Ocean, nearly equidistant from Australia and America (latitude 25° 3′ S., longitude 130° 8′ W.). It was discovered by Carteret in 1767, but remained uninhabited until 1790, when it was occupied by the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*, with some women from Otaheite. Nothing was known of their existence until the island was visited in 1808. No regular government was established, but assistance of various kinds was given on the subsequent visits of English vessels. In 1856, the population having become too large for the island's resources, the inhabitants (192 in number) were, at their own request, removed, with all their possessions, to Norfolk Island; but 40 of them soon returned. In 1879 these had increased to 90. The population (at 30th June, 1948) numbered 124 persons.

It is a British colony by settlement, and was brought within the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for the West Pacific in 1898 under section 6 of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

Chief Magistrate—Norris Young.

The Government is now administered under the High Commissioner, by a Council consisting of a chief magistate, two assessors, a secretary and a chairman of the internal committee. These officers are elected annually by the people.

The islands of Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno were annexed in 1902, and are included in the district of Pitcairn.

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THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

SITUATION AND AREA

The Windward Islands consist of the four islands of Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada, lying in the order named from north to south, together with the smaller islands known as the Grenadines, which lie between St. Vincent and Grenada, and are attached partly to the one island and partly to the other. Geographically Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago belong to the group, and were formerly associated with it politically—Tobago from 1764 to 1784, and all three in 1838. The three last named islands and, as from 1st January, 1940, Dominica, which on that date was separated from the Leeward Islands, are grouped for administrative purposes under one Governor, who usually resides at St. George's, Grenada. The total area of the four colonies is 829 square miles, and their estimated population at the census of 1946, 250,418.

POPULATION

1946 252,000

HISTORY

Some account is given of the history of each island in its proper place, but particulars of their several federal unions may be conveniently inserted here.

As early as 1764 there was one Governor for the "Southern Caribbee Islands" of Grenada, Dominica, St. Vincent and Tobago. Dominica was separated in 1771, St. Vincent in 1776; and in 1783 Tobago was ceded to the French. In 1833 St. Vincent was included with Barbados, Grenada and Tobago in one general government, the Governor-in-Chief being resident at Barbados, with Lieutenant-Governors in each of the other islands. In 1838 St. Lucia was included in this general government.

On 17th March, 1885, Letters Patent were passed constituting the Government of the Windward Islands, Barbados being omitted. Tobago was subsequently united with Trinidad.

On 1st January, 1940, Dominica was included in the Windward Islands.

The majority of the inhabitants are of the negro race, less than 5 per cent. being white, and there are some Indian coolies. A few Caribs still

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remain in St. Vincent and Dominica. English is spoken throughout, but in St. Lucia and Dominica the prevailing language with the peasantry is a French patois.

Constitution

Each island retains its own institutions. The Governor is normally resident in Grenada where he is assisted by a Chief Secretary for the Windward Islands. The colonies of Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica are presided over by resident administrators. There is no common legislature, nor common laws, revenue or tariff. A Windward Islands Court of Appeal was set up in 1850 (13 & 14 Vict. c. 15) and abolished in 1920 by an Act (9 & 10 Geo. V. c. 47) which set up a Court of Appeal for the West Indies, consisting of the chief justices of the several West India Islands except Jamaica. There is also a common audit system, instituted in 1889.

Communications

The usual length of the voyage from England to Grenada is about 16 days.

The steamers of Harrison Direct Line call at Grenada on the outward voyage, and on the homeward voyage they call at the three islands as cargo offers. There is also direct communication between Grenada and New York by the steamers of the Furness, Withy Line. The passenger and cargo steamers of the Canadian National Line call at Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and connect these islands with Canada, St. John and Halifax being the ports of arrival and departure there.

There are no railways in any of the islands. Government-owned telephone systems exist throughout the islands. All four islands of the group are in telegraphic communication with the West Indies and Canada through the system of Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., and thence with Great Britain and all parts of the world through the system of Cable & Wireless, Ltd. A coast station is also maintained at St. Lucia for communication with ships at sea.

Airfields have been constructed at Grenada and St. Lucia, and it is proposed that an airfield should be constructed at Dominica and St. Vincent. Grenada and St. Lucia are at present served by British West Indian Airways on a regular schedule.

A wireless installation has been erected at Carricou by the local Government. It communicates with Grenada and through that island to the United Kingdom, Canada, North America, etc., the ordinary tariff being 2d. per word more than from Grenada.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Windward Islands

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1942 ..	582,062	538,748
1943 ..	766,403	625,273
1944 ..	811,242	764,546
1945 ..	1,086,202	1,306,217
1946 ..	1,550,355	1,392,217

Currency and Banking

British sterling, the gold coins of the United States, currency notes of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Ltd., and the Royal Bank of Canada, which have branches in the larger islands, and currency notes issued by the Government of Trinidad are legal tender in the Windward Islands. There is no limit to the legal tender of silver.

Imports and Exports of the Windward Islands

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
	£	£
1942 ..	1,049,415	1,094,791
1943 ..	1,378,380	1,103,647
1944 ..	1,607,759	1,220,196
1945 ..	1,632,204	1,195,935
1946 ..	2,126,298	1,363,925
1947 ..	2,928,117	1,694,361

Governors

1885 W. J. Sendall, C.M.G.
1889 The Hon. Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.
1893 Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G.
1897 Sir Alfred Maloney, K.C.M.G.
1900 Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.
1906 Sir Ralph Williams, K.C.M.G.
1909 Sir James Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1914 Sir George B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G.
1923 Sir Frederick S. James, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1930 Sir Thomas A. V. Best, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1935 Sir Selwyn M. Grier, K.C.M.G.
1937 Sir Henry B. Popham, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
1942 Sir Arthur F. Grimble, K.C.M.G.
1948 Brigadier R. D. H. Arundell, C.M.G., O.B.E.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Note.—* Salaries met from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Brigadier R. D. H. Arundell, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,100. Duty allowance £850* and travelling allowance up to a maximum of £500.
Private Secretary—Vacant.
Chief Secretary, Windward Islands—W. A. Date. £800.
Assistant Chief Secretary, H. H. Fraser, M.B.E. £450–20–550.
Chief Justice (Windward and Leeward Islands)—Sir Clement Malone, Kt., O.B.E. £1,500.
Puisne Judges (Windward and Leeward Islands)—H. A. O'Reilly, G. E. F. Richards, A. V. Crane. £1,100.
Attorney General—A. R. Cools-Lartigue, K.C. £900.
*Director of Agriculture—C. C. Skeete, B.A. £1,050, with intercolonial and local travelling and subsistence allowances £400, paid from C.D. and W. funds.
*Labour Adviser—vacant. £750.
Principal Auditor—C. W. Hodges, M.B.E. £900.
*Social Welfare Adviser—Miss N. Spelman. £750, intercolonial travelling allowance £250, paid from C.D. and W. funds.

DOMINICA

Dominica is situated between 15° 10′ and 158° 40′ N. latitude, and 618° 14′ and 61° 30′ W. longitude; 29 miles long and 16 broad. It lies between the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, being distant from each about 30 miles and has an area of 304⅘ square miles.

Dominica is very mountainous and picturesque, rising at Imray's View, the culminating point of Morne Diablotin to 4,747 feet.

Dominica was discovered by Christopher Columbus on Sunday (hence its name), 3rd of November, 1493, in the course of his second voyage. It was included in the grant made of sundry islands in the Caribbean Sea to

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the Earl of Carlisle, by a patent, dated 2nd June, 1627; but several attempts to bring the place under subjection to the English proved abortive. By the treaty signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was stipulated between the English and French that Dominica and some other islands should remain neutral, and that the original proprietors, the Caribs, should be left in possession. During the time that Dominica was thus professedly regarded by the English and by the French as a "neutral" island, many French planters and adventurers settled on it and established plantations.

Dominica was captured by the English in 1756, and by the ninth article of the peace of Paris, in 1763, was assigned to Great Britain. Commissioners were sent out for the purpose of surveying and selling lands capable of cultivation, which yielded to the British Crown the sum of £312,092 11*s.* 1*d.* sterling. The French settlers were generously secured in their possessions, on condition of taking the oath of allegiance and paying a small quit rent. Dominica at this time formed a unit of a General Government, which comprised Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent and Tobago.

In 1771 the island was constituted a separate government, under the administration of Sir Wm. Young, Bart. On 21st June, 1775, a Royal Proclamation was issued, establishing a House of Representatives, fixing a new qualification for candidates and electors, and regulating proceedings at elections.

In 1778, the French, attracted by the fertility of the place, and invited over from Martinique by some of their countrymen, prepared a military and naval expedition against the island, under the Marquis de Bouillé, Governor of Martinique, and became masters of it on 7th September after an obstinate resistance. Marquis Duchilleau, a cruel and tyrannical officer, was appointed Governor. Trade failed and great distress followed.

In 1783 the island was again restored to the English and Sir John Ord, Bart., was appointed Governor.

In 1795 another invasion of the island was attempted by Victor Hugues, the French Republican leader, who had previously forced the British troops to evacuate Guadeloupe. The brave and well-directed resistance of the inhabitants, under the command of Governor Hamilton, forced part of the enemy to fly, and the rest to surrender.

In 1805, now referred to in the island for marking the time of events, by the name of *La Grange* (the name of the invading general), the French again landed at each flank of Roseau. The regular troops and the militia fought gallantly, but unfortunately Roseau, the capital, was set on fire accidentally, and was obliged to capitulate, paying the enemy £12,000 to quit; whilst the Governor, Sir George Prévost, and the troops (regular and militia) proceeded across the island to the superior position of Prince Ruperts, near the town of Portsmouth.

In 1833 the island was, with Antigua and the other Leeward Islands, formed into a General Government, under a governor-in-chief, resident at Antigua.

Riots occurred in 1893, in the district of La Plaine on the Windward Coast of the island, in connection with the collection of taxes. The police and a party of marines and bluejackets, landed from H.M.S. *Mohawk*, were stoned and compelled to fire on the rioters, with fatal results. An inquiry into the administration was ordered by the Secretary of State, and entrusted to Sir R. Hamilton, formerly Governor of Tasmania, who visited the island, and made a report (*vide* H.L. 280, 1893, and C—7447, 1894).

Dominica, in common with other West Indian islands, was visited in 1897 by the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the West Indian colonies; and an important outcome of their recommendations was the grant, in 1898, of £15,000 by the Imperial Parliament for road construction in the island. Owing to the economic depression of the island, which started from about 1928, and the reduction of the imports and exports, it has been necessary to appeal to the Imperial Government for several grants and loans-in-aid. These have assisted conditions greatly and as a result there are already signs that the productivity of the island is on the increase.

On 1st January, 1940, Dominica was separated from the colony of the Leeward Islands and grouped with the Windward Islands.

Considerable areas in the island are at present uncultivated. Much of this was at one time under coffee, but blight and the marauding of the maroons led to the abandonment of many estates, while the depreciation of sugar still further reduced the area of cultivation. The soil is good and the climate healthy. Limes and cocoa flourish throughout the coastal zone. The former were almost wiped out by root disease a few years ago, but trees, budded on resistant stocks, have since been extensively planted, and exports of lime products are now increasing. The higher slopes in the centre of the island are well adapted to the cultivation of coffee, oranges, nutmegs, spices and such tropical fruits as require humid conditions.

There are many thermal, chalybeate, sulphur, and other medicinal springs in the island, which is volcanic, and on the Grand Soufrière hills there is a geyser or boiling lake at an elevation of 2,300 feet.

An eruption in the great crater took place on 4th January, 1880, volcanic ash covering the roofs of the houses in Roseau to a depth of two or three inches.

The island abounds in rivers, with fish in some, and there is a plentiful supply of water power.

Lime juice, cocoa, coconuts, copra, rum, tobacco, vanilla and fruit (including green limes, grape fruit, oranges, mangoes, bananas and avocado pears), are the chief products; sugar, formerly the staple industry, has now ceased to be made. Trade is carried on also in spices, oils and timber.

The chief town, Roseau, is a port of registry. The other town is Portsmouth, to the north-west of the island, in Prince Rupert's Bay. There is a branch of Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas) at Roseau, and one of the Royal Bank of Canada, established in April, 1915.

There is a Government telephone system with five exchanges, and a Government electric light service for the town of Roseau.

The local government is administered by an Administrator, aided by an Executive Council. In July, 1898, the Legislative Assembly, which was previously partly elected and partly nominated, passed an act abrogating itself and substituting the crown colony system. A Legislative Council was created, consisting of 12 members, six officials and six non-officials, all nominated by the Governor under Royal Letters Patent. Ordinance

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No. 21 of 1924 provided for the election of four of the unofficial members of the Council with the Administrator presiding in the absence of the Governor from the presidency. As a result of the report of the Closer Union Commission which visited Dominica among other West Indian islands in 1932, the Secretary of State approved of a further change in the constitution of the island to provide for the creation of a new Legislative Council with an unofficial majority, subject to certain safeguards, being left in the hands of the Governor. This change was effected under Ordinance No. 8 of 1936, which was brought into force by proclamation on 15th December, 1936, and provides for a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator as president, with a casting vote only, two official members, three nominated members and five elected members. The first meeting of the Council under the new constitution was held on 10th May, 1937.

A considerable number of the inhabitants speak a French patois, but the use of English is becoming general.

A remnant of the original Carib inhabitants of the island is still in existence (*vide* Cd. 1298, 1902 and Cd. 3990, 1932).

Population

1946 (estimated) 47,700

Customs Tariff

The rates of duty under the customs tariff are mainly specific. A preferential reduction varying in amount, but in most cases amounting to one-third of the general rate, is accorded to Empire products.

The *ad valorem* duty on most articles is 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. That on perfumery, jewellery and plate and plated ware is 20 per cent. and 30 per cent.

Finances.

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1942	110,678	103,242
1943	149,259	127,075
1944	142,532	171,639
1945	161,669	180,938
1946	303,336	263,559
1947	197,706	207,457

Shipping Entered and Cleared.

Year.	*British Tonnage.*	*Total Tonnage.*
1942	91,506	766,834
1943	24,259	24,689
1944	40,785	43,569
1945	63,948	100,886
1946	88,000	205,000
1947		

Imports

Year.	*From U.K.*	*From Other British Countries.*	*From Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1942	28,500	76,057	11,118	115,675
1943	42,337	128,544	73,547	244,428
1944	40,563	159,288	74,647	274,498
1945	31,842	181,364	71,294	284,500
1946	65,651	263,528	74,610	403,789
1947	73,665	267,433	134,461	475,559

Exports

Year.	*To U.K.*	*To Other British Countries.*	*To Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1942	16,726	41,840	96,735	155,301
1943	10,373	57,726	76,359	144,458
1944	12,568	77,771	119,995	210,334
1945	27,672	90,612	122,843	241,137
1946	7,409	89,741	94,746	191,896
1947	36,367	93,659	70,397	200,423

Funded Debt

31st December, 1946—£51,510.

Revenue

	£
1942	29,010
1943	52,482
1944	54,360
1945	161,669
1946	237,591

Administrators

1895 P. A. Templer, C.M.G.
1899 H. Hesketh Bell, C.M.G.
1906 W. Douglas Young, C.M.G.
1914 Edward Drayton, C.M.G.
1915 Arthur Mahaffy, O.B.E.
1920 R. Walter, C.M.G.
1923 E. C. Eliot, C.B.E.
1931 W. A. Bowring, C.B.E.
1933 H. B. Popham, C.M.G., M.B.E.
1937 J. S. Neill.
1947 E. P. Arrowsmith.

Executive Council

The Administrator.
The Crown Attorney.
The Treasurer.

Non-Official

C. A. H. Dupigny.
G. A. Winston.
W. F. Harrison.

Legislative Council

The Administrator (*President*).

Two Official Members

The Crown Attorney.
The Treasurer.

Unofficial Members
(5 *elected*)

Arthur Pemberton.
Austin Winston.
Mrs. Napier.
Clifton A. H. Dupigny.
Mrs. Bertrand.

(3 *nominated*)

H. D. Shillingford.
C. J. L. Dupigny.
J. O. Aird.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Administration

Administrator—E. P. Arrowsmith. £1,000 and £200 duty allowance and residence (Government House).

Government Secretary—J. N. McIntyre, M.B.E. £500–25–600.

Agriculture

Curator of Botanical Gardens and Agricultural Superintendent—L. L. de Verteuil. £750.

Education

Education Officer—Vacant. £700. Appointed under Development and Welfare Scheme.

Judicial

Crown Attorney and Additional Magistrate, District "E"—R. A. Nedd. £750.

Registrar and Provost-Marshal, Registrar-General—T. A. Boyd. £250–10–350.

Magistrate, District "E"—D. K. McIntyre. £400–20–500, and transport allowance £49.

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Magistrate, District "F" and Government Officer, Eastern District—H. P. Winston. £320–20–400, transport allowance 2*s.* 8*d.* per diem.

Magistrate, District "G" (*see* District Officer Northern District)—G. A. Redhead.

LABOUR

Labour Officer—R. L. Blanchard. £400.

MEDICAL

Chief Medical Officer and Medical Officer of the Public Institutions—L. P. Younglao. £700–25–750, personal allowance £50.

POLICE

Superintendent of Police—Major W. Lambert. £400–10–450, house allowance £50 (*also Officer-in-Charge Prison Discipline and Officer Commanding Local Forces*).

POST OFFICE

Postmaster—R. S. Merrill. £320–20–400.

PRISON

Officer in Charge of Prison Discipline—Major W. Lambert.

Keeper of Prison—Captain K. E. Burton, M.B.E. £250, and quarters.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director of Works—E. R. Rowbotham. £1,000.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Officer—L. A. Roberts. £450–20–600.

TREASURY AND CUSTOMS

Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs—J. D. L. Inglis. £500–25–600.

GRENADA

SITUATION AND AREA

Grenada, the most southerly of the Windward group, is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′ and 11° 58′ N. latitude, and 61° 20′ and 61° 35′ W. longitude; is about 21 miles in length, 12 miles in its greatest breadth and contains about 133 square miles (about half the size of Middlesex). It lies 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and about 90 miles north of Trinidad, and between it and the former island are certain small islands called the Grenadines, attached partly to the government of St. Vincent and partly to that of Grenada; the largest of the latter is Carriacou, which has an area of 8,467 acres, and a population (at 24th April, 1921) of 7,104.

CLIMATE

The climate is good and during the months from December to the end of April, when the trade winds prevail, it is delightful. From July to October there is greater humidity and higher temperature with little variation between night and day. The climate may be regarded as hot during this period but it is not unhealthy at any time during the year. There is an appreciable variation of rainfall.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Grenada is mountainous and very picturesque, its ridges of hills being covered with trees and brushwood. The mountains are chiefly volcanic, and have several lofty peaks, the highest of which is Mount St. Catherine, 2,749 feet, running off in spurs from the centre of the island, giving it an appearance of romantic beauty when viewed from the sea.

The island abounds in streams, and in mineral and other springs. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and seven miles from the town of St. George, and Lake Antoine, both old craters, are among the most remarkable natural curiosities; near the former there is a Government rest house. The island is well equipped with roads. All the first-class roads and practically all the second and third-class roads are suitable for motor traffic. Bitumen-surfaced first-class roads run completely round the island and across it in two directions. A large proportion of the second-class roads are also surface treated and all roads leading to places of interest are all-weather roads. The island is divided into six districts or parishes—St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Mark and St. John—while the dependencies of Carriacou, Petit Martinique and other adjacent islets form a separate district, administered by a Commissioner. St. George's, the principal town, is a port of registry for shipping. Its fine harbour, owing to its situation, healthiness and great natural advantages, including a plentiful supply of water of the purest quality, offers exceptional inducements as a port of call for steamers.

The other towns in the colony are Gouyave (or Charlotte Town), Victoria (or Grand Pauve), Sauteurs, Grenville (or La Baye), and Hillsborough, in Carriacou. English is universally spoken. French patois used to be spoken by the peasantry but the practice is declining rapidly. About 2 per cent. are of European blood, the remainder being of the negro race.

POPULATION

1946 (estimated) 72,650

HISTORY

Grenada was discovered by Columbus on 15th August, 1498, and was named by him Conception. It was at that time inhabited by Caribs. A settlement was attempted in 1609 by a company of London merchants, but the colonists were so harassed by the Caribs that the attempt was abandoned. In 1650 Du Parquet, Governor of Martinique, purchased Grenada from a French company, and established a settlement at St. George's. Finding the expense of maintaining an armed force to support his authority not compensated by the expectation of future profits, Du Parquet sold the island in 1657 to the Comte de Cerrillac for 30,000 crowns. The Governor appointed by the new proprietor ruled with so much tyranny that the most respectable settlers left the island; he was at length seized, tried, and executed by the colonists.

In 1674 the island was annexed to France, and the proprietors received compensation for their claims. In 1762 it was surrendered to the British under Commodore Swanton, and was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris on 10th February, 1763. In 1779 it was retaken by the French under the Count D'Estaing; and in 1783 it was restored to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles. In 1795–6 it was the scene of a rebellion against the British rule, instigated by the French Republic. The Lieut.-Governor and 47 other British subjects were massacred by

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the rebels and the colony brought to the verge of ruin. In June, 1796, Sir Ralph Abercrombie suppressed the rising, and the ringleaders were executed.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established in regard to the African slaves, and this was followed in 1838 by their unconditional emancipation.

Constitution

There was from 1766 a Legislative Council as well as a House of Assembly, the latter consisting of 21 elected members.

Under an Act of 1856, and limited in its duration to a term of three years, an Executive Council was formed, composed of members of both branches of the legislature. The Act was allowed to expire, and the Legislative Council resumed its executive functions under the style of Her Majesty's Council.

This constitution was remodelled by an Act of 7th October, 1875, and a single Legislative Assembly established in lieu of the Council and Assembly. The Assembly consisted of 17 members, eight elected by the people, and nine nominated by the Crown. The Act also appointed an Executive Committee of five members, three being nominated and the other two elected Members of Assembly. These members received each a salary of £100 a year, and were charged with the duty of advising the Lieut.-Governor on the conduct of affairs.

This Assembly at its first meeting on 9th February, 1876, addressed the Queen, informing Her Majesty that it had passed a Bill providing for its own extinction, and leaving " it entirely to your Majesty's wisdom and discretion to erect such form of government as your Majesty may deem most desirable for the welfare of the colony." The Imperial Act (39 and 40 Vict. c. 47) empowered Her Majesty to comply with this address, and crown colony government was established in December, 1877.

On 17th March, 1885, letters patent were passed constituting anew the office of Governor of the Windward Islands, and on 1st June, 1885, Grenada became the headquarters of the Government, which includes the colonies of St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

Until 1st December, 1924, the Legislative Council consisted of six official members besides the Governor, and seven unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

By an Order-in-Council dated 21st March, 1924, which came into operation on 1st December, 1924, a partly elective Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Governor, seven *ex officio* members, three nominated unofficial members and five elected members. The island was divided into five electoral districts, each returning one elected member.

By an Order-in-Council dated 27th October 1936, which came into operation on 18th December, 1936, the Legislative Council was reconstituted; and now consists of the Governor, three *ex officio* members (the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer), four nominated members and seven elected members (one for each of seven electoral districts). At the same time, the Governor is given reserve powers for ensuring the passage of legislation which he considers expedient in the interests of public faith or of good government. By an Order-in-Council dated 11th May, 1945, the title of Colonial Secretary was altered to that of Administrator.

The Government is assisted in the internal administration by six semi-elective District Boards.

Education

There are 52 elementary schools, 10 Government and 42 aided. These schools are Senior, Combined and Junior. Head teachers are paid from £90 to £268 per annum, according to their certificates of proficiency and to the class of school. Bonuses are given them for extra duties. Grants are also given by Government in aid of buildings, furniture and apparatus. There are in addition a handicraft centre for boys and a housecraft centre for girls, both of which are situated in St. George's. A Board of Education nominated by the Governor gives advice to Government in educational matters. There is a Government secondary school for boys. There are three private secondary schools for girls, which receive grants-in-aid from the general revenue.

	Finances		Shipping Entered and Cleared	
Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*British Tonnage.*	*Total Tonnage*
	£	£		
1942 ..	247,697	190,317	111,136	213,432
1943 ..	282,553	222,088	51,749	57,777
1944 ..	334,668	261,024	63,412	79,942
1945 ..	381,336	427,675	163,430	255,220
1946 ..	579,522	520,336	252,992	610,222
1947 ..	599,324	536,669		

Industry, Trade and Customs

The prosperity of the island, like that of its neighbours, depends almost entirely upon the planting industry. The chief produce of Grenada is cocoa. The modern sugar factory which was erected in 1936 in the southern part of the island manufactures sufficient sugar to meet local demands. No sugar is exported as yet. Attention has been turned with some success to the cultivation of other economic plants, such, for instance, as limes, coffee, kola nut, cloves, vanilla, pepper, cardamoms, coconuts, etc. Nutmeg cultivation occupies a prominent position. The export of bananas to Canada has been discontinued owing to shipping difficulties during the war, and shipments are now confined to relatively small consignments to Trinidad. In Carriacou cotton is the staple product. The cultivation of limes has now been successfully established in Carriacou. Tropical fruits of almost every description and of the finest quality are fairly plentiful and are shipped to the Barbados and Trinidad markets. The principal food resources are yams, sweet potatoes, tanias, kush-kush, pigeon-peas, plantains, bananas, Indian corn, cassava, bread fruit, etc. Fresh meat is always obtainable, and the animals slaughtered for the purpose are reared in the island. An excellent oyster is obtained in Carriacou, and turtles and fresh fish are plentiful. The commercial value of the forests is now being explored. Rum is manufactured for local consumption.

The main imports are food-stuffs, textiles, timber for building purposes, and hardware.

The principal exports, besides those products already mentioned, are turtles and turtle-shell, hides and skins, fruit and poultry.

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The tariff of import duties is partly on an *ad valorem* and partly on a specific basis. The rates in the case of the former are mainly 15 per cent. on Empire goods and 22½ per cent. on foreign goods. The preference on Empire goods is generally 33⅓ per cent.

The total acreage of land, exclusive of Carriacou, is 76,548 ; acreage of Carriacou, 8,467.

There is a Government savings bank in St. George's, established in 1881, and extended to the out districts in 1889.

A co-operative bank was established in 1932, but there is no agricultural bank in the colony.

IMPORTS

Year.	*From U.K.*	*From Other British Countries.*	*From Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1942 ..	82,713	179,833	93,629	356,175
1943 ..	75,866	236,101	107,497	419,464
1944 ..	91,042	351,720	138,364	581,126
1945 ..	60,123	365,583	130,420	556,126
1946 ..	161,768	473,690	132,794	768,252
1947 ..	168,214	635,776	320,950	1,124,940

EXPORTS

Year.	*To U.K.*	*To Other British Countries.*	*To Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
£	£	£	£	£
1942 ..	255,803	81,948	208,300	546,051
1943 ..	121,569	97,321	373,095	591,985
1944 ..	110,609	136,739	365,275	612,623
1945 ..	137,126	105,998	386,221	629,345
1946 ..	230,317	54,385	498,822	783,524
1947 ..	342,245	98,554	554,923	995,722

Public debt at 31st December, 1946, £314,164.

ADMINISTRATORS

1764 Brig.-Gen. Robert Melville, *Captain General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Southern Caribbee Islands of Grenada, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago.*
1768 Ulysses Fitzmaurice, Sen. (*Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent*).
1771 Brig. Gen. W. Leybourne (*Governor*).
1775 William Young (*Lieut.-Governor of Tobago*).
1776 Sir George (afterwards Lord) Macartney, K.B. (*Governor*).
1784 Lieut.-Gen. Edward Matthew (*Governor*).
1789 Samuel Williams (*President*).
1793 Ninian Home (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1796 Alexander Houstoun (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1797 Colonel Chas. Green (*Governor*).
1802 George Vere Hobart (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1803 Major-Gen. W. D. McLean Clephane (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1805 Brigadier-Gen. F. Maitland (*Governor*).
1808 A. C. Adye (*President*).
1810 Major-Gen. F. Maitland (*Governor*).
1810 A. C. Adye (*President*).
1812 Colonel R. Ainslie (*Vice-Governor*).
1813 Major-Gen. Sir Charles Shipley (*Governor*).
1816 Major-Gen. Phineas Riall (*Governor*).
1817 Andrew Houstoun (*President*).
1821 Major-Gen. Phineas Riall.
1821 George Paterson (*President*).
1826 Sir James Campbell, K.C.B. (*Governor*).
1831 Felix Palmer (*President*).
1833 Major-Gen. George Middlemore, C.B. (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1835 Major-Gen. J. H. Mair (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1836 Lieut.-Col. C. J. Doyle (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1846 Ker B. Hamilton (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1853 Robert W. Keate (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1857 C. H. Kortright (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1864 Major Robert Miller Mundy, C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1871 Edward Laborde (*Administrator*).
1871 Sanford Freeling, C.M.G.(*Lieut.-Governor*).
1874 Edward Laborde (*Administrator*).
1875 C. C. Graham (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1877 Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1878 Thomas Kerr (*Administrator*).
1879 Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1881 Capt. Irwin C. Maling (*Administrator*).
1881 Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1882 Capt. Irwin C. Maling (*Administrator*).
1882 Roger T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G. (*Administrator*).
1883, 1884 Edward Laborde, C.M.G. (*Administrator*).
1886 Capt. Irwin C. Maling (*Administrator*).
1887 H. R. Pipon Schooles (*Administrator*).
1888 Colonel J. Elliott, C.B. (*Administrator*).
1892 Edward Drayton (*Administrator*).
1915 H. Ferguson, C.B.E.
1930 H. R. R. Blood, C.M.G.
1935 W. L. Heape.
1940 C. H. V. Talbot.
1942 G. C. Green, C.M.G., M.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Administrator.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
Dr. L. A. P. Slinger, O.B.E. (*Senior Medical Officer*).
A. Williamson, O.B.E.
J. B. Renwick.
T. A. Marryshow, C.B.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrator.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
J. F. Fleming.
J. Wilson.
T. A. Marryshow, C.B.E.
F. B. Paterson.
J. B. Renwick.
R. C. P. Moore.
T. E. N. Smith.
A. Williamson, O.B.E.
C. A. O. Phillips.
Capt. E. E. Hughes.
R. O. Williams.

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

United States of America—H. L. Taylor (*Vice-Consul for the Windward Islands*).
France—O. M. Bain (*Con. Agent*).
Latvia—O. M. Bain (*Vice-Consul*).

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNMENT OFFICE

Administrator and Registrar-General—Geo. C. Green, C.M.G., M.B.E. £1,000. £300 duty allowance, £92 motor car allowance and furnished quarters.
Government Secretary and Deputy Registrar-General—I. H. Seelig. £450–20–550.

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AGRICULTURAL

Superintendent—G. Gregory. £550–20–650.

EDUCATION

Education Officer (Development and Welfare)—H. J. Padmore. £800.

Boys' Secondary School

Headmaster—R. S. Jordan, M.A. £550–20–650.

ELECTRICITY, TELEPHONE AND REFRIGERATION

Engineer in charge—E. E. Glean. £550–20–600.

JUDICIAL

Registrar—G. E. Edwards. £550–20–650.
Magistrates and Coroner—
Eastern District—E. A. Heyliger. £500–20–600.
Western District—E. G. Knight, M.B.E. £550–20–650.
Carriacou District—The Commissioner of the Carriacou District (*ex officio*).

LABOUR

Labour Officer—W. Hagley. £500–20–600.

MEDICAL

Senior Medical Officer—L. A. P. Slinger, O.B.E. £900.

POLICE

Superintendent of Police—Major G. D. Maydon. £550–20–650, £80 fire brigade allowance and quarters.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster—J. M. Knight, M.B.E. £550–20–650, and £100 personal allowance.

SOCIAL WELFARE

ocial Welfare Officer (Development and Welfare)—Mrs. D. Bryan. £450–20–600, travelling allowance, £100.

TREASURY, CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, SAVINGS BANK AND INCOME TAX

Treasurer—T. Comissiong, M.B.E. £800 and £50 personal allowance.

WORKS

Superintendent of Works—C. Renwick. £650–20–750, and £200 travelling allowance.

CARRIACOU DISTRICT

Commissioner—O. R. Kelsick, D.F.C. £450–20–550.

ST. LUCIA

SITUATION AND AREA

The island of St. Lucia was discovered by Columbus during his fourth voyage, on 15th June, 1502. It is situated in 13° 54′ N. latitude and 60° 59′ W. longitude, at a distance of 24 miles to the south of Martinique, and 21 to the north-east of St. Vincent. It is 27 miles in length, and 14 at its greatest breadth; its circumference is 150 miles, and its area 233 square miles—about the size of Middlesex. Near its northern extremity lies Pigeon Island, formerly a military post of some importance.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

On its final acquisition by the English, the island of St. Lucia had become much depopulated, partly by war, but chiefly by internecine struggles, the fruits of the French Revolution. The recovery from this state of things was slow, being retarded by the severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox which have at different times visited the West Indies. Each census, however, has shown an advance in this respect. Most of the inhabitants speak a French patois, but the use of English is gradually becoming more general. A very small percentage is of European descent, the remainder being of the negro race, or of East Indian origin.

The danger from venomous reptiles is much exaggerated. Owing to the introduction and spread of the mongoose, snakes are now but rarely met with. Among white inhabitants, consumption and other of the most fatal diseases of temperate climates are almost unknown. The temperature from December to April seldom exceeds 80° F., even at midday, in spots situated a few hundred feet above the sea, and a fresh trade wind blows continuously. The scenery is of peculiar beauty, even as compared with that of other West India Islands, and in the neighbourhood of the Pitons has the less common element of grandeur. These are two cone-shaped rocks rising sheer out of the sea to a height of nearly 3,000 feet, and near them is the crater of a volcano and a soufrière, the ordinary characteristics of the Caribbean Cordillera.

Castries, the chief town, has an excellent harbour. Dredging operations are carried out annually. There is a substantial concrete wharf, 650 feet in length, with a depth alongside of 27 feet at low water. There is another wharf, 540 feet in length, originally constructed in wood, which is gradually being reconstructed in concrete, and is kept dredged to a depth of 14 feet at low water. The facilities offered by the port as a port of call and coaling station are widely recognised. It is a port of registry.

POPULATION

1946 (estimated) 70,000

HISTORY

At the period of its discovery St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs, and continued in their possession till 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to MM. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for £1,600 to MM. Honel and Du Parquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a treaty of peace with them in 1660.

In 1663, Thomas Warner, the natural son of the Governor of St. Christopher, made a descent on St. Lucia. The English continued in possession till the Peace of Breda in 1667, when the island was restored to the French. In 1674 it was re-annexed to the Crown of France, and made a dependency of Martinique.

After the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the rival pretensions of England and France to the possession of St. Lucia resulted in open hostility. In 1718 the Regent, d'Orleans, made a grant of the island to Marshal d'Estrees, and in 1722, the King of England made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague. In the following year, however, a body of troops, despatched to St. Lucia by the Governor of Martinique, compelled the English settlers to evacuate the island and it was declared neutral.

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In 1744 the French took advantage of the declaration of war to resume possession of St. Lucia, which they retained till the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, when it was again declared neutral. In 1756, on the renewal of hostilities, the French put the island in a state of defence ; but in 1762 it surrendered to the joint operations of Admiral Rodney and General Monckton. In the following year by the Treaty of Paris, it was assigned to France.

St. Lucia continued in the peaceable possession of the French till 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest. In the early part of 1782, Rodney took up his station in Gros Islet Bay, in St. Lucia, with a fleet of 36 sail of the line, and it was from thence that he pursued Count de Grasse, when he gained the memorable battle of 12th April in that year. This event was followed by the Peace of Versailles, and St. Lucia was once more restored to France.

In 1793, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British on 4th April, 1794.

In 1796 the British Government despatched to the relief of their West Indian possessions a body of troops, 12,000 strong, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, supported by a squadron under Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. On 26th April these forces appeared off St. Lucia, and after an obstinate and sanguinary contest, which lasted till 26th May, the Republican party, which had been aided by insurgent slaves under Victor Hughes, laid down their arms and surrendered as prisoners of war.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens ; but on the renewal of hostilities it surrendered by capitulation to General Grinfield on 22nd June, 1803, and has since continued under British rule.

Savings Banks

A Government Savings Bank was established in 1871.

Branch savings banks exist at Soufrière, Vieux-Fort, Dennery, Gros Islet and Anse-la-Raye.

Constitution and Law

Up to the period of the French Revolution and after the restoration of order in 1800 the island was governed according to the law and ordinances of the French monarchy.

The government is conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council.

By an Order-in-Council dated 27th October, 1936, which came into operation on 18th December, 1936, the Legislative Council was reconstituted, and now consists of the Governor, three *ex-officio* members (the Administrator, Crown Attorney and Treasurer), three nominated members and five elected members (one for each of three electoral districts and two members for a fourth district).

At the same time the Governor was given reserve powers for ensuring the passage of legislation which he considers expedient in the interests of public faith or of good government. Other changes made were the fixing of a common age qualification, 21 years, for male and female voters, and a widening of the qualifications of electors.

Under the Leeward Islands and Windward Islands (Courts) Order-in-Council, 1939, were established one Supreme Court of Judicature for the colonies of Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica and the Leeward Islands in place of the superior courts then existing, and also a court for the hearing and determination of appeals in criminal cases and in such other matters as may be prescribed by law. The judges of this Supreme Court are (1) the Chief Justice who resides in Grenada and performs work in Grenada and St. Vincent ; and (2) two puisne judges, one of whom residing in St. Lucia performs work in St. Lucia and Dominica, whereas the other residing in St. Kitts performs work in St. Kitts-Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat and Virgin Islands.

A code of civil law, the authors of which were Sir G. W. Des Voeux, G.C.M.G., and Mr. James Armstrong, C.M.G., became law in October, 1879. This code was framed upon the principles of the ancient law of the island, with such modifications as are required by existing circumstances. The statute law of the colony was consolidated to 1916 by Mr. F. H. Coller, Chief Justice, who also edited the Commercial Code, 1916.

The revising and editing of the criminal law and procedure of the colony by Mr. J. E. M. Salmon was completed during 1920 and proclaimed as the Criminal Code, 1920. It came into force on 1st January, 1921.

Education

In 1828 the first public school in St. Lucia was established by the Anglican body but lasted only two years. In 1836 there were four schools in existence with an enrolment of less than 100. The first serious attempt to establish schools on a proper footing was made in 1838, the prime mover being Bishop Smith (Vicar Apostolic of the West Indies). During the same year the Lady Mico Charity accepted educational responsibilities in the colony.

The first Government grant towards education, a sum of £450, was paid to the Mico Charity in 1845, and in 1852 the first Government schools were opened. The charity discontinued its work during 1891 and its seven schools were distributed between Government and the religious denominations ; at the end of that year there were four Government schools and 22 denominational assisted schools, of which the Roman Catholic body conducted 16.

In 1898 Government handed over its three remaining schools to the Roman Catholic body and thus all schools became denominational assisted schools, and have remained so up to the present. A Board of Education, an advisory body, was constituted in 1936.

From October, 1943, an Education Officer paid from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, became head of the Education Department.

Government grants £450 per annum to St. Mary's College, a Roman Catholic Secondary School for boys, and £175 per annum to St. Joseph's Convent, a similar school for girls conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

Industry, Trade and Customs

Limes and lime products, sugar, rum, cocoa, coconuts, bananas, bay oil, bay rum, spices and sea island cotton are produced. There are three sugar factories, 16 lime factories (for the production of lime oils and juices), three rum distilleries, and one bay oil distillery.

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A fair amount of land in certain districts is in the possession of the Crown, and, under certain conditions, is available for sale for development purposes; the soil will grow any kind of tropical fruit trees or economic plants. Attention is now being paid to the establishment of land settlement schemes with a view to utilising the latent resources of the colony.

The customs import tariff is mainly on a specific duty basis, with a preference in favour of Empire products which in most cases amounts to one-third of the general tariff rate.

PUBLIC DEBT at 31st December, 1946, £122,446.

REVENUE, 1946, £394,884.

	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*British Tonnage.*	*Total Tonnage.*
	£	£		
1942	174,906	124,328	296,692	812,441
1943	184,246	148,025	38,716	99,720
1944	178,480	185,781	55,090	93 054
1945	327,501	447,512	72,478	109,745
1946	358,388	308,194	91,538	208,586
1947	279,402	296,652		

IMPORTS

Year.	*From U.K.*	*From Colonies.*	*From Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1942	145,508	169,391	64,988	379,887
1943	126,290	187,002	73,904	387,196
1944	55,580	192,266	81,540	329,386
1945	64,601	267,633	76,995	409,229
1946	114,523	284,209	105,028	503,765
1947	146,360	264,832	224,646	635,838

EXPORTS

Year.	*To U.K.*	*To Colonies.*	*To Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1942	64,252	36,094	4,306	163,809
1943	46,419	72,480	23,262	160,905
1944	26,892	88,008	64,415	182,872
1945	81,219	89,595	3,335	174,149
1946	75,459	91,346	5,647	172,452
1947	97,841	83,886	87,029	268,756

ADMINISTRATORS SINCE 1900

1900 Sir H. L. Thompson, K.C.M.G
1902 Sir George Melville, K.C.M.G.
1905 P. C. Cork, C.M.G.
1909 E. J. Cameron, C.M.G.
1914 D. Young, C.M.G.
1915 The Hon. Gideon Murray.
1918 Lieut.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G.
1928 Sir Charles W. Doorly, C.B.E.
1935 E. W. Baynes, C.B.E.
1938 A. A. Wright, C.M.G.
1944 E. F. Twining, C.M.G., M.B.E.
1947 J. M. Stow.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Administrator.
The Assistant Administrator.
The Crown Attorney.
The Colonial Treasurer.
G. H. Gordon, O.B.E.
H. E. Belmar.
G. McG. Peter, C.B.E.
F. J. Carasco.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex-officio

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Crown Attorney.
The Colonial Treasurer.

Elected Members

G. H. Gordon, O.B.E.
J. L. Charles.
A M. Lewis, LL.B.
F. J. Carasco.
L. G. McVane.

Nominated Members

Andre du Boulay.
C. A. Beaubrun.
J. B. D. Osborne, M.B.E.

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Brazil—G. M. Peter, C.B.E.
Dominican Republic—J. F. LeGrand.
France—L. Devaux (*Con. Agent*).
Netherlands—J. Devaux.
Norway—F. Barnard (*Vice-Consul*).
Portugal—L. Devaux (*Honorary Consul*).
Sweden—G. M. Peter, C.B.E. (*Vice-Consul*).
Venezuela—Señor B. Perez (*Residence at Trinidad*).

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Administrator—J. M. Stow. £1,000. Duty allowance £300, special duty allowance £200, car allowance £100.
Assistant Administrator—F. E. Degazon. £800–25–850.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Agricultural Superintendent—S. A. Schouten. £500–750. House allowance £42.

EDUCATION

Education Officer—H. Withers. £700. Travelling and subsistence allowance £200.

JUDICIAL

Magistrates—K. Alleyne; M. C. Salles-Miquelle. £400–20–600.
Registrar of the Supreme Court, &c.—A. L. Louisy. £400–20–600.

LABOUR

Secretary for Labour and Labour Commissioner—J. L. Cato. £400–500.

LANDS AND SURVEY

Superintendent of Lands and Survey—H. E. D. Bernez. £500.

LEGAL

Crown Attorney—J. C. Wooding. £550.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Senior Medical Officer—Vacant. £800. £100 travelling and subsistence allowance.

POLICE AND GAOLS

Senior Superintendent of Police—E. V. James. £800.

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PORT AND MARINE

Harbour Master—C. D. Milbourne. £400-20-500.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster—C. H. R. King. £400-20-500.

PUBLIC WORKS

Colonial Engineer—Vacant. £600-25-800.

TREASURY, CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE

Treasurer—A. C. H. Baynes. £700.

ST. VINCENT

SITUATION AND AREA

The island of St. Vincent is popularly supposed to have been discovered by Columbus on 22nd January, 1498. It is situated in 13° 10′ N. latitude and 60° 57′ W. longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia, and 100 miles west of Barbados. It is 18 miles in length, and 11 in breadth, and contains about 96,000 acres of land—about two-thirds the area of Middlesex. Most of the Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, are comprised within the government of the latter island. The principal is Bequia, situated at a distance of nine miles from Kingstown.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent, is situated at the side of an extensive bay, at the south-western extremity of the island. It consists of three principal streets, each about a mile long, running parallel with the beach. It is a port of registry.

There are five other small towns in the island, the most important being Georgetown on the north-east, and Barrouallie on the west.

The most striking natural feature of the island is its "Soufrière," or volcano, situated at the northern extremity of the island, and rising to about 4,048 feet above the level of the sea. After a violent eruption in 1812 it remained dormant for a period of ninety years, and then broke into violent eruption again on 7th May, 1902, when the entire northern half of the island was devastated, and nearly 2,000 lives were lost. The eruption synchronised with that of Mont Pélée in Martinique which destroyed the town of St. Pierre. The "Soufrière" remained intermittently active throughout 1902, and there was a further eruption in March, 1903, since when it has remained quiescent.

The whole island is of volcanic origin. A backbone of densely wooded and almost impassable mountains traverses it from the "Soufrière" at its northern end to Mount St. Andrew (2,500 feet), dominating the Kingstown valley at its southern extremity. This range sends off spurs on each side, cutting up the island into a series of valleys, trending east and west from the central range to the coast. There is a somewhat level tract called the Carib Country at the north-east of the island, between the "Soufrière" and the sea. This district formerly comprised the most fertile sugar estates. The next highest point after the "Soufrière" in the range is Richmond Peak, 3,539 feet high. The streams are numerous but small, except after heavy rains; the principal is the Richmond River.

In September, 1898, the island was visited by a severe hurricane, which caused widespread destruction, and reduced large numbers of the inhabitants to destitution. In September, 1921, the island was again struck by a hurricane which, although not as violent as its predecessor, did considerable damage to property and crops, entailing considerable hardship on the populace and necessitating the expenditure by Government of £3,288 on relief measures.

The prevailing wind is south-east.

POPULATION

Census, 1946	61,647
31st December, 1947 (estimated)	63,814

HISTORY

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in the undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

No steps, however, appear to have been taken to form a settlement on the island, and the English and French came to an agreement to abandon the islands of Dominica and St. Vincent to the Caribs, on condition of their renouncing all claim to the other islands.

In 1722 George I made a grant to the Duke of Montague of some of the West India Islands, including St. Vincent.

From statistics of the year 1740 it appears that the white inhabitants then amounted to about 800, and the slaves to 3,000, producing commodities for exportation to the value of £63,625.

In 1748 St. Vincent was declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed, and the island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

By a treaty, which was concluded in February, 1773, an extensive district of St. Vincent was allotted to the Caribs (who for some time had been in a state of open rebellion) on condition of their laying down their arms and acknowledging the King of Great Britain as the rightful sovereign of the island.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French. The following year has been rendered memorable by the occurrence of the greatest hurricane of which there is any record in West Indian annals. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, St. Vincent was restored to Great Britain.

From this period to the breaking out of the French Revolution the island appears to have enjoyed comparative prosperity and peace; but in 1795 the Caribs and their allies (the French) again overran the country, burning the cane-fields, plundering the houses and mercilessly murdering the English colonists. This state of things continued till the arrival of the "Zebra" sloop of war, with succours from Martinique, then the British headquarters.

The contest was carried on, with alternations of good and ill fortune, until the arrival of Sir Ralph Abercrombie with reinforcements in June, 1796. After an obstinate struggle the insurgents surrendered at discretion. The Government, in anticipation of such an event, had resolved that the Caribs should be transported to the island of Ruatan, in the Bay of Honduras; and accordingly on 11th March, 1797, the necessary transports

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having been provided, the Caribs, to the number of 5,080, were embarked at Bequia, and sailed for their appointed destination.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established, and was followed in 1838 by unconditional emancipation of the negro slaves. The year 1846 witnessed the first introduction of Portuguese labourers, a class of immigrants who amounted in a few years to 2,400, and have proved a valuable addition to the general population of the island.

St. Vincent received its first East Indian coolie labourers in 1861. Most of them returned to India, but some made their home in the colony.

Constitution

The Government of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council and Assembly.

The Council consisted of 12 members, one half of whom were named in the Governor's commission, and the remainder appointed on his recommendation. The Assembly was composed of 19 members, including two for the Grenadines. In 1856 an Executive Council was created, consisting of 10 members, five from the Legislative Council and five from the Assembly. In 1859 this Council was re-modelled, with the addition of an Administrative Committee, selected by the Governor and composed of three members—one from the Legislative Council, and two from the Assembly. This Act of 1859 had, however, a duration of only five years.

The constitution, however, was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the colony, and in 1867 the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were abrogated and, instead, a single Legislative Assembly was created. This assembly was composed of 12 members, viz. :—three *ex-officio*, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people. (The number of electors registered for the year 1874 was only 388.)

But this constitution also was abrogated by an act of the local legislature (confirmed by an Imperial Act, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 47), by which the future modelling of the constitution was left to the Crown. Until 1st December, 1924, the Legislative Council consisted of official and unofficial members nominated and appointed by the Crown.

By an Order-in-Council dated 21st March, 1924, which came into operation on 1st December, 1924, a partly elective Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Governor, four *ex-officio* members, one nominated unofficial member and three elected members. By the St. Vincent (Legislative Council) Amendment Order-in-Council, 1931, the Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Governor, three *ex-officio* members, one nominated official member, one nominated unofficial member, and three elected members. The island was divided into three electoral districts, each returning one elected member.

By an Order-in-Council dated 27th October, 1936, which came into operation on 18th December, 1936, the Legislative Council was reconstituted, and now consists of the Governor, three *ex-officio* members (the Administrator, Crown Attorney and Treasurer), three nominated members and five elected members (one for each of five electoral districts).

At the same time, the Governor was given reserve powers for ensuring the passage of legislation, which he considers expedient in the interests of public faith or of good government.

By the Leeward Islands and Windward Islands (Courts) Order-in-Council, 1939, which came into operation on 1st January, 1940, the Supreme Court of Judicature ceased to exist; and in its place was established the Supreme Court of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands, which is divided into circuits. There is a Chief Justice of the said court, together with two puisne judges.

Social Services

Education

There are 38 primary schools, and two Government secondary schools, one for boys and the other for girls.

An Island Scholarship is awarded triennially, tenable for periods from three to five years at an approved university: annual value £250, and cost of passage. An agricultural scholarship tenable at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture is awarded triennially: annual value £200.

Information Services

The post of Information Officer was abolished at the end of the war, and such duties of the office which still remained were taken over by the Social Welfare Department. These duties consist of the distribution of literature, posters and films which are received from the Colonial Office.

Health

St. Vincent is a very healthy island, particularly because malaria is almost unknown. In fact, no tropical diseases are common in this island with the exception of yaws, which flourishes in the more remote parts of the territory.

Labour

A separate Department of Labour was established in this colony on 20th September, 1937, and a Labour Commissioner was appointed to be responsible for the administration of the Department, whose chief functions are to supervise and review the conditions of the various forms of employment of workers which exist in the colony, to ensure the due enforcement of all labour legislation and to use his utmost efforts to promote harmonious relations between employees and their employers.

Welfare

Government Welfare Activities are directed by a Social Welfare Department consisting of a Social Welfare Officer and three Senior Assistants. The main activities dealt with by this Department are the administration of Poor Relief, Club Work, Handicrafts, Probation, Physical Recreation and the publication of the Social Welfare News. The formation and supervision of Village Councils will shortly be added to the duties of the Department.

Communications

Roads

The Colony of St. Vincent possesses about 400 miles of roads of which about 100 miles are motorable all the year through. A well-defined highway runs close to the coast from the town of Georgetown on the eastern coast, through the capital—Kingstown—in the south to the town of Chateaubelair on the western coast. The total length of this highway is about 50 miles, of which about 30 miles are oiled. Here and there along its route the highway is joined by lateral roads debouching from the valleys, or running along the slopes of spurs or on the crests of ridges out of the hinterland. There is no cross-country road.

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Shipping

A limited service is maintained with Europe, Canada, the United States of America and certain West Indian Islands by the Harrison Line of Steamers, the Canadian National Steamship Company and the Alcoa Steamship Company, Inc.

A number of sailing vessels assist with the communication with the other West Indian Islands.

Airfields

There is one small airfield in the Colony of St. Vincent situate at Diamond, 7 miles north-east of the capital, Kingstown. It is S. 61° 42′ E. along its length and S. 28° 18′E. along its width. Its position is Longitude 61° 09′ 20″ W., Latitude 13° 08′ 20″ N. The runway is turfed with longitudinal slopes in excess of 1 per cent. and is 3,000 feet long and 200 feet wide. The approach is difficult, over and between hills. There are no night-landing facilities.

Posts and Telegraphs

In addition to the General Post Office, Kingstown, there are 21 district Post Offices in St. Vincent, four of which are situated in the Islands of the St. Vincent Grenadines. A daily mail service is operated by omnibus, motor launch or vessel to 17 district Post Offices on the mainland, and to one district Post Office in the Grenadines. A weekly service by auxiliary vessel is operated to the remaining three district Post Offices in the Grenadines.

St. Vincent is a member of the Universal Postal Union. Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd. own and operate the only telegraph station, St. Vincent, which maintains communications from Kingstown with all parts of the world.

Public Finance

Public Debt

	£
The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1947, was	72,052
Debenture Holders for—	
Land Settlement Purposes Loan 1932/35	4,100
Lowmans/Biabou Water Supply Loan 1934	1,000
Kingstown Board Water Supply Loan 1930	500
Public Purposes Loan 1937	9,060
Telephone Reconstruction Loan 1938	1,500
Crown Agents for—	
Electric Light, Telephone and Road Loan	26,636
Electric Generating Unit Loan ..	3,636
Colonial Development Fund for—	
Co-operative Arrowroot Association	10,532
Road Improvement	2,512
Housing Scheme	3,105
Ice and Cold Storage Plant	2,832
Public Health	628
Syrup Investigations	875
Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes for—	
Purchase Union Estate, Bequia ..	1,062
Camden Park Estate	2,174
Portion of Island of Canouan ..	1,900
	£72,052
Accumulated funds towards redemption of above..	27,714
Net Public Debt	£44,338

This includes £10,532 loaned to the Co-operative Arrowroot Association and £500 loaned to the Kingstown Board for which the colony is only responsible in case of default by either of those bodies.

Revenue

The Revenue for the year 1947 was £349,880 which included the sum of £67,386 from Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes. *The Chief Sources are as follows :—*

	£
Customs, Port and Harbour dues ..	112,540
Licences (including taxation)	106,212
Fees of Court or Office, etc.	17,766
Post Office	24,032
Electricity and Telephones	13,943

Expenditure

The Expenditure for the year was £325,288 which included £68,957 spent on Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes. *The main headings are as follows :—*

	£
Administration	9,600
Financial	12,686
Education	22,848
Medical	34,821
Agricultural	7,174
Public Works	65,879
Post Office	6,811
Police	19,372

Banking and Currency

There are four banks serving the public in St. Vincent, namely :—

(1) Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).
(2) St. Vincent Agricultural Credit and Loan Bank, Ltd.
(3) St. Vincent Co-operative Bank, Ltd.
(4) Government Savings Bank.

The only one of the above that issues notes is Barclays Bank. Trinidad Government notes also circulate in the colony and are legal tender to any Government.

Imports and Exports

The total imports for the year 1947 were £691,780 ; of this amount, the imports from the United Kingdom amounted to £166,633.

The total exports for the same period were £229,460. The sum of £43,378 being to the United Kingdom. *The Chief exports during 1947 were :—*

		£
Arrowroot	6,667,151 lbs.	86,231
Copra	2,645,956 lbs.	44,807
Sea Island Cotton ..	213,808 lbs.	25,800
Cassava Starch ..	548,967 lbs.	8,755
Coconuts	75,498 nuts	510

Administrators

List of Officers who have Administered the Government of St. Vincent since its Cession to Great Britain. in 1763.

8 Oct. 1765 Brigadier-General Robert Melville, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the southern Caribbee Islands of St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, and Tobago.

2 Mar. 1775 Brigadier-General William Leyborne Leyborne.

From 1776 *to* 1833 *St. Vincent was a separate Government under its own Governor.*

1776 Valentine Morris.
1783 James Seton.
1798 William Bentinck.
1802 Henry William Bentinck.
1806 Sir George Beckwith, K.B.
1808 Sir Charles Brisbane, Kt.

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1831 Rt. Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bt.
1833 *St. Vincent was included in the Windward Islands.*
1833 Sir G. Tyler, Capt. R.N. (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1842 Colonel Sir Richard Doherty, Kt.
1845 Sir John Campbell, Bt.
1853 Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.
1854 Edw. John Eyre.
1861 Anthony Musgrave (*Administrator*).
1862 Anthony Musgrave (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1864 George Berkeley.
1871 William Hepburn Rennie.
1872 Edward Laborde (*Administrator*).
1874 Augustus F. Gore (*Administrator*).
1874 Geo. Dundas, C.M.G.
1878 E. Laborde (*Administrator*).
1879 Geo. Dundas, C.M.G.
1885 A. F. Gore, C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Governor*).
1888 R. B. Llewelyn.
1889 Captain I. C. Maling, C.M.G.
1893 Col. J. H. Sandwith, C.B.
1895 H. L. Thompson, C.M.G.
1901 Edward John Cameron, C.M.G.
1909 The Hon. C. Gideon Murray.
1915 R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G.
1923 R. Walter, C.M.G.
1929 H. W. Peebles, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
1933 A. F. Grimble, C.M.G.
1936 A. A. Wright, C.M.G.
1938 Major W. Bain Gray, C.B.E.
1941 Lieut.-Col. A. E. Beattie, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
1944 R. H. Garvey, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.A.
1949 W. F. Coutts.

Executive Council

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Crown Attorney.
The Colonial Treasurer.
O. D. Brisbane.
W. A. Hadley.
G. A. McIntosh.

Legislative Council

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Crown Attorney.
The Colonial Treasurer.
W. A. Hadley.
O. D. Brisbane.
E. A. C. Hughes.
G. A. McIntosh.
E. Duncan.
E. A. Joachim.
S. G. DeFreitas.
S. F. Bonadie.

Foreign Consular Officers

Belgium—J. De Neeff (*Havana, Cuba*).
Venezuela—Senor Bernabe Perez (*Trinidad*).
Netherlands—J. Devaux (*St. Lucia*).
United States of America—Montgomery H. Colladay (*Trinidad*).
Brazil—Senhor José Lavrador (*Trinidad*).
Turkey—Monsieur Basri Rizan (*London*).
Czechoslovakia—Monsieur Karel Vanek (*London*).

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS

* Plus temporary wartime increase of 33⅓ per cent.

Note.—A flat rate of £16 p.a. was payable to all officers up to a maximum of £800 p.a. New rates, without limitation, have been approved as from 1st January, 1947. The scales proposed are as follows :—

Up to £80 p.a.	£20 p.a.	75 per cent. of the increases over and above £16 p.a. has been sanctioned in the first instance.
Other salaries :—		
1st £100 ..	25 per cent.	
2nd £100 ..	10 per cent.	
3rd £100 ..	7½ per cent.	
4th £100 ..	5 per cent.	

Officers over £400 to receive £39 12*s.* 6*d.* p.a.

Administration

Administrator—W. F. Coutts. £1,000, duty allowance £200, travelling allowance £100.
Government Secretary—Bernard Gibbs. £400–500.
Principal Clerks—A. V. King ; A. L. Samuel. £320–400.

Agricultural and Crown Lands

Agricultural Superintendent and Chief Forest Officer—M. A. G. Hanschell. £500–600, travelling allowance £127.
Agricultural Assistant (Land Settlement)—J. L. Kidney. £400–500, free quarters and travelling and subsistence allowance of £100.
Agricultural Assistants—H. A. L. Francis ; E. J. Hamilton. £300–450, house allowance £25 and travelling allowance £100 paid from C.D. and W. funds.
Officer-in-Charge, Camden Park Experiment Station—W. R. E. Nanton. £400–500, travelling allowance £66 13*s.* 4*d.* and free quarters—paid from C.D. and W. funds.
Agricultural Assistant (Livestock)—Vacant. £250–400, travelling allowance £66 13*s.* 4*d.* and house allowance of £45 in lieu of free quarters—paid from C.D. and W. funds.
Agricultural Assistant—R. I. Morris. £300–450, travelling allowance £100, and house allowance £25—paid from C.D. and W. funds.
Senior Office Assistant (Technical)—Vacant. £215–350—paid from C.D. and W. funds

Audit

Principal Auditor for the Windward Islands—C. W. Hodges. £800.
Assistant Auditor for the Windward Islands—P. R. Ells. £500–600.
Audit Clerk—I. D. B. Charles. £320–400.

Educational

Education Officer—E. C. M. Theobalds. £700, travelling allowance £175—paid from C.D. and W. funds.
Inspector of Schools—J. J. Antrobus. £300–400 and travelling allowance £100.
Headmaster, Grammar School—W. M. Lopey, £500–600.
Senior Assistant Master, Grammar School—U. G. Crick. £300–400.
Headmistress, Girl's High School—Miss Maud Ellison. £400–500.
Senior Assistant Mistress, Girl's High School—Miss M. Byron. £250–350.

Electricity and Telephones

Superintendent—N. V. Andalcio. £400–500, travelling allowance £90.*
Assistant Superintendent—Vacant. £320–400, travelling allowance £55.*

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JUDICIAL.

Puisne Judge, Windward and Leeward Islands (St. Vincent Circuit)—H. A. O. O'Reilly, £1,100.
Registrar, Supreme Court and Additional Magistrate—D. H. A. McNamara. £350–450.
Magistrate (1st and 2nd Districts)—Vacant. £400–500, travelling allowance £80.*
Magistrate (3rd District)—See St. Vincent Grenadines District.

LABOUR

Labour Commissioner—R. N. Jack. £400–500, travelling allowance £80.*

LEGAL

Crown Attorney—P. C. Lewis. £650.

MEDICAL

Senior Medical Officer—W. L. Webb. £800, travelling allowance £60.*
Medical Officers—F. Alexis; W. C. G. Murray (Receives also duty allowance of £250 as ophthalmologist and of £28 as Port Health Officer); K. J. E. McMillan; H. A. Munro. £500–600, travelling allowances ranging from £40 to £90.
Resident Surgeon, Colonial Hospital—A. B. Brereton (receives also duty allowance of £250 as Radiologist). £600.
Medical Officer, Colonial Hospital—Vacant. £500–600.
Nurse Matron, Colonial Hospital—Miss S. Beach. £180–200, house allowance £38, uniform allowance £10.
Steward and Chief Dispenser—C. E. Daisey. £250–350.
Sanitary Superintendent—T. Brereton. £300–400, travelling allowance £80.*
Medical Superintendent, Belair Health Institute—Dr. E. D. B. Charles. £700, travelling allowance £100 (from C.D. and W. funds).

POLICE

Superintendent of Police—Major D. S. Cozier. £450–550, uniform allowance £12, travelling allowance £60.*
Assistant Superintendent of Police—Capt. A. L. Gentle. £300–400, uniform allowance £12, travelling allowance £60.

POOR RELIEF AND DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Poor Relief and Probation Officer—F. John. £215–300, travelling allowance £50.*
District Officer—V. C. Josse. £350–450, travelling allowance £50, house allowance £50.

POSTAL

Colonial Postmaster—G. E. E. Williams. £350–450.

PRISONS

Superintendent of Prisons—C. J. T. Anderson. £350–450, uniform allowance £12 and free quarters.

PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS AND SURVEYS

Superintendent of Works—G. A. Grant. £450–550, travelling allowance £100.*
Assistant Superintendent of Works—C. E. Belizaire. £350–450, travelling allowance £100.*
Assistant Superintendent of Roads–M. B. Browne. £350–450, travelling allowance £100.*
Crown Surveyor and Lands Officer—G. L. E. Barker. £350–450, travelling allowance £100.*
Assistant Surveyor and Lands Officer—O. K. Yhap. £250–350, travelling allowance £100.*

ST. VINCENT GRENADINES

District Officer and Magistrate—J. H. D. Cox. £320–400, travelling and subsistence allowance £80, and free quarters.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Officer—C. V. D. Hadley. £500–600, travelling allowance £100—paid from C.D. and W. funds.
Assistant Social Welfare Officer—Miss M. E. Byer. £250–300, travelling allowance £50—paid from C.D. and W. funds.

SUPPLIES

Controller of Supplies—A. V. Sprott. £500.

TREASURY AND CUSTOMS

Colonial Treasurer, Collector of Customs, Chief of Excise, etc.—L. Cools-Lartigue. £500–650, travelling allowance £55.*
Assistant Treasurer—V. D. Archer. £400–500, travelling allowance £55.*
Senior Customs Officer—V. P. Theobalds. £320–400, travelling allowance £55.*
Chief Clerk and Accountant, Treasury—D. McD. Smith. £320–400.

ZANZIBAR

SITUATION AND AREA

The island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is 53 miles long by 24 broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 640 square miles. To the north-east, at a distance of some 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by 14 broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 380 square miles.

CLIMATE

The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba are low lying, the highest land being little above 300 feet, and they lie in the path of the south-east and north-east monsoons. The average temperature is 80° F., the warmest months being January to March (82°–84° F.) and the coolest, June to September (75°–78° F.).

The average annual rainfall in Pemba varies from 65 inches in the north to 93 inches in the south, while in Zanzibar it varies from 48 inches to over 80 inches, the highest rainfall being in the centre of the island. There is no really dry season, but the rainy seasons are well marked, being in March to May at the start of the south-east monsoon and in November and December at the start of the north-east monsoon.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Arabs were the conquerors of the islands. They founded the clove industry and still possess considerable property in plantations. They understand the natives and the natives understand them and accept their control and that of Europeans more readily than that of other races.

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The bulk of the native population numbering 200,000 is known by the generic name of Swahili, a term formerly used to denote the Bantu coast tribes from Somaliland to Mozambique, " sawahil " in Arabic meaning " coasts." This general appellation includes the descendants of the early settlers of the island of Zanzibar who intermarried with negro women. They are called Wahadimu and live on the eastern and southern portions of the islands. A quiet shy people, occupied mainly in the cultivation of native crops and fishing, they travel little except to pick cloves. The name Swahili also includes the descendants of the early settlers in Pemba who are known as Wapemba. These people engage chiefly in agriculture but raise a smaller variety of native crops than the Wahadimu. Many of them own clove and coconut plantations. They live in less seclusion than the natives on the larger island. Another tribe included in the term are the Watumbatu, whose chief stronghold is Tumbatu Island. They are a very exclusive people but by no means shy. They are fishermen and sailors and man most of the native sailing craft plying in Zanzibar waters.

There is in addition a considerable influx of various tribes from the mainland, of whom the Wanyamwezi are economically the most important, being now the chief source of supply for the weeding of plantations.

In the 1948 census the total population of the protectorate was returned as 263,000. Of the non-African population of approximately 61,500 some 43,000 are Arabs. The Khoja, Bohora, Hindus and Goans possess most of the trade, either as merchants, shopkeepers, moneylenders, small traders or skilled artisans. Many Oman Arabs in the rural areas carry on small retail provision businesses and trade in produce.

Population

The population of the protectorate at the 1948 census was 263,000 (Zanzibar Island, 148,000 ; Pemba Island, 115,000).

The racial composition, in round figures, is as follows :—

Europeans	300
Arabs	43,000
Indians	15,000
Africans	204,700
Total ..	263,000
Zanzibar Island ..	148,000
Pemba Island ..	115,000

The population of the township of Zanzibar was returned at 44,359.

Religion

Islam is the predominant religion of this Arab State, and embraces approximately 252,000 of the population, both Arab, Africans, and Indians. Of the 11,000 odd non-Muslims, about 4,000 are Christians, about 3,500 Hindus, and about 3,500 are Parsis, Buddhists, and of other small categories, including a fair number of pagan African visitors from the mainland. The Christian communities include the Universities Mission to Central Africa (Church of England) ; the Society of the Holy Ghost (Roman Catholics), and the Friends' Industrial Mission (Society of Friends). The two former have their respective cathedrals.

History

The beginnings of Zanzibar history are lost in antiquity. It appears more than probable that the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba were known to the ancient Egyptians, Phœnicians, Assyrians, and Jews, but though the expedition of Necho (c. 600 B.C.) doubtless passed the islands it is not till the first century that the Periplus gives a description of one of them under the name of Menuthias. The Hindus appear to have settled at a very early date and traces of Greek colonisation are not lacking. From about the 7th century B.C. the islands appear to have had a close connection with the South Arabian states. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter, for the next 500 years or so, came also traders from China and Malaya, in addition to those from the Persian Gulf. The coast was probably converted to Islam early in the 10th century. The Zenj Empire was founded by Ali bin Hassan, a prince of Shiraz, about 975 A.D., but it soon broke up into separate states, and, by the time the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral, was already declining. It was during the 16th century that the Arabs of the east coast sought the assistance of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese, and the capture of Mombasa fort in 1698 may be said to mark the downfall of Portuguese power north of Mozambique. On the ruins of the Portuguese power in the 17th century arose that of the Imams of Muscat. The allegiance to Muscat, however, was of a more or less nominal character until Seyyid Said, after having subdued his enemies on the mainland, transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832. On his death in 1856. a dispute as to the succession arising between his sons Seyyid Thwain of Muscat and Seyyid Majid of Zanzibar, the African possessions were made independent and confirmed under Majid by an arbitration (dated 1861) of Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India.

Seyyid Said laid the foundations of Zanzibar's importance by transferring his capital from Muscat and making the island his permanent residence in the year 1832. Under his direction Zanzibar soon became both politically and commercially the principal native city in East Africa. " If you play on the flute at Zanzibar," says an Arab proverb of the period, " everybody as far as the lakes dances." Said's son Majid was succeeded in 1870 by Barghash, the first of his race to be commonly known as Sultan of Zanzibar.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the islands themselves was recognised by France and Germany, and they were declared a British protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa, from Warsheikh in 3° N. latitude to Tunghi Bay in 10·42° S. latitude, were ceded to Italy, Great Britain and Germany respectively, Great Britain and Italy paying rent for the territories under their protection, while Germany acquired the sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of £200,000. At a later date Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of £144,000.

In 1891 a regular government was constituted with a British representative as first minister. On the death of the sultan in 1896 the palace was seized by a member of his family, Seyyid Khaled,

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and to compel the latter's submission the palace was bombarded by British warships. In 1906, the British Government assumed more direct control over the protectorate and reorganised the government. In 1911 Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in the following year.

The government was vested in a High Commissioner, who was also Governor of the British East Africa Protectorate, and a British Resident. The High Commissionership was abolished in 1925.

A Protectorate Council, with His Highness as President, was established at the same time. It was of an advisory and consultative nature and ceased to exist in 1926 when Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

Constitution and Government

The government is administered by a British Resident, who is appointed by commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Order-in-Council, 1924.

The law of the protectorate consists of Orders-in-Council, the decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial statutes of general application. His Highness's decrees and legislation subsidiary thereto, when countersigned by the British Resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order-in-Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Muhammadan Law is, by Section 7 of the Courts Decree (Cap. 3), declared to be the fundamental law of His Highness's dominions in civil matters.

There are Executive and Legislative Councils, established by the Councils Decree (Cap. 28, R.L.Z. 1934).

The existence of two sets of courts, comprising His Britannic Majesty's court and the court of His Highness the Sultan, and the courts subordinate thereto, respectively, has led to a form of "dual jurisdiction" in the protectorate which, although interesting from the historical point of view, has little practical bearing.

Justice, in cases in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order-in-Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by H.B.M.'s High Court and the courts subordinate to it, and in other cases by H.H. the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the courts subordinate to that court. Subordinate courts are held by resident magistrates, administrative officers and Arab kathis. In addition, district courts, under the presidency of Arab administrative officers (mudirs), exercise a limited criminal and civil jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the British court and from the Zanzibar court in the exercise of their original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence to the Privy Council.

Administration

Throughout the modern history of Zanzibar the system of administration has been direct and still is so more or less, but the establishment of the first rural Local Councils with statutory sanctions in 1948 marks the initial step towards a less direct and more democratic method. There is a strong movement to convert the hitherto advisory urban councils of Zanzibar city into a Municiral Council with progressive executive responsibility for the public services of the township.

The official administrative framework is built up on African village headmen (54 in Pemba, 84 in Zanzibar) known as Shehas, whose areas (Shehias) are grouped into Mudirias (5 in each island excepting the town of Zanzibar). The Mudirs administering these (hitherto all Arabs) are responsible to the District Commissioners of their respective districts, Pemba and Zanzibar. To the latter are also posted Assistant District Officers, some of whom are European and some Arabs. All judicial work in Pemba is undertaken by Administrative Officers. The town of Zanzibar is a Mudiria in itself and the native quarter is subdivided into areas, each under an African headman responsible to the Mudir. Over the two Districts is the Senior Commissioner, who is responsible direct to Government.

The policy of Government is to entrust increasingly to His Highness's subjects the responsibility for the administration of their own affairs, as they show the desire and the ability to assume it.

Social Services

Education

In the Protectorate there are Government Schools for the Arabs and Africans, and Grant-Aided Schools for Indians. In 1947 there were 41 Government Primary Schools with an enrolment of 3,989 boys, and 842 girls; while there were 13 Grant-Aided Schools with an enrolment of 1,867 boys and 1,419 girls.

In addition there is a Government Boys' Secondary School, and a Rural Middle School, with a total number of 370 boys in Secondary Standards. There is also a Government Girls' Secondary School with a roll of 53 girls.

Teachers for the Primary School are trained at the two Teacher Training Institutions, one for men and one for women, while post-secondary education for Arab and African students is provided at Makerere College, Uganda.

Scholarships are also provided for selected subjects of His Highness the Sultan to proceed to the United Kingdom, and for Indian students to proceed to India.

Mission Schools are run by the Roman Catholic Church, the U.M.C.A., and the Friends Mission. European children, on the other hand, usually attend schools on the mainland.

Information Service

Throughout the second world war, the Information service was conducted by the Education Department which handed over to the Administration in June, 1947. It is conducted by a small staff of three junior clerks, two announcers, and two drivers, under the direction of an Administrative Officer who fulfils the function of Information Officer. Its functions are the dissemination of daily news and news sheets in Kiswahili, the distribution of educative broadsheets of local significance, the transfer to clubs, libraries, and reading rooms of suitable literature, the display of pictures received from the Colonial Office, the operation of the mobile cinema and indoor shows in clubs, etc., liaison with the local press, and generally the fostering of good public relations. Shortage both of money and staff impose limitations upon the activity of this Service.

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Health

There is one combined Government Hospital for Europeans, Africans and Asiatics in Zanzibar, with 173 beds, and two in Pemba. Apart from these, dispensary units are maintained in different parts of the rural districts and there is one Isolation Hospital where cases of contagious and infectious diseases are treated.

Anti-malarial measures are maintained in and around the town of Zanzibar.

Labour

The history of labour subsequent to 1897 is a tale of shortage, disinclination on the part of the labour available to engage in any form of settled work, inability or disinclination on the part of the Arabs to pay money wages, and administrative efforts to organise the available supply. The introduction of Indian labour was at one time or another canvassed but never materialised. In 1904 and 1906 and at other subsequent times recourse was had to recruitment of labour on the mainland.

In recent years recruitment of labour from outside the Protectorate has ceased and Zanzibar has become more dependent than formerly for its agricultural labour (particularly clove pickers) upon local natives, although mainlanders still come over voluntarily in considerable numbers in search of work and supply most of the paid plantation labour as well as that in the public works, public health, and agricultural departments of Government.

There is no labour department as such. All District Commissioners, Assistant District Officers and the Welfare Officer are Labour Officers under the Senior Commissioner. The Welfare Officer operates a small employment bureau and is the Registrar of Trade Unions, of which there are four, viz., the Wachukuzi Association, the Carpenters Association, the Europeans' Servants Union, and the Shop Assistants Association. Trade Unions are yet in their infancy, but backward as they are, the care spent on their guidance and instruction has not been unproductive. It is impossible to assess the extent of real unemployment in view of the casual nature of so much of the employment, and the ease with which the essential needs of life are satisfied with consequent temporary relapse of the urge to work.

Welfare

This service constitutes a section of the Provincial Administration, and comprises three Welfare Officers and four Assistant Welfare Officers (including one Arab lady). The two European Welfare Officers are Joint Secretaries of the Social Welfare Co-ordinating Committee and of the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society. The activities of this section embrace probation, personal case work, discharged prisoners' aid, supervision of school attendance officers, special care of the blind, promotion of scouting and maintenance of clubs and women's meetings for needlework, reading, etc. The Resident Welfare Officer, an Arab, at the recently opened Civic Centre, presides over a non-European Committee of Management and watches over the various activities of the Centre. Begun strictly within Zanzibar town, welfare work is continually extending its range and content, and the staff is also expanding through the Voluntary Social Welfare Society, the cause of welfare receives great impetus from voluntary workers of all races, financially supported by a generous public and by a Government grant.

COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

There are 206·00 miles of roads throughout the island of Zanzibar and 80·75 miles in Pemba suitable for motor traffic.

Shipping

The port of Zanzibar is one of the finest in Africa, and was for long a main centre of commerce between India, Arabia and the mainland. Of late years, however, the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast.

It possesses an excellent water supply, the best on the east coast of Africa. A considerable quantity is supplied to shipping annually.

Government steamers maintain regular weekly connection with Pemba and Dar-es-Salaam. Zanzibar has become a port of call in the itinerary of a number of large tourist steamers.

Coasting vessels carrying both passengers and cargo also maintain a regular service between Zanzibar, Kenya and Tanganyika ports.

Air

An air service between Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi, via Zanzibar, Tanga and Mombasa, is operated by East African Airways Corporation, and airmails are regularly despatched by this service for all overseas countries to connect with the British Overseas Airways Corporation Services.

Posts and Telegraphs

There are 5 post offices in the Protectorate where full postal business is transacted and 5 mudirial offices where the business is transacted on restricted basis.

Direct money orders and parcels services have been estabished with more important countries of the Postal Union. Surface mails are regularly conveyed by steamers of British India, Union Castle Lines, etc. Regular weekly mails are conveyed between Zanzibar, Pemba and Dar-es-Salaam by Zanzibar Government steamers.

The Government wireless stations for the exchange of wireless telegrams between Zanzibar and Pemba and between Zanzibar and ships have been taken over by the Cable and Wireless who now operate these services.

Cable & Wireless, Ltd., owns and operates the cable station whence telegraphic communication is maintained via Aden, via Seychelles, via Durban, via Mombasa, via Dar-es-Salaam, with all parts of the world through the company's system.

There are nine savings bank offices on the two islands.

With effect from 0100 hours on the 1st January, 1948, East African Zone Time of G.M.T. plus three hours instead of East African Standard Time of G.M.T. plus 2¾ hours was adopted by Zanzibar.

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PUBLIC FINANCE

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1938	465,382	463,602
1939	499,397	452,216
1940	465,571	523,627
1941	565,325	480,570
1942	549,103	483,765
1943	535,151	499,085
1944	639,233	565,942
1945	628,866	647,986
1946	795,063	749,533
1947	746,333	877,721

PUBLIC DEBT nil.

Revenue

The chief sources of revenue in 1947 were :—Import Duty £276,738, Clove Duty £97,538, Licences, etc., £53,936, Colonial Development and Welfare Grants £56,426 and Fees of Court, etc., £90,225.

Expenditure

The chief heads of expenditure in 1947 were :—Agriculture £63,136, Health £81,047, Education £82,808, Provincial Administration £37,113, Public Works £40,623 and Pensions £75,898.

Taxation

The principal sources of taxation are Customs Import Duties (£276,738 in 1947), Clove Duty (97,538 in 1947) and Income Tax (£21,900 in 1947). There is no Poll or Hut Tax or other important source of direct or indirect taxation.

CURRENCY AND BANKING

The standard coin of the protectorate is the East African Currency Board shilling (Shs. 20 = £1) with the following subsidiary coinage :—50 cts. (silver) and 10 cts., 5 cts., 1 ct. (bronze). East African Currency Board notes are legal tender for the amount expressed thereon. The amount in circulation at 31st December, 1946, was notes £442,140 and coin £239,233.

Two British banks maintain branches in the territory :—The National Bank of India, Ltd. and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.—both at Zanzibar.

There is also one private Indian banking firm, Messrs. Jetha Lila.

There are no agricultural co-operative societies and the Clove Growers Association provides finance for agriculturists, granting short and long term loans ; the system of chattel mortgages is used extensively.

There is a Government Savings Bank with 11,045 depositors at the end of 1946 and total deposits of £270,095.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

The protectorate of Zanzibar is still the dominant partner in the clove industry, holding as it does the greater part of the shares. The other partners are Madagascar and the Dutch East Indies, with Penang a very small shareholder.

Authorities differ as to the date when and the country from which the clove tree was first introduced into Zanzibar. Some say that it was brought from Réunion by an Arab at the end of the 18th century. Colonel Rigby, Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent, in his report on the Zanzibar dominions written in the year 1860, states " the first clove trees were introduced about 30 years ago from Mauritius ; being found to thrive they were extensively planted and they have now become the most valuable production of these islands."

To Seyyid Said belongs the credit of establishing and promoting the clove industry. Burton records that he threatened confiscation to those who did not plant three clove trees for every coconut and that the country was almost denuded of the latter to make room for cloves. In 1839–40 the output amounted to about frasilas 9,000. (The frasila, equivalent to 35 lb., is the local measure of weight for cloves.) In 1849 it had risen to frasilas 120,000. In 1859 frasilas 139,000, valued at £55,666, were exported, and the average output during the next decade was frasilas 200,000, valued at about £85,000. Owing to the increase in production the price had, however, fallen from $5–$6 to $1–$2.

In 1872 a hurricane of great violence swept over the island of Zanzibar and destroyed two-thirds of the clove and coconut trees. Pemba, though touched by the hurricane, sustained little damage. The years following this disaster were years of short supply, high prices, and intensive cultivation. The Pemba owners, actuated by motives of gain, hastened to cut down coconut trees on a wholesale scale throughout the island and to plant clove trees in their place. The Zanzibar owners, though temporarily ruined, set to work with commendable fortitude to replace the trees which the hurricane had destroyed, and 10 years after the hurricane the normal output of cloves had not only been restored but increased.

Another event of great economic importance to the industry was the abolition of slavery. The industry was built up and for many years sustained on slave labour imported from the interior of Africa. In 1873 Seyyid Bargash entered into a treaty to suppress the sea-borne traffic in slaves and to close all public markets in his dominions for the buying or selling of imported slaves. Various treaties and legislative measures followed until the year 1897, when by a decree of Seyyid Hamoud the legal status of slavery was abolished. It may be noted parenthetically that in the year 1890 Great Britain assumed a protectorate over Zanzibar.

Since the abolition of slavery the event of major economic importance has been the settlement by Government of agricultural indebtedness.

There has been a significant and satisfactory price stability in the clove industry since marketing was placed on a managed basis.

Production has been well maintained, and, despite fluctuating exports owing to shortage of shipping during the war years, there has been no difficulty in disposing of stocks. Exports for 1946 were 310,258 cwts., valued at £1,159,322.

The distillation of clove oil has expanded considerably. The exports during 1938 were 235,518 lb., valued at £24,366 compared with 410,677 lb., valued at £83,784 for 1946.

The Clove Growers' Association, established in 1927 and incorporated by decree in 1934, assists in stabilising the price of cloves, and distils and markets clove oil.

The coconut industry ranks next in importance after cloves, the conditions in both islands being favourable to the growth of the tree and its nut-bearing properties. It is estimated that there are about 57,000 acres under cultivation and four million trees in both islands. The export of domestic copra in 1946 amounted to 8,035 tons, valued at £204,113, and in addition other coconut

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products to the value of £81,132 were exported. Much is produced by the small grower or trader neither of whom possesses proper drying facilities, with the result that the quality of the product compares unfavourably with that of Ceylon.

Cloves, mangrove bark and chillies are examined and graded prior to export under the Agricultural Produce Export Decree. The quality of copra is controlled as far as possible under the Adulteration of Produce Decree.

The quality of coconut oil is controlled under the Agricultural Produce Export Decree as from the 1st October, 1948.

There is a general *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. on imported goods, with the exception of certain articles which have either a specific duty or a higher *ad valorem* duty, such as spirits, motor spirit, kerosene, cigarettes, tobacco, matches, tea, cotton and artificial silk piece goods, shirts, singlets, boots and shoes, etc. There is also a schedule of articles exempt from duty. The tariff includes no provisions for Empire preference.

The main industry of the protectorate is the production of cloves of which it furnishes the major part of the requirements of the world. Clove oil, extracted mainly from stems, is also exported. Other normal exports (including re-exports of imported goods) are copra, coconut oil, oil cake, soap, mangrove bark, fresh fruit, millet, ivory, textiles and petroleum products. There are oil seed crushing plants and soap factories, but the country is predominantly agricultural.

There are approximately 21,000 head of cattle in Pemba island and 15,000 in Zanzibar. Pemba is self-supporting as regards meat supplies.

Principal articles of import are rice and grain, textiles, motor spirit and petroleum, sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, flour, ghee, sesame, cattle, dried fish, jute-bags and sacks and straw bags.

The following table shows the percentage of the total value of imports from and exports to the various countries of origin and destination during 1947 :—

Countries.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
Empire countries—		
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	22·63	6·86
India	8·69	31·78
Tanganyika	9·89	8·38
Kenya and Uganda ..	18·83	13·37
Australia	0·20	0·35
Union of South Africa ..	4·32	0·97
Burma	—	—
Various other parts of British Empire.	1·95	16·32
Foreign countries—		
Dutch East Indies ..	00·05	—
France	00·59	—
Japan	00·89	—
United States of America	3·65	4·82
Holland	3·13	4·47
Germany	—	—
Italian Somaliland ..	3·98	2·24
Portuguese East Africa ..	3·33	00·26
Arabia	2·88	1·91
Persia	00·18	1·49
China	00·43	1·31
Italy	1·93	00·16
All other Foreign Countries	8·61	4·69
Ships' use	—	00·34
By parcel post	3·84	00·28

The following table shows the total values of imports and exports over the years specified :—

	Imports. £	*Exports.* £
1941 ..	1,041,374	1,551,208
1942 ..	1,043,074	1,355,363
1943 ..	1,216,238	1,137,321
1944 ..	1,249,349	1,174,830
1945 ..	1,234,177	1,383,004
1946 ..	1,977,996	2,163,886
1947 ..	2,012,432	1,476,042

Full details of the trade of the protectorate can be found in the Annual Trade Report.

The following were the principal domestic exports in 1947 :—

	Quantity.	*Value.* £
Cloves	150,688 cwt.	555,106
Clove and stem oil	385,905 lb.	72,361
Copra	7,823 tons	234,675
Oil cake	37,893 cwt	39,174
Coconut oil ..	2,394,675 lb.	53,667
Soap	9,887 cwt.	27,687
Mangrove bark ..	4,823 tons	50,662

British Residents

1914–1922	Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G.
1922–1924	J. H. Sinclair, C.M.G., C.B.E.
1924–1930	Sir A. C. Hollis, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1930–1937	Sir R. S. D. Rankine, K.C.M.G.
1937–1940	Sir J. H. Hall, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. O.B.E., M.C.
1941–1946	Sir H. G. Pilling, K.C.M.G.
1946	Sir V. G. Glenday, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Sultan

His Highness Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.

Private Secretary to His Highness the Sultan—J. J. Adie.

Executive Council

H.H. The Sultan (*President*).
The British Resident (*The Vice-President*).
Seyyid Abdulla bin Khalifa bin Harub, C.M.G.

Ex-officio Members

The Chief Secretary to the Government.
The Attorney-General.
The Senior Commissioner.
The Financial Secretary.

Official Members

Dr. J. C. St. George Earl (*Senior Medical Officer-in-Charge*).
O. S. Swainson (*Director of Agriculture*).
Clerk of Executive Council—W. H. D. Charlton.

Legislative Council

The British Resident (*President*).

Ex-officio Members

The Chief Secretary to the Government.
The Attorney-General.
The Senior Commissioner.
The Financial Secretary.

Official Members

Dr. J. C. St. George Earl (*Senior Medical Officer-in-Charge*).
K. B. Hill (*Director of Education*).
O. S. Swainson (*Director of Agriculture*).
H. L. Renwick (*Comptroller of Customs*).

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Unofficial Members

Sheikh Said bin Ali el-Mugheiri, C.B.E.
Sheikh Mohammed Nasser S. Lamki.
Ameri Tajo.
Fazal Nasser Mawji.
Ali Sharif Musa.
J. Anderson.
Seyyid Seaf bin Hammid.
Abdulla Hasham Gangji bin Feisal.
Clerk of Legislative Council—W. H. D. Charlton.

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Portugal—Mr. I. B. Martins (*Acting Consul*).
Netherlands—Mr. J. B. Zweerts (*Acting Vice-Consul*).
France—J. Pelissot (*Vice-Consul*).

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Zanzibar—The Island Metropolis of East Africa, by Major F. B. Pearce. T. Fisher Unwin, 1920, 30*s*.
Zanzibar—Its History and Its People, by W. H. Ingrams. Witherby, 1931, 25*s*.
The Exploitation of East Africa, 1850–1890—*The Slave Trade and the Scramble*, by Sir R. Coupland. Faber, 1939, 25*s*.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Note.—Officers serving on "overseas" terms are entitled to free partly furnished quarters, the value of which is reckonable as a pensionable emolument. The emoluments shown do not include value of free quarters.

BRITISH RESIDENT

British Resident—Sir Vincent Glenday, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,000 and duty allowance £1,000.

ADMINISTRATION

Secretariat

Chief Secretary to the Government—Major E. A. T. Dutton, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,500.
Financial Secretary—R. E. Alford. £1,250.
Senior Assistant Secretary—J. J. Adie (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*).
Assistant Secretaries—Ph. Pullicino, R. G. Sheridan (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*).

District Administration

Senior Commissioner—R. H. W. Pakenham, M.B.E. £1,250.
Administrative Officers—J. J. Adie, £350–1,000; D. B. Barber, £700–920; K. G. S. Smith, Ph. Pullicino, A. P. H. T. Cumming-Bruce, K. P. Gower, R. G. Sheridan. £350–1,000.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL

Administrator-General, Registrar of Documents, Public Trustee, Official Assignes, etc.—H. V. Anderson. £1,000, plus £50 (non-pensionable) as Secretary to Wakf Commission.

AGRICULTURE

Director of Agriculture—O. S. Swainson. £1,200.
Senior Agricultural Officer—A. K. Briant. £880–1,000.

AUDIT

Principal Auditor—C. H. G. Bradley. £1,000.

CUSTOMS

Comptroller of Customs—H. L. Renwick. £1,100.

DEVELOPMENT

Chairman, Central Development Authority—Major E. A. T. Dutton, C.M.G., C.B.E.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—K. B. Hill. £1,200.
Inspector of Schools—G. C. Grant. £400–840.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—Sir J. M. Gray. £1,500.
Resident Magistrate—I. R. Greene, one vacancy. £600–1,000.

LEGAL

Attorney-General—A. McKisack. £1,350.

MEDICAL

Senior Medical Officer-in-Charge, Medical and Sanitary Services—J. C. St. George Earl. £1,250.
Specialist Officer—C. E. Roberts, O.B.E. £1,000–1,100.
Pathologist—J. D. Robertson. £600–30–840–40–920.
Medical Officers—G. P. Merson, R. J. Tallock, G. T. Balcan, K. D. Young, E. J. E. Webb. £600–1,000.
Dental Surgeon—A. M. Pollard. £600–1,000 (£60 p.a. in lieu of mechanical assistance).

POLICE AND PRISONS

Commissioner of Police and Prisons—A. M. Bell. £1,100.

PUBLIC WORKS, ELECTRICITY AND LAND SURVEY

Director of Public Works—Vacant. £1,150.

MISCELLANEOUS ISLANDS

(Not included in the main portion of the historical and statistical account above.)

A number of islands and rocks throughout the world are British territory or under British protection but are not included in any colony or separate protectorate. Many of these have no permanent inhabitants. Examples are the Ashmore Group (Indian Ocean), Bird Island and Cato Island (in the Norfolk Island group). Prince Island and Bell Cay (near British New Guinea), Caroline Island, Flint Island and Vostoc Island (Pacific Ocean 9° 56′ S. latitude, 150° 6′ W. longitude and 11° 26′ S. latitude and 151° 48′ W. longitude), Malden Island (4° 1′ S. latitude, 155° 57′ W. longitude) and Starbuck Island; and there are many others.

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SUMMARY TABLE OF PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE STATISTICS

£ thousand

Colony	1938		1939		1945		1946		1947	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
East and Central Africa—										
British Somaliland	206	227	169	262	523	588	519	713	505	675
Kenya	3,776	3,877	3,812	3,808	8,034	7,816	9,057	8,795	9,877	9,024
Uganda	1,864	2,038	1,718	2,740	3,366	3,210	4,053	3,574	5,331	4,474
Tanganyika	2,113	2,247	2,133	2,394	4,768	4,773	5,147	5,142	6,013	5,931
Zanzibar and Pemba	465	464	499	452	629	648	795	750	746	878
Northern Rhodesia	1,594	1,418	1,674	1,382	3,434	2,543	3,362	2,899	4,534	4,534
Nyasaland	842	810	817	806	1,916	1,771	1,287	1,137	1,372	1,325
West Africa—										
Gambia	167	263	152	206	587	431	616	546	694	633
Gold Coast (including Togoland).	3,780	3,489	3,734	3,631	7,172	6,040	7,568	6,630	10,236	12,253
Nigeria (including Cameroons)	5,811	6,867	6,113	6,499	13,200	10,693	14,832	14,052	18,259	17,186
Sierra Leone	886	910	1,131	1,165	1,842	1,912	2,195	1,833	2,110	2,120
Eastern Group—										
Malaya	19,126	20,336	16,532	19,018	no data	no data	—	—	—	—
Federation of Malaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,148	25,659	30,386	36,990
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,822	3,857	8,280	7,228
Brunei	138	172	149	138	no data	no data	90	79	512	210
North Borneo	382	220	412	227	no data	no data	214	298	819	1,070
Sarawak	497	498	556	490	no data	no data	650	705	1,437	1,320
Hong Kong	2,277	2,304	2,549	2,332	no data	no data	5,134	5,351	10,269	7,981
Mediterranean—										
Cyprus	1,023	908	1,013	1,022	3,555	3,525	4,517	4,002	5,121	4,607
Gibraltar	208	200	204	275	510	469	545	752	1,389	913
Malta	1,343	1,354	1,432	1,413	4,007	3,362	4,891	4,540	5,234	4,739
West Indies Group—										
Bahamas	412	655	423	466	608	705	824	839	1,353	1,113
Barbados	559	499	612	627	1,530	1,145	1,696	1,146	1,943	1,775
Bermuda	460	452	399	429	816	836	1,066	1,035	1,455	1,363
British Guiana	1,303	1,312	1,312	1,357	3,169	3,388	3,159	3,253	4,184	4,112
British Honduras	356	383	441	441	622	628	654	633	720	730
Jamaica	2,840	2,854	3,082	3,164	7,748	7,614	8,391	7,851	9,032	8,746
Cayman Islands	13	12	8	15	30	24	31	29	35	36
Turks & Caicos Islands	14	15	10	14	64	53	62	70	40	51
Leeward Islands—										
Antigua	124	120	127	152	297	310	384	349	385	362
St. Christopher-Nevis	137	123	148	180	276	319	330	287	379	310
Montserrat	27	37	29	35	76	80	91	86	91	100
Virgin Islands	9	10	9	11	27	27	31	32	17	26

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Trinidad and Tobago ..	2,801	2,548	2,796	2,708	6,366	7,011	8,727	6,653	7,776	7,795
Windward Islands—										
Dominica	74	74	79	79	162	181	303	264	198	207
Grenada	170	172	158	174	381	428	580	520	599	537
St. Lucia	94	105	130	133	328	448	358	308	279	297
St. Vincent	102	97	102	100	216	250	337	329	329	324
Western Pacific Group—										
Fiji	801	871	839	987	1,525	1,619	1,944	1,785	2,303	1,888
Western Pacific High Com. Terrs.—										
British Solomon Islands..	49	52	47	59	57	259	118	268	88	320
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	78	81	54	64	27	181	227	278	264	453
New Hebrides	28	23	25	23	78	69	61	51	70	64
Tonga	48	56	45	56	109	90	127	88	191	114
Atlantic and Indian Ocean—										
Falkland Islands	73	78	62	75	111	102	199	222	85	118
St. Helena	27	30	15	33	64	84	99	89	57	96
Aden	149	128	204	147	947	746	921	740	908	696
Mauritius	1,339	1,800	1,425	1,382	3,217	3,269	3,788	3,938	2,418	3,042
Seychelles	67	63	88	83	132	101	253	140	193	171

£ thousand

Notes

1. Figures include amounts shown under Colonial Development and Welfare, and Grants-in-aid. Generally only the net surplus or deficit from Railways are included but in a few instances, where the amounts involved are small, the total revenue and expenditure from Railways are included.

2. The figures refer to the calendar year shown except for the following :—
Aden, Barbados, British Solomon Islands, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Malta and Nigeria : 1st April to 31st March for all years (i.e. April, 1938–March, 1939 for the year 1938).
Mauritius and Tonga : 1st July to 30th June for all years (i.e. July 1938–June 1939 for the year 1938).
Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands : 1st January to 31st December for 1938 and 1939, and 1st April to 31st March for 1945, 1946 and 1947.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands : 1st July to 30th June for the years 1938–39 and 1939–40 ; 1st July, 1945 to 31st March, 1946 only for 1945 and 1st April to 31st March for 1946 and 1947.
Hong Kong : 1st January to 31st December for 1938 and 1939 ; 1st May, 1946 to 31st March, 1947 for 1946, and 1st April to 31st March for 1947.
Federation of Malaya, Singapore and Sarawak : 1st April to 31st December for 1946.
British North Borneo and Brunei : 1st July to 31st December for 1946.
Labuan in 1938 and 1939 is included with Malaya, and in 1946 and 1947 with North Borneo.

3. Conversions to £ sterling have been made at the following rates :—

Aden, Mauritius and Seychelles ..	Rupee	=	£0 1*s.* 6*d.*
British Guiana and Trinidad	Dollars 4.80	=	£1
British Honduras 1938	Dollars 4.89	=	£1
1939	Dollars 4.46	=	£1
1945–47	Dollars 4.03	=	£1
British Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Tonga	£A.125	=	£100

Brunei, Malaya, Malayan Union, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore Colony	Dollar	=	£0 2*s.* 4*d.*
Fiji	£F.111	=	£100
Hong Kong 1938	Dollar	=	£0 1*s.* 2.875*d.*
1939	Dollar	=	£0 1*s.* 2.75*d.*
1946–47	Dollar	=	£0 1*s.* 3*d.*
Dominica, Grenada and St. Vincent 1946–47	Dollar 4.8	=	£1
St. Lucia 1947	Dollar 4.8	=	£1

4. Figures for the following territories are estimates :—
In 1946 Federation of Malaya and Singapore, and in 1947 for the majority of Territories.

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COLONIAL SERVICE RECRUITMENT

1. The Colonial Service

"The Colonial Service" is the term in use for the aggregate of the public services of all the Colonial Territories, over 30 in number, for the government of which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is responsible. These may be classified generally as follows :—

(*a*) *Tropical Africa*, comprising :—

On the east side : Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda, Somaliland, Zanzibar and Northern Rhodesia.

On the west side : Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

(*b*) *Eastern Colonies and Protectorates* :—
Hong Kong, Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak.

(*c*) *The Caribbean Colonies* :—
Jamaica, Bahamas, Barbados, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, and Trinidad, together with British Guiana and British Honduras.

(*d*) *Western Pacific* :—
Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, British Solomon Islands.

(*e*) *Mediterranean* :—
Malta, Cyprus and Gibraltar.

(*f*) *Middle East* :—
Aden.

(*g*) *Various Islands* :—
Mauritius, Seychelles, Bermuda, Falkland Islands and St. Helena.

2. Appointments in the Colonial Service

The Colonial appointments open to European officers fall into two groups as regards the system of selection and appointment.

Group A.—These are described in a Colonial Office leaflet, marked R.D.W.6, which also contains information regarding the special terms and conditions of service in force during the immediate post-war period. They include a wide variety of appointments, of which the principal are for Administrative, Agricultural, Education, Engineering, Forestry, Medical, Police and Veterinary Officers. There are Medical, Nursing, Educational and a certain number of other posts open to women. Selections are in nearly all cases made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the advice of the Colonial Service Appointments Board. Applications are dealt with in the first instance by the Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service).

More detailed information about the various classes of appointment is given in the following series of official Colonial Service Recruitment memoranda :—

Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 1.	General information regarding Colonial appointments.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 2.	The Colonial Administrative Service and Financial appointments, with an introductory section regarding Educational appointments.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 3.	The Colonial Medical Service.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 4.	The Colonial Agricultural Service, the Colonial Veterinary Service, the Colonial Forest Service, other appointments of a Biological nature, and the Colonial Chemical Service.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 5.	The Colonial Education Service.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 6.	The Colonial Legal Service.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 7.	The Colonial Survey Service, the Colonial Geological Survey Service, the Colonial Mines Service and Meteorological appointments.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 8.	The Colonial Police Service and the Colonial Customs Service.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 9.	Appointments for women.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 10.	The Colonial Engineering Service, together with appointments for Architects and Town Planners.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 11.	Labour and Social Welfare Appointments.

Group B.—These appointments are described in a leaflet issued by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, marked R.D.W./M. The principal posts are for Accountants and Technical Staff such as Inspectors of Works and Artisans. Selections for this group are made by the Crown Agents acting on behalf of the Colonial Governments.

More detailed information about the various types of appointment is given in a memorandum, Colonial Service Recruitment C.A.

3. How to Obtain Additional Information

Copies of the leaflets and memoranda mentioned in the previous paragraph, together with the appropriate forms of application, can be obtained as follows :—

For appointments in Group A. The Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service), Colonial Office, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

For appointments in Group B. The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Candidates resident in a Colonial Territory should apply to the Governor, or if resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa to the appropriate Authority in the Dominion (see Appendices to the Recruitment memoranda detailed above).

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THE UNIFIED BRANCHES OF THE COLONIAL SERVICE

As a result of the adoption in 1930 of a policy of unification within the Colonial Service in order to improve recruitment and facilitate interchange of specially qualified staff between colonies, a system of unified services for various functional branches was instituted and developed mainly in the years up to the outbreak of war in 1939. The following is a list of these unified services :—

The Colonial Administrative Service.
The Colonial Agricultural Service.
The Colonial Audit Service.
The Colonial Chemical Service.
The Colonial Customs Service.
The Colonial Education Service.
The Colonial Engineering Service.
The Colonial Forest Service.
The Colonial Geological Survey Service.
The Colonial Legal Service.
The Colonial Medical Service.
The Colonial Mines Service.
The Colonial Nursing Service.
The Colonial Police Service.
The Colonial Postal Service.
The Colonial Survey Service.
The Colonial Veterinary Service.

As at present constituted, each unified service is based upon a schedule of posts which are normally (but not necessarily) filled by members of the Service. Each Service is comprised of—

(*a*) persons holding scheduled posts at the time when their particular Service was established as a unified service ; and
(*b*) officers who are subsequently appointed as members of that Service by the Secretary of State.

Members of the unified service are subject to the provisions of Colonial Regulations (Part 1), the local regulations of the Dependency to which they are appointed, and the special regulations of the unified service to which they belong. The latter regulations contain the prescribed professional qualifications which candidates for certain of the unified services must possess. They also provide for the control by the Secretary of State of the appointment, confirmation, promotion and retirement of members of the services, and the transfer of members from one Colony to another. Membership of the unified service entails a liability to be transferred to any other scheduled office in the Colonial Empire whether or not such transfer represents promotion. This liability does not, however, extend to foundation members (i.e. those mentioned at (*a*) above) nor to locally recruited officers ; moreover, no officer is required to accept transfer to a post of less value in the opinion of the Secretary of State than the post which he already holds, due regard being paid to climatic and other considerations.

Membership of the unified services is open to all officers, without distinction of race or domicile, but no person is eligible for appointment to any of the services unless he or she is a British subject or a British protected person, and

(*a*) is of European descent ; or

(*b*) was born in or ordinarily resident in a Colony, Protectorate or Trust Territory, or is the descendant of a person so born or resident.

The main purposes of unification have been :—

(*a*) to set a standard of qualification which would ensure, as far as possible, the recruitment of staff capable of providing and maintaining a highly efficient public service ;

(*b*) to throw the resources of the whole Colonial Service open to all Colonial territories participating in unification by providing a freer interchange of staff in the higher posts than had formerly been possible ; and

(*c*) to make the Colonial Service generally more attractive by providing a wider scope for the promotion of the best officers than would otherwise have been practicable.

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PART III

RECORD OF SERVICES

The titles of "His Excellency" and "His Honour" are, to save space, not inserted in these records. A Governor-General is styled "His Excellence" and his wife "Her Excellence." A Governor is styled "His Excellency" while actually administering a government and an officer administering a government is similarly styled in the absence of a governor-general or governor. Judges of Supreme Courts usually bear the local designation of "His Honour." The title of "Honourable" is used locally by members of executive and legislative councils of all crown colonies, etc., but not by members of the legislative councils of the presidencies of the Leeward Islands.

Owing to the necessity of keeping these notes within as small a space as possible it has been found necessary to—

(*a*) omit all retired officers except those who have received the honour of Knighthood;

(*b*) omit, except in special cases, officers who have less than ten years' service, and officers holding subordinate posts;

(*c*) curtail the length of the notes in many cases;

(*d*) use numerous abbreviations which in most cases will be self-explanatory, but which in the following instances may require explanation:—

Bah.	Bahamas.
Barb.	Barbados.
Berm.	Bermuda.
Brun.	Brunei.
C.A.	Crown Agents.
C.A.C.	Central African Council.
C.A.D. ..	Colonial Audit Department.
C.O.	Colonial Office.
Cyp.	Cyprus.
(D.)D.M.S. ..	(Deputy) Director of Medical Services.
(D.)D.P.W. ..	(Deputy) Director of Public Works.
D.)D.V.S. ..	(Deputy) Director of Veterinary Services.
D.O.	Dominions Office.
D.O.T.	Department of Overseas Trade.
E.A.G.C. ..	East African Governors' Conference.
E.A.H.C. ..	East Africa High Commission.
E.A.R. & H. ..	East Africa Railways and Harbours.
F.O.	Foreign Office.
Gam.	Gambia.
Gib.	Gibraltar.
G.C.	Gold Coast.
H.K.	Hong Kong.
I.C.T.A. ..	Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.
J'ca.	Jamaica.
Ken.	Kenya.
K.U.R. & H. ..	Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.
L.S.H.T.M. ..	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.
L.S.T.M. ..	Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.
Mal.	Malayan Union or Federation of Malaya.
Maur.	Mauritius.
M.E.C. ..	Member of the Executive Council.
M.H.A. ..	Member of the House of Assembly.
M.H.R. ..	Member of the House of Representatives.
M.L.A. ..	Member of the Legislative Assembly.
M.L.C. ..	Member of the Legislative Council.
M.O.H. ..	Medical Officer of Health.
N. Heb. ..	New Hebrides.
Pal.	Palestine.
P.M.O. ..	Principal Medical Officer.
S.L.	Sierra Leone.
S.M.O. ..	Senior Medical Officer.
Som.	British Somaliland Protectorate.
St. H.	St. Helena.
St. L.	St. Lucia.
St. V.	St. Vincent.
Tang. (formerly T.T.).	Tanganyika.
Trin.	Trinidad.
Uga.	Uganda.
U.S. of S. ..	Under Secretary of State.
W.A.C. ..	West African Council.
W.Pac.H.C. ..	Western Pacific High Commission.

Officers are invited to notify the Editor of any errors in these records.

ABAKAH, John Kwesie.—b. 1904; ed. Richmond Coll., Cape Coast; treas. dept., 1923; ch. clk., police, Nig., 1943; asst. supt., police, 1946.

ABBIS, Sir George, Kt. (1941), O.B.E. (1933), Kt. of O. St. J. (1941).—b. 1884; metrop. pol., 1905; ch. constable, 1930; dep. asst. comsnr., 1933; asst. comsnr., 1936; retd., 1946; asst. police advsr., C.O., 1948.

ABBOTT, Arthur William.—b. 1893; ed. Blundell's; entd. C.A. off. after compet. exam., 1912; on mil. serv., 1917–19, lt.; asst. hd., fin dept., 1929; dep. hd., 1933; hd., 1938; sec., E.A. currency bd., 1930–38; dep. ch. clk., 1945; ch. clk. (estab. offr.), 1948.

ABBOTT, Charles Theodore.—b. 1897; ed. Portora Royal Sch., Enniskillen, N. Ireland, and Hon. Socy. of Gray's Inn; barrister-at-law; on mil. serv., 1914–19, lieut.; res. mag., Ken., 1930; crown coun., 1930; pres., dist. ct., Cyp., 1932; solr.-gen., S.L., 1938; puisne judge, Nig., 1944.

ABELL, Anthony Foster.—b. 1906; ed. Repton and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; cadet, Nig., 1929; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946.

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ABERNETHY, James Stuart, M.A., LL.B., W.S.—b. 1907 ; ed. Sedbergh and Aberdeen G.S., Aberdeen and Edin. Univs. ; on mil. serv., 1946 ; legal advr. (Chartered Co's. serv.), N. Borneo, 1936 ; Col. legal serv., 1946.

ABRAHAM, Arthur Leslie.—b. 1908 ; ed. Southend High Sch. ; police, Pal., 1930 ; supt., Barb., 1938 ; supt., Fiji, 1944.

ABRAHAMS, Allan Rose.—b. 1908 ; ed. J'ca Coll. ; temp. clk., Constab. Dept., J'ca., 1927 ; 2nd cl. clk., 1937 ; 1st cl, 1940 ; senr., 1943 ; pensions offr., 1944; sec., pensions, old age pensions, and cent suppl. allces. comttees., 1942–45.

ABRAHAMS, Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney Solomon, P.C. (1941), Kt. Bach. (1936), B.A., LL.B., K.C.—b. 1885; ed. Bedford Modern Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb. ; called to Bar, Middle Temp., June, 1909 ; hon. Bencher, 1948 ; Midland circuit ; town mag., Zanz., 1915 ; crown counsel, Ken., 1915, but did not proceed ; seconded for serv. with Mespot. civ. admin., 1920 ; advoc.-gen. and regisr. of companies, Baghdad, 1920 ; pres., ct. of first instance, ct. of sessions and ct. of criminal appl., Basrah, 1921 ; atty.-gen., Zanzibar, 1922 ; atty.-gen., Uga., 1925 ; atty.-gen., G.C., 1928 ; ch. just., Uga., 1933 ; do., T.T., 1934 ; do., Ceylon, 1936–1939 ; member of judicial comtee. of privy council, 1941 ; jt. edr., Zanz. law repts., 1868–1918 ; sole edr., Zanz. law repts., 1918–22 ; 2nd cls. Order of Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1924 ; addl. asst. legal adviser C.O., 1939 ; sole comsnr. to enquire into Nyasaland land problems, 1946 ; edited (with A. Abrahams) *Dagens Nyheter Stadian Edn.*, 1912 ; various contributions to journalism on track athletics.

ACHESON, James Alexander.—b. 1892 ; ed. the Acad. Ballymena and Dublin Univ. ; L. M. Rotunda, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin), D.P.H., M.A., M.D. ; war serv. 1915–18, 1941, Maj. ; M.O., N. Rhod., 1923 ; S.M.O., 1937.

ACKAH, Christian Abraham.—b. 1908 ; ed. St. Nicholas Gram. Sch., Cape Coast., M.A. ; senr. maths. and geog. mstr., Adisadel Coll.; entered C.S., 1937 ; acctnt., acctnt.-gen.'s dept., G.C., 1943.

ACKLAND, Ralph Beil.—b. 1898 ; ed. Suva Gram. Sch. ; clk., Fiji, 1917 ; asst. audr., 1939 ; asst. comsnr., inland rev., 1946.

ADAMS, Cyril Octavius.—b. 1907 ; ed. Forensic Sci. Coll., Nottingham, Met. Police Detective Trng. Coll., Hendon ; on mil. serv. 1939–42, capt. ; sub. inspr., Jca. const., 1930 ; inspr., 1932 ; asst, comsnr., police, Nig., 1935 ; supt., police, Trin., 1939.

ADDIS, William, C.M.G. (1948).—b. 1901 ; ed. Rugby and Magdalene Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons. Cantab.), 1923 ; on war serv., 1939–45, lt., Zanz. N.V.F. ; asst. dist. comsnr., Zanz., 1924 ; seconded to D.O., 1933 ; dist. comsnr., Zanz., 1933 ; dist. offr., N. Rhod., 1936 ; dist. comsnr., Zanz., 1938 ; col. sec., Berm., 1945 ; ag. gov., Oct., 1945–May, 1946.

ADDO, James Aryee.—b. 1903 ; B.A. (hons.) ; teacher, 2nd div., G.C., 1922 ; cadet inspr., schls., 1927 ; inspr., 1928.

ADIE, Jack Jesson.—b. 1913 ; ed. Kingsland Grange Prep. Sch.; Shrewsbury Sch. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons. class. Eng. lit.) (1st cl. pass C.A. Course) ; on mil. serv., 1940–42 (K.A.R. and O.E.T.A.) ; admin. offr., Zanz., 1937 ; asst. dist. comsnr., Pemba, 1938 ; Zanz., 1939 ; p.s. to Br. Res., 1939 ; asst. dist. comsnr., Pemba, 1940 ; asst. sec., 1942 ; senr. asst. sec. and p.s. to H.H. the Sultan, 1946 ; awarded Bril. Star of Zanz. IVth cl., 1947 ; author of misc. verse and articles.

ADSHEAD, Percy Willetts, A.C.A.—b.— ; ed. Tettenham Coll.; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt., and 1941–46, col. ; ch. acctnt., P.W.D., Uga., 1926 ; senr. asst. treas., Pal., 1937 ; acctnt.-gen., 1941 ; inspr.-gen., fin. and acctnts., 1943 ; contrlr., fin., 1944 ; acctnt.-gen., Nig., 1946 ; mem., business profits comtee., Uga., 1928, Morris Carter cotton comsn., 1929, and Cams. dev. corp., 1946 ; ext. M.L.C., Nig., Oct. and Dec. 1946.

AGBABIAKA, Abdus-Salam Ebun.—b. 1904 ; ed. King's Coll., Lagos ; clk., audit dept., Nig., 1922 ; inspr., police, 1927 ; asst. supt., 1944.

AGBETTOR, Isaac Tetter.—b. 1898 ; ed. Basel Miss. Sch., Ada and Bana Hill ; offr. of customs, G.C., 1917 ; collr., 1943.

AGHANYA NWABEZE, Clarence.—b. 1899 ; ed. Govt. Sch. ; clk., posts and tels. dept., Nig., 1914 ; supt., 1942 ; asst. survr., 1944.

AIKMAN, Robert Gordon.—b. 1905 ; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Bristol Univ. ; admin. cadet, Sarawak, 1926 ; dist. offr., 1936 ; resdt., 1940 ; civ. intern., 1941–45 ; dep. ch. sec., 1947.

AINLEY, Alfred John, M.C., B.A. (Oxon) ; —b. 1906 ; ed. St. Bees Sch., and Oxford Univ. ; barrister-at-law ; on mil. serv. 1939–45, maj. ; dist. mag., G.C., 1935 ; crown coun., 1936 ; judge, Uga., 1946.

AJAYI, Emmanuel Solomon.—b. 1899 ; ed. Ijebu-Ode Gram. Sch., Nig., Achimota Coll., G.C., and Reading Univ., Eng. ; agric. asst., gr. I, Nig., 1936 ; senr., 1938 ; produce offr., 1940.

AKENHEAD, Michael, B.Sc. (agric.), dip. agric. (Wye), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1913 ; ed. Rugby Sch., and S.E. Agric. Coll., Wye, post-grad. course at Corpus Christi Coll., Camb. and I.C.T.A. ; on mil. serv. 1939–43 ; agric. offr., G.C., 1937.

AKIWUMI, Akiwande, A.C.S.M., A.Inst. M.M.—b. 1900 ; ed. Wesleyan Boys' Sch., Freetown, Queen's Coll., Taunton and Sch. of Metallifferous Mining, Cornwall ; asst. inspr., mines, S.L., 1933.

AKKER, Maurice Kenneth.—b. 1919 ; ed. St. Lawrence Coll. ; asst. inspr., police, Uga., 1938 ; inspr., 1942.

ALABASTER, Sir Chaloner Grenville, Kt. Bach. (1942), O.B.E. (1918), K.C. (1922).—b. 1880; ed. Tonbridge; barrister-at-law (Inner Temple, 1904) ; atty. gen., H.K.

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1930 ; confirmed in appt., 1931 ; attached leg. advisory staff C.O., Aug. to Sept., 1934 ; interned 1942–45 ; ret., 1946 ; edtr., *Laws of Hong Kong*, 1844–1912.

ALCOCK, Rowland Newman.—b. 1912 ; ed. Highwood Prep. Sch., Mill Hill, Highbury Sch., King Ed. VII Nautical Sch., and Met. Police Coll., Hendon ; met. police, 1935 ; col. service, 1938 ; senr. asst. supt., police, Nig., 1947 ; seconded to S.L. as asst. supt. 1943–44 ; compiled police instruc. book (S.L.).

ALDERTON, Eldon Charles.—b. 1908 ; ed. Sherborne Sch. (schol.) and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb. (exhibr.), B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.) ; on mil. serv. 1939–45, lt.-col. ; cadet, Nig., 1931 ; admin. offr.

ALEXANDER, Arthur Lewin.—b. 1907 ; ed. Wellingborough Sch. ; Pal. police, 1931 ; asst. supt., police, Trin., 1935 ; G.C., 1946 ; supt., 1948.

ALEXANDER, George Laurie, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Camb.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1900 ; ed. Clifton Coll. and Trinity Coll., Camb., St. Bart. Hosp. ; on mil. serv. 1939–42 (desps.) ; med. offr., S.L., 1927 ; G.C., 1931.

ALFORD, Robert Edmund, B.A.—b. 1904 ; on naval serv., 1940–45 ; cadet, Nig., 1928 ; asst. dist. offr., 1931 ; dist. offr. (clk., exec. and leg. coun.), 1938 ; senr. dist. offr., 1946 ; fin. sec., Zanz., 1947.

ALLAN, Robert Fisher.—b. 1904 ; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen ; on mil. serv., 1939–41, capt. ; acctnts. clk., rlwys. and port serv., T.T., 1929 ; inspr., accts., 1940 ; asst. acctnt., rlwys., S.L., 1941 ; ch. acctnt., 1944.

ALLAN, William, O.B.E., B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A. —b. 1904 ; ed. North Kelvinside Sch., Glasgow, and Glasgow Univ. ; asst. research offr., agric. dept., N. Rhod., 1928 ; asst. dir., agric., 1939 ; dir., Maur., 1947.

ALLEN, Arthur Dudley William.—b. 1905; ed. R.N.C., Osborne, and St. Edward's Sch., Oxford ; asst. acctnt., P.W.D., G.C., 1929 ; collr., customs, 1931 ; asst. recvr.-gen., Gam. (secondment), 1942–44 ; senr. collr., customs, 1945.

ALLEN, Herbert Percival, LL.B.—b. 1903 ; ed. Cornwall Coll., Jca. and Univ. of Liverpool, barrister-at-law ; clk. of cts., Jca., 1936 ; res. mag., 1939.

ALLEN, James Godfrey Colquhoun.—b. 1904 ; ed. Blundell's Sch., Tiverton, Ecole Superieure de Commerce, Lausanne, Munich Univ. (ext. cl.), higher Ibo pass, 1929, advanced higher standard, 1933 ; on mil. serv., 1940–43, maj. ; cadet, Nig., 1926 ; senr. dist. offr., 1945 ; res., 1947 ; Br. comsnr., Anglo-French Cameroon Boundary Comsn., 1937–39 ; Nig. gov. rep. to Free French Duala, 1940 ; i/c. mil. intell. and censorship, Nig., 1940–41 ; liaison offr. to Gen. Leclere, 1942 ; mem., res. mins. staff, Accra, 1943 ; labour offr., 1943–44.

ALLEN, John William Henry.—b. 1913 ; ed. Poly. Sec. Sch. and Camb. Univ., B.A. (Cantab.) ; asst. audr., 1936 ; Nig., 1936 ; C.A.D., 1938 ; 1st asst. audr., Fiji, 1943 ; senr. audr., Mal., 1948.

ALLEN, John Willoughby Tarleton.—b. 1904 ; ed. Westminster and St. John's Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon), dip. O.S. (Swahili) (Lond.) ; supt., educ., T.T., 1929 ; asst. dist. offr., 1937 ; dist. offr., 1942 ; political offr., Aden, 1947 ; dep. Br. agt., W. Aden Prot., 1948.

ALLEN, Robert Kenneth.—b. 1903 ; ed. Borlase Sch., Marlow ; asst. inspr., police, Ken., 1934 ; inspr., 1943 ; asst. supt., 1944 ; supt. Ethiopia, 1943 ; Br. mil. admin., E.A. & M.E. (police wing of Som. gendarmerie), 1946.

ALLIN, Percy William May.—b. 1906 ; ed. Hilton Coll., Natal and Rhodes Univ., Cape ; land survr., N. Rhod., 1930.

ALLISON, James Anthony, B.A. hons. Witwatersrand.—b. 1915 ; ed. St. John's Coll., Univ. of Witwatersrand, Jo'burg., and Camb. (T.A.S.C.) ; on mil. serv., 1940–46, maj. ; admin. offr., cl. IV, Nig., 1938 ; dist. offr., 1947.

ALLISON, Philip Ashby B.A. (Cantab.). —b. 1907 ; ed. Caterham Sch. and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb. ; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1931 ; instructr., forest sch., 1947.

ALTRINCHAM, 1st Baron (1945), **Sir Edward William Macleay Grigg,** P.C. (1944), K.C.M.G. (1928), K.C.V.O. (1920), C.M.G. (1919), C.V.O. (1919), D.S.O. (1918), M.C.— b. 1879 ; ed. Winchester (Schol.) and New Coll., Oxford (Schol.) ; 2nd cls. mods., 1900, 3rd cls. lit. hum., 1902, Gaisford Greek Verse Prize, 1902 ; editorial staff *Times*, 1903 ; asst. edr. *Outlook*, 1905–6 ; rejoined *Times*, 1908 ; Grenadier Guards, 1914 ; became G.S.O.I., Guards divn. ; mil. sec. to Prince of Wales, Canada, Australia, N.Z., 1919 ; relinquished comsn. with rank of lieut.-col. 1921 ; pvte. sec., Mr. Lloyd George, 1921–22 ; sec., Rhodes trustees, 1923 ; M.P. Oldham, 1923–25 ; gov. and comdr.-in-ch., and high comsnr. for transport, Kenya, 1925–31 ; chmn., milk reorg. comsn., 1932 ; M.P. (Nat. C.) Altrincham, 1933–43 ; parly. sec. to Min. of Infm., 1939–40 ; fin. sec., W.O., 1940 ; jt. parly. U.S. of S. for war, 1940–42 ; minister resident in Middle East, 1944–45. Publns. : *The Greatest Experiment in History, Three Parties or Two, The Faith of an Englishman, Britain Looks at Germany, The British Commonwealth, British Foreign Policy.*

AMERY, Rt. Hon. Leopold Stennett, P.C. (1922) ; C.H. (1945) ; Hon. D.C.L. (1943)— b. 1873 ; ed. Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford ; late Fellow of All Souls, Oxford ; Ouseley Scholar of Imp. Inst. in Turkish ; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1902 ; on editorial staff *Times*, 1899–1909 ; on war serv. Flanders, Salonika and Near East ; on staff of Impl. War Coun. at Versailles, and as asst. sec. to the War Cabinet and Impl. Cabinet to Jan., 1919 ; U.S. of S., Cols., 1919 ; acted as S. of S. during Lord Milner's absence in Egypt, Nov., 1919, to Mar., 1920 ; First Lord of Admy., 1922 ; S. of S., Cols., 1924 ; also S. of S., Dominion Affairs, 1925–1929 ; S. of S., India and for Burma 1940–5 ; capt. 14th 1st B'ham Batt., Royal Warwickshire Regt., 1914 ; lieut.-col. on general staff, 1917 ; M.P. (U.) for S. Birmingham, May,

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1911 ; do. Sparkbrook div., Dec., 1918 ; edited *The Times History of the South African War* ; author of *Problem of the Army*, 1903 ; *Fundamental Fallacies of Free Trade*, 1906 ; *The Great Question* (with J. M. Robertson, M.P.), 1909 ; *Union and Strength*, 1912 ; *The Empire in the New Era*, 1928 ; *Empire and Prosperity*, 1930 ; *A Plan of Action*, 1932 ; *The Stranger of the Ulysses*, 1934 ; *The Forward View*, 1935 ; *The German Colonial Claim*, 1939 ; *Days of Fresh Air*, 1939 ; *India and Freedom*, 1942 ; *The Framework of the Future*, 1943 ; *The Washington Loan Agreements*, 1946 ; *In the Rain and the Sun*, 1946 ; *Thoughts on the Constitution*, 1947.

AMES, Albert Gardner.—b. 1906 ; ed. Imp. Serv. Coll., and R.M.C., Sandhurst ; on mil serv. 1939–43 (desps.) ; asst. supt., police, G.C., 1937 ; supt., 1948.

AMHERST, Humphrey William.—b.1903; ed. Charterhouse and R.M.C. ; on mil. serv., 1924–26 ; cadet, G.C., 1929 ; dist. comsnr., 1937.

AMORY, Cecil George Rogiers.—b. 1909 ; ed. Bradfield and Worcester Coll., Oxford, B.A. ; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1935 ; dist. comsnr., 1942.

AMOS, John Henry, B.Sc. (hons.), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.C.T.—b. 1899 ; ed. Boteler Gram. Sch., Coll. of Technology, Manchester and Manchester Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1917–18 ; irrig. engnr., Ceylon, 1926 ; asst. roads engnr., T.T., 1930–32 ; exec. engnr., S.L., 1937 ; prov. engnr., 1946.

AMU, Michael Godwin.—b. 1897 ; ed. Central Sch., Ora ; police const., Nig., 1918 ; inspr., 1928 ; asst. supt., 1945.

ANDERSON, Colles Edmund Litchfield.—b. 1901 ; ed Liverpool Coll , Bedford Sch. and Loughborough Coll., dip. in civ. and mech. engnrg. ; inspr., agric. produce, Nig., 1926 ; transferred to admin. serv., Nig.,1928.

ANDERSON, George Watt, B.Sc. (agric.) (hons. zool.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1914 ; ed. Watson's Coll., Edin. Univ., Trin. Coll., Camb. and I.C.T.A. ; agric. offr., Kenya, 1938 ; Zanz., 1948.

ANDERSON, James Gordon.—b. 1903 ; ed. Rugby Sch. and Trinity Hall, Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) ; cadet, Sarawak, 1925 ; dist. offr., 1935 ; res., 1940 ; civ. intern., 1941–45 ; report on food prod., 1939 ; chmn., comsn. on native offrs. terms of serv., 1941.

ANDERSON, James Henry.—b. 1895 ; on mil. serv. 1914–19 ; 2nd cl. clk, Nyasa., 1920 ; senr. clk., 1924 ; asst. treas., G.C., 1928 ; senr. acctnt., acctnt.-gen. dept., 1940.

ANDERSON, John Brian Woodside, B.A., LL.B.—b. 1908 ; ed. Durban High Sch. and Univ. of Cape Town, advoc. (S.A.), barrister, (U.K.) ; cadet, N. Rhod., 1931 ; dist. offr., 1933.

ANDERSON, Lt.-Gen. Sir Kenneth Arthur Noel, K.C.B. (1943), C.B. (1940), M.C.—b. 1891 ; ed. Charterhouse, R.M.C., Sandhurst ; on war service 1914–18 (wounded, M.C.), 1930–31 (India) (desps.), 1939–45 (desps., C.B., K.C.B.) ; 2/Lt., Seaforth High., 1911 ; capt. 1915 ; maj. 1923 ; bt. lieut.-col. and lieut.-col. 1930 ; col. 1934 ; maj.-gen. 1940 ; lieut.-gen. 1943 ; G.O.C.-in-C., 1st Army, 1942 ; G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Command, 1944 ; G.O.C.-in-C., E.A., 1945 ; gov. and C.-in-C., Gib., 1947.

ANDERSON, Norman Eric Wilson, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H. (St. And.), D.T.M. & H.—b. 1907 ; ed. Madras Coll., St. Andrews and St. Andrews Univ. ; on mil. serv., 1939–43, maj. ; med. offr., Nig., 1934 ; M.O.H., 1937 ; senr. health offr , 1946

ANDERSON, Theodore Farnworth, O.B.E. (1944), M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—b. 1901 ; ed. Rugby Sch., Trinity Hall, Camb. and Univ. Coll. Hosp. ; on mil. serv., 1939–46, col. (O.B.E. & desps.) ; med. offr., Ken., 1928 ; D.M.S., Som., 1946. Author of various papers on medicine and health in E. Africa.

ANDERSON, Vernon Fitzclarence, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. (Liverpool).—b. 1900 ; ed. Calabar Coll, Jamaica, and Westminster Hosp., Lond., Commonwealth found. schol. 1934 ; med. offr., Br. Hond., 1928 ; 1st med. offr., 1937 ; S.M.O., 1943.

ANDERSON, William Andrew, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E.—b. 1906 ; ed, Prior Sch., Lifford and Queen's Univ., Belfast ; apptd. P.W.D., Nig., 1928 ; senr. exec. engnr., 1945.

ANDERSON, William John, O.B.E.—b. 1895 ; ed. Kilmarnock Acad. and Tech. Coll. ; on mil. serv. 1914–18 ; dep. storekeeper, H.K., 1925 ; supt., A. & S., P.W.D., 1928 ; contrlr., stores, 1938 ; stores contrlr. (defence) ; chmn., inter-serv. stores (defence) comtee ; fuel contrlr. : mem., prices control bd., essential commodities bd., and food and fuel control bd., 1939–41.

ANDRE, Wilfred Joseph.—b. 1890 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin. (island schol., 1908), barrister-at-law (Gray's Inn, 1912) ; on mil. serv. 1914–19, lieut. (wounded, 1917) ; stipendiary mag., Trin., 1923 ; 2nd mag., Trin., 1941 ; ch. mag., 1944.

ANDREAE, Charles Edgar, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1902 ; ed. Charterhouse and Glasgow Univ. ; apptd. P.W.D., Nig., 1926 ; senr. exec. engnr., 1938.

ANDREWES, Lancelot Ruggles.—b, 1897; ed. Sydney, N.S.W. ; admitted solr., sup. ct. of judicature, London, 1924 ; on mil. serv. 1915–18 and 1941–45, lieut. ; asst. crown solr., H.K., 1928 ; offl. recvr. and regisr. of trade marks and patents, 1937 ; custodian of enemy prop., 1939 ; regisr., sup. ct., offl. admin. , offl. trustee and regisr. of companies 1940 ; crown solr., H.K., 1946.

ANDREWS, Norman Frederick Stewart, O.B.E. (1943), M.A.—b. 1902 ; ed. Tonbridge Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (schol.), Bridgman prize, 1923, 2nd cl. lit. hum., 1924 ; cadet, Uga., 1925 ; asst. dist. comsnr., 1927 ; temp. serv., C.O., 1927–28 ; seconded to secretariat, Uga., 1929 ; sec., cotton enquiry comsn., 1929 ; asst. sec., N. Rhod., 1935 ; clk., leg. coun., 1935 ; prin., C.O., 1937–39 ; sec., copperbelt riots

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comsn., 1940; asst. ch. sec., N. Rhod., 1941; sec. and chmn., supplies advy. bd., 1941–44; dep. fin. sec., Ken., 1946.

ANDREWS, Sarah Hannah.—b. 1900; ed. Monmouth High Sch. for Girls; interned; nursing sister, H.K., 1927; Mal., 1931; H.K., 1935.

ANDREWS, Wilfred Archibald.—b. 1899; tel. inpsr., Uga., 1923; sub-engr., Ken., Uga. and T.T., 1934; asst. engr., 1947.

ANNELLS, George Horace William.—b. 1896; ed. Gosport Sec. Sch. and City of Portsmouth Coll.; on mil. serv., 1915–18; clk., land dept., Ken., 1919; land asst., 1928; lands sec., 1944; asst. land offr., 1946; sec., Highlands bd.

ANSDELL, George Arthur Rees Wettenhall.—b. 1894; ed. Liscard High Sch. and Exeter Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv. 1914–19, lieut.; cadet, T.T., 1921; dist. offr., 1934; dep. prov. comsnr., 1941.

ANSON, Charles John.—b. 1904; Suez Canal police, 1929; Nyasa. police, 1938; inspr., 1940; asst. supt., 1946.

APPLEYARD, Esther, O.B.E. (1949).—B. of E. certs., dip. Nat. Froebel Union; mistress, Achimota Coll., 1931; inspr., schools, G.C., 1938; senr. educ. offr., 1944.

ARCHER, Clyde Vernon Harcourt.—b. 1904; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb. and Camb. Univ., B.A. (Cantab.); barrister-at-law (Gray's Inn); clk. to atty.-gen., Barb., 1930; police mag., Barb., 1935; judge, Bridgetown petty debt ct., 1938; leg. draughtsman, Trin., 1944.

ARCHER, Ewart Wynfred Devere.—b. 1893; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb., Fellow Inst. of Commerce (Eng.); rev. offr., St. V., 1917; asst. mstr., St. Mary's Coll., St. L., 1918; asst. mstr., Grenada Boys' Sec. Sch., 1929; headmr., Sec. Sch., Montserrat.

ARCHER, Sir Geoffrey Francis, K.C.M.G. (1920), C.M.G. (1913).—b. 1882; asst. collr., E.A.P., 1902; dist. comsnr., 1907; spec. serv., N. Frontier, E.A., 1909; offr.-in-charge, May to Dec., 1911; awarded Cuthbert Peak Grant by R.G.S., 1918, for surveys in E.A.; trans. to Som., 1912; admin. govt., July to Oct., 1912, June to Oct., 1913; dep. comsnr., 1913; comsnr. and c.-in-c., Som., 1914; present at operations against the Dervishes at Shimber Berris, Feb., 1915 (A.G.S. medal and clasp); mem., Br. mission at coronation of Empress Zauditu of Abyssinia, Feb., 1917 (Star of Ethiopia, 1st class); gov., Som., Nov., 1919; directed operations against Mullah, 1920; gov. and c.-in-c., Uga., Sept., 1922; gov., Sudan, 1924–26; author of *The Birds of British Somaliland and the Gulf of Aden* (with Eva M. Goodman), 1938.

ARCHER, William Stedman.—b. 1907; ed. The Lodge Sch., Barb.; clk. to the adminstr., Dominica, 1931; treas., Antigua, 1941; emergency offr., 1942; fed. supply offr., 1945; asst. col. sec., 1946; prin. asst. sec., Trin., 1948.

ARCHIBALD, Sir Robert George, Kt. (1934), C.M.G. (1928), D.S.O. (1917), M.D. —b. 1880; ed. Dollar Acad. and Edin. Univ.; R.A.M.C., 1906–36; med. supt., leper settlmt., Chacachacare, Trin., Mar., 1937; author of various contributions to medical and scientific journals.

ARDILL, Robert Henry.—b. 1911; ed. Kilkenny Coll. and Mountjoy Sch., Univ. of Dublin, Trinity Coll., Mod. B.A. (T.C.D.), H. dip. ed.; on mil. serv., 1942; history mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1936; pub. relations offr., 1946; author of *School Geography of Mauritius.*

ARIYO, Suliman Alabi.—ed. King's Coll., Lagos; mine sweeping and night patrol, 1942; apptd. marine dept., Nig., 1933; marine offr., 1943.

ARMITAGE, Arthur Henry.—b. 1911; ed. Doon House, Westgate-on-Sea, Marlborough Coll. (senr. schol.), and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge (exhibtnr.), B.A. (Cantab.); asst. audr., Uga., 1935; Leeward Is., 1938; Windward Is., 1940; audr., B. Hond., 1943; prin. asst. audr. (later prin. audr.), Nig., 1946.

ARMITAGE, Herbert Jackson.—b. 1904; ed. Milhouse, Yorks and St. George's Univ., Sheffield; police sgt., Ceylon, 1927; supt., Maur., 1939; comdnt., Jewish detainment camp, 1941; asst. supt. police, Nig., 1947.

ARMITAGE, Robert Perceval, M.B.E.—b. 1906; ed. Winchester Coll. and Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); cadet, Ken., 1929; sec. to mem. for agric., animal husbandry and natural resources, 1945; admin. sec., 1947; und. sec., G.C., 1948; fin. sec., 1948.

ARMSTRONG, Andrew Clarence Francis.—b. 1907: ed. St. Edmund's Coll., Ware and Christ's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); cadet, G. and E. Is. Col., 1929; seconded to W. Pac. High Comsn. secretariat, Fiji, 1938–40; seconded to Nig., 1941; trans. to Nig., 1945.

ARMSTRONG, Herbert Capper, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.—b. 1906; ed. Dungannon Royal Sch. and Queen's Univ., Belfast; on mil. serv., 1939–43; med. offr., G.C., 1934; M.O.H., 1937.

ARMSTRONG, Hugh Howard.—b. 1902; ed. Marlborough Coll.; cadet, T.T., 1926; asst., labour dept., Maur., 1940.

ARNOT, William Duncan, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1896; ed. Forfar Acad., and St. Andrews Univ.; on mil. serv., 1914–19; operator-in-charge, govt. timber seasoning kiln, Nairobi, 1927; struct. engnr., P.W.D., Ken., 1945; author of *The Kiln Drying of E. African Timbers.*

ARNOTT, Cecil Rhodes, M.C.—b. 1897; ed. Sec. Sch., Edward VI's Gram. Sch., Stafford; on mil. serv., 1914–20, lieut.; apptd. to B.S.A.P., S. Rhod., 1920; N. Rhod. police, 1922; det. sgt., 1924; det. inspr., 1928; asst. supt., 1931; supt., 1933; asst. comsnr. for migration, Pal., 1934; dir., of migration, 1947; seconded as asst. contrlr., supplies, 1940, and asst. food contrlr., 1942; dep. food contrlr., 1944; resumed duty in dept. of migration, 1945.

ARROWSMITH, Edwin Porter.—b. 1909; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Trinity Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); asst. dist. comsnr., Bech., 1932; resig., 1938; comsnr., Turks and Caicos Is., 1940; admin., Dominica, 1946.

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ARTEMIS, Haralambos Christodoulou, M.B.E. (1946).—b. 1908 ; ed. Pancyprian Gymnasium, Cyp. ; clk., gen. cler. staff, 1928 ; asst. sec., col. sec.'s off., 1943 ; admin. asst. (asst. sec.), 1945 ; estab. offr., 1947 ; mem., salaries rev. comsn., 1945.

ARTHUR, Edward, B.Sc. (Glas.).—b. 1904 ; ed. Queens Pk. Sch. and Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow ; asst. supt., dispensers' training sch., Lagos, Nig., 1929 ; supt., pharmacy sch., 1933 ; educ. dept., 1939.

ARTHUR, Frank Affail.—b. 1909 ; ed. Govt. Boys' Sch. and Mfantsipim Sch., Cape Coast ; customs offr., G.C., 1930 ; collr., 1945 ; official stenographer to legis. coun., 1941–45.

ARTHUR, George.—b. 1904 ; ed. N.Z. Univ. ; on mil. serv., 1940–44, maj. ; asst. teacher, N.Z., 1922 ; asst. mstr., 1926 ; hdmstr., prov. schs., Fiji, 1929 ; inspr., schs., 1945.

ARTHUR, Oswald Raynor.—b. 1905 ; ed. Charterhouse and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb. ; cadet, Nig., 1928 ; admin. offr., Cyp., 1937 ; comsnr., 1946 ; senr., 1948.

ARUNDELL, Brig. Robert Duncan Harris, C.M.G. (1947), O.B.E. (1943).—b. 1904 ; ed. Blundell's Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford ; on mil. serv., 1939–45 (desps.) ; cadet, T.T., 1927 ; seconded to C.O., 1935–39 ; asst. ch. sec., Uga., 1939 ; ch. civ. affrs. offr., M.E.F., 1944 ; Br. res. mem. in Washington of Caribbean Comsn., 1946 ; gov. and c.-in-c., Wind. Is., 1948 ; sec., Nyasa. fin. comsn., 1937.

ARYEE, Augustus Adu.—b. 1892 ; ed. Wesleyan Miss. Sch., Accra ; prob., customs dept., G.C., 1912 ; 2nd div. offr., 1920 ; collr., customs, 1944.

ASHMORE, Jack Haliburton.—b. 1900 ; mil. serv., 1918–19 and 1940–41, 2nd lieut. ; sub-inspr., police, B. Guiana, 1920 ; dist. inspr., 1923 ; travelling mag. and warden, Nos. 3 and 4 mining dists., 1923–24 ; county inspr., 1927 ; local comdnt. C.I.D., Cyp., 1932 ; dep. comsnr., police, 1935 ; comsnr., 1940 ; air raids comdt., Cyp., 1940–44 ; comsnr., Cyp. dist., St. John Ambulance Bde. overseas.

ASHTON, George Venning, A.R.I.C.S.—b. 1905 ; ed. West Buckland Sch., N. Devon, and Coll. of Estate Management, Lond. ; on mil. serv., 1939–45, maj. ; survr., Nig. surveys, 1929 ; staff survr., Ken., 1935 ; clk., land office, 1938 ; staff survr., 1939 ; commanded No. 157 Base Survey Coy., E.A.E., 1944–45.

ASIKA, Edward Obiozo.—b. 1896 ; ed. Govt. Sch., Onitshe ; clk., posts and tels. dept., Nig., 1914 ; supt., 1930 ; ch. supt., 1942 ; asst. survr., 1944.

ASPINALL, Sir Algernon Edward, K.C.M.G. (1939), Kt. Bach. (1928), C.M.G. (1918), C.B.E. (1926).—b. 1871 ; ed. Eton and Magdalen Coll., Oxford, B.A. (1894) ; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1897 ; sec., W.I. comtee., 1898–1938, and of the I.C.T.A., 1921–40 ; pres. of W.I. club ; mem., comtee. on col. blue-books and blue-book repts., 1917 ; mem., W.I. shipping comtee., 1919 ; hon. sec., Trop. Ag. Coll. comtee., 1920 ; hon. sec., W.I. Contingent comtee., 1915–21 ; mem., W.I. currency comtee., 1923 ; a vice-pres. of W.I. comtee. 1939 ; author of *The Pocket Guide to the W. Indies* ; *The West Indian Tales of Old* ; *A Wayfarer in the West Indies.*

ASSER, Gen. Sir Joseph John, K.C.B. (1924), K.C.M.G. (1918), K.C.V.O. (1917), C.B. (1915) and many foreign decorations.—b. 1867 ; served with Nile expedn., 1897–99 ; in command of Kordofan expedn., Soudan, 1910 ; A.G., Egyptian army, 1907–16 ; served in European war, 1914–19 ; base comdt., 1914–16 ; lieut.-gen., 1919 ; gen. offr. comdg. Br. troops, France and Flanders, 1919–20 ; gov., Berm., 1922 ; ret., 1927.

ASSHETON, Nicholas Master.—b. 1905 ; ed. Sherborne, and Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab) ; supt., educ., Nig., 1938 ; asst. comsnr., Gam., 1932 ; comsnr., 1935 ; dist. comsnr., G.C. (on secondment), 1944 ; reverted to Gam., 1947.

ASTON, Arthur Vincent., M.C.—b. 1896 ; ed. King's Sch., Chester and Queen's Coll., Oxford ; on mil. serv., 1915–18 ; joined Malayan C.S., 1919 ; offr., cl. V, 1922 ; cl. IV, 1926 ; cl. III, 1931 ; cl. II, 1936 ; res. comsnr., Perak (staff), 1946 ; Penang, 1948.

ATKINS, Charles Farquhar.—b. 1907 ; ed. Blundell's Sch., Oundle Sch., and Brasenose Coll., Oxford Univ., B.A. (hons.) (Oxon) ; cadet, Ken., 1930.

ATKINSON, Charles Francis Daly.—b. 1907 ; ed. Truro Cathedral Sch. and Queen's Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon) ; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1930.

ATKINSON, John Bartholomew,—b. 1907 ; ed. Imperial Coll., Lond. ; on mil. serv., 1946 ; asst. supt., N. Borneo armed constab. (Chartered Co.'s Serv.), N. Borneo, 1933 ; supt., 1936 ; offr., cl. II, 1939 ; commandant, N. Borneo armed constab. and col. police serv., 1946.

ATTENBOROUGH, John Philip.—b. 1901 ; M.A. (Oxon) ; supt., educ., Nig., 1924 ; lecturer, Arab Coll., Pal., 1930 ; senr. inspr., 1935 ; dir., educ., Aden, 1937 ; dep. dir., educ., Pal., 1946 ; dir., educ., Tang., 1948.

ATTERBURY, Henry William, M.B.E. (1939).—b. 1903 ; apptd. after compet. exam., cl. offr., C.O., 1921 ; cl. offr., higher grade, 1934 ; staff offr., 1939 ; senr. staff offr., 1942 ; senr. staff offr. (higher scale), 1943 ; ch. exec. offr., 1947.

ATTERBURY, William Albert, M.I.R.S.E.—b. 1896 ; ed. Wenlock Sch., Lond. ; on mil. serv. 1916–19 ; Br. post office, 1910 ; sub-tel. engnr., T.T., 1919 ; tel. engnr., Ken., Uga. and T.T. posts and tels., 1926 ; div. engnr., 1933.

ATTWELL, Kenneth John.—b. 1910 ; ed. Royal Gram. Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (Holme exhibtnr.), M.A. (Oxon), dip. educ. (Lond.) ; on mil. serv. H.K.V.D.C., 1939–46 ; mstr., educ. dept., H.K., 1939.

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AUSTIN, Cyril John, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), C.L.S.T.M.—b. 1900; ed. Shebbear Coll., Devon, and Edin. Univ.; dist. med. offr., Fiji, 1928; dist. comsnr. (conjoint.), 1928; res. comsnr., Rotuma (conjoint.), 1929; med. supt., cent. leper hosp., Makogai, 1930.

AUSTIN, James Bruce Gordon.—b. 1896; ed. Comberemere Sch., and Harrisons Coll., Barb.; on mil. serv., 1915–21, capt.; apptd. col. police, B. Guiana, 1921; asst. comsnr., Nig., 1926.

AUSTIN, Thomas Aitken, C.M.G. (1949), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M. (Irel.), D.T.M. & H. (Liv.), D.P.H. (Dub.).—b. 1895; ed. Derry Church Sch., Royal Coll. of Surgeons, Dublin, medallist (anatomy), prizeman, 1st place, 1st cl. hons. (D.P.H.); on mil. serv., 1939–40, maj.; apptd. Zanz. Prot., 1924; Nyasa, 1930; S.M.O., T.T., 1939; D.M.S., Nyasa, 1943; Uga., 1946.

AVICE, Joseph Robert.—b. 1904; ed. Cambridge, Sch. Cert., dip. agric., Maur., City and Guilds London Inst., A.R.T.C. (Glasgow) sugar manufac.; asst. sugar technologist, dept. of agric., Maur., 1928; regisr., central bd. and sugar technologist, 1942; author of various articles in technical papers.

AWANI, Obuku Eguajaghan.—b. 1900; ed. Govt. Sch., Warri; clk., Nig., 1917; storekeeper, 1942; acctnt., 1946.

AWOLIYI, Simeon Clatunji, M.B., Ch.B. Edin.), D.T.M., D.T.H. (Liv.), L.M. (Dub.). —b. 1909; ed. King's Coll., Lagos (schol. and prizeman), and Edin. Univ. (1st cl. hons. in various diseases, 2nd cl. hons. in physics, etc.); jnr. med. offr., Nig., 1935; med. offr., 1937.

BABB, Burland Arthur.—b. 1907; ed. Bedford and St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1941–45, lt.-col.; educ. offr., Nig., 1929, T.T., 1945.

BABS, Tertius Benjamin.—b. 1898; ed. County High Sch., and Trinity Coll., Camb., chorister; on mil. serv. 1915–19; asst. postmr., T.T., 1919; asst. survr., posts and tels., Nig., 1925; senr. survr., 1939; ch. acctnt., 1943.

BACKHOUSE, Maxwell Vaughan, M.B.E. (Mil.).—b. 1901; ed. Durham Sch., King's Scholar, and Oriel Coll., Oxford (exhibnr.), B.A. (Oxon); on mil. serv., 1941–45, maj.; cadet., Nig., 1925; senr. dist. offr., 1944; res., admin. serv., cl. I, 1946.

BACON, Percy.—b. 1899; ed. Camb. Univ., M.A.; apptd. Maur., 1923; headmr. Royal Coll. Sch., Maur., 1942.

BADCOCK, William John, dip. agric. (Reading), N.D.A., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1905; ed. Dunkeved Coll., Launceston, Reading and Camb. Univs., I.C.T.A.; on mil. serv. 1940–43 and 1945–46, maj.; agric. offr., col. serv., 1931; seconded as senr. agric. offr., B. Sol. Is. Prot., 1945; ch. soil conserv. offr., Nyasa., 1948; author of *An Ecological Study on Sugar.*

BADDELEY, Sir Frank Morrish, K.B.E. (1930), Kt. Bach. (1928), C.M.G. (1925).—b. 1874.—M.A., Magdalene Coll., Camb., 21st wrangler, math. tripos, 1896; cadet, F.M.S., 1897; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1913; recd, thanks of govt. in con. with Ulu Selangor riots, Feb., 1902; rev. aud., Pahang, Jan., 1904; currency comsnr., 1907; dist. offr., Kuantan, 1908; supt., govt. monopolies dept., S.S., 1909; P.M.G., 1916; food contrlr., 1920; under-sec., 1921; ch. sec., Nig., 1924; O.A.G., Nig., in 1925, 1927 and 1928–29; gov. dep. various periods in 1925, 1926 and 1927; ret. 1930.

BAGSHAW, Arthur Norman, M.B.E.—b. 1895; ed. Kettering Gram. Sch. and Elstow Sch.; on mil. serv., 1939–42, maj., lieut.-col.; apptd. mil. branch police, N. Rhod., 1920; lt.-col. dir. of war evacuees and camps. 1944.

BAILEY, Allan Robert.—b. 1906; ed. Merchant Taylor's Sch., Charterhouse Sq., Lond. Univ. Coll., Lond. Univ. and Wadham Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.) (Oxon); cadet, Nig., 1929; admin. offr. cl. II, 1947.

BAILEY, Frederick William.—b. 1902; ed. Davenport High Sch.; asst. storekeeper, P.W.D., Nig., 1928; storekeeper, 1937; ch., 1943.

BAILEY, Hugh Morris Samuel.—b. 1899; ed. Christ's Hosp., Sussex; on mil. serv. 1915–20; B.S.A. police, S. Rhod., 1922; asst. inspr., police, T.T., 1924; police cadet, 1928; asst. supt., 1930; supt., 1943; senr. 1947.

BAILEY, James Thomas Atherstone.—b. 1912; ed. Monmouth Sch.; enlisted B.S.A. police, S. Rhod., 1937; asst. supt., police, G.C., 1942.

BAILEY, John.—b. 1914; ed. Nottingham High Sch. and Peterhouse Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); asst. audr., Nig., 1938; Uga., 1944; senr., 1947.

BAILEY, Simeon Augustus.—b. 1888; ed. elem. and pvte.; police, Jca., 1908; sub-inspr., 1943; 3rd cl. inspr., 1946.

BAIN, Louis, M.A., B.Com., C.A.—b. 1909; ed. Nicolson Institute, Stornoway, and Edin. Univ.; asst. treas., Nig., 1935; cadet, admin. serv., 1938; asst. dist. offr., 1938.

BAIRAMIAN, Vahe Robert.—b. 1900; ed. English Sch., Nicosia, Cyp. and Univ. Coll., Lond. (schol., medallist and prizeman), B.A. (hons.) (Lond.); barrister-at-law, Middle temple, 1923; clk., dist. ct., Cyp., 1926; asst. regisr., sup. ct., 1927; regisr. dist. ct., 1929; also official recvr. in bankruptcy, 1931–39; ch. regisr., sup. ct., 1931; asst. dir. land, registn., 1938; legal asst., lands and survey dept., Nig., 1944; ch. regisr., sup. ct., 1944; mag., 1946; sec., usury enq. comtee., Cyp., 1926–28; asst. to atty. gen., for revision of lands law, 1943.

BAKER, Dorothy Mary.—b. 1913; ed. West Norfolk and Kings Lynn High Sch. and Guy's Hosp.; interned; nursing sister, H.K., 1938.

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BAKER, Douglas William Hughes, B.Sc. (agric.) (Lond.), D.S.E.A.C. (Wye), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1904; ed. Harvey Gram. Sch., Folkestone, Wye Coll., Rothamsted Experimental Stn. and I.C.T.A.; inspr., agric., Sudan, 1927; agric. dept., Nig., 1930; senr. agric. offr., 1945; prin., schs., agric. dept., 1947; mission to Sudan to rept. on systems of land usage and tenure; author of *Variations in Butter Fat Content*; jt. author *Land Usage in the Sudan in relation to a Nigerian Mechanised Groundnut Scheme*, 1948.

BAKER, Francis Horace.—b. 1887; ed. Stratford upon Avon; admitted solr., sup. ct., Eng., 1910; called to bar, 1934; on mil. serv. 1914–19, staff capt.; pres., Jerusalem dist. ct., 1920; judge, sup. ct. of appeal, Pal., 1933; puisne judge, Nig., 1936; senr. puisne judge, 1945; pres., sp. ct. to try Jaffa riots cases, 1921.

BAKER, George Morgan.—b. 1896; ed. St. Paul's; on mil. serv. 1914–23, capt.; admin. offr., Nig., 1927.

BAKER, John Edward Alan.—b. 1914; ed. Rugby Sch. and Oxford Univ. (hons. sch. class., hons. sch. French, B.A.); on mil. serv., 1940–43, capt.; cadet, admin. serv., Nig., 1938.

BAKER, Percy Cecil John, O.B.E.—b. 1888; ed. Pub. Sch.; on mil. serv. 1914–20, staff capt.; audr., Pal. rlwys, 1920; asst. supt. of line, 1925; supt., 1936.

BAKER, Samuel Glanfrwd.—b. 1902; ed. Abber Sch., S. Wales, and Royal Scot. Regimental Sch.; sgt. instr. (local sgt. maj.), Trin., 1929–35; asst. supt., prisons, 1933; supt., prisons, Br. Guiana, 1945.

BAKER, Victor.—b. 1897; ed. Higher Elem. Sch., Swindon; fitter, rlwy., Nig., 1928; loco foreman, gr. II, 1930; gr. I, 1937; asst. dist. supt., gr. II, 1942; senr. asst. loco. supt., 1946.

BAKER-BEALL, Rowland William Cunningham, M.B.E.—b. 1903; ed. Sherborne Sch., Dorset and Worcester Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); admin. offr., Ken., 1927; fin. sec., Zanz., 1942; dep. fin. sec., Nig., 1947.

BALDWIN, John Harold, F.I.A.C.—b. 1902; jnr. clk., K.U.R. & H., 1915; trav. inspr. of accts., 1925; asst. acctnt., 1926; senr. asst. acctnt., 1931; expdt. acctnt., 1939; ch. asst. to gen. man., 1942.

BALDWIN OF BEWDLEY, 2nd Earl (cr. 1937), Oliver Ridsdale.—b. 1899; on mil. serv. 1914–19; H.M. Vice Consul, Boulogne, 1919; M.P., Dudley, 1929–31; Paisley, 1935; gov. and c.-in-c., Leeward Is., 1948; author of *Konyetz, Six Prisons and Two Revolutions, Socialism and the Bible, Conservatism and Wealth, The Questing Beast, Unborn Son, The Coming of Aisa, Oasis*, and several plays.

BALDWIN, Thomas Hayward, C.B.E.—b. 1896; ed. Stamford Sch. and Downing Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab); on mil. serv., 1915–19; supt., educ., Nig., 1921; senr., 1938; ch. inspr., 1940; dep. dir., 1944; asst. educ. advr., C.O., 1947.

BAMFORD, James Benson, F.R.G.S.—b. 1903; ed. Regent Street Poly. and Northampton Inst., Lond.; sworn land survr.; govt. survr., 1937; dist. comsnr., 1943; survr., Br. Guiana-Brazil bound. comsn., 1935.

BANCROFT, Oswald Lawrence, K.C. (Bahamas), M.A. (Camb.)—b. 1888; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb., and Trinity Coll., Camb. and Inner Temple, Lond.; barrister-at-law, Lond.; barrister-at-law, B.C., Canada; solr., sup. ct.; police mag., Barb., 1926; dep. regisr., T.T., 1927; crown coun., N. Rhod., 1928; senr. police mag., Barb., 1931; pub. trustee, 1937; mag., Bah., 1937; atty.-gen., Br. Hond., 1941; labour offr., Bah., 1943; atty-gen., 1943; ch. just., 1946.

BANKS, Leslie Wilson, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Edin.).—b. 1906; ed. George Watson's Coll., and Edin. Univ.; med. offr., Nig., 1931.

BANNERMAN, Charles Henry, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.)—b. 1910; ed. Mfantsipim Sch., Cape Coast and Edin. Univ.; med. offr., G.C., 1936.

BANNERMAN, Emmanuel William Quartey, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1912; ed. Mfantsipim Sch., Cape Coast and Edin. Univ.; med. offr., G.C., 1937.

BANNISTER, Adrian Allan, B.A. (Dunelm), dip. in ed. (Oxon.), M.R.S.T.—b. 1894; ed. Codrington Coll., and Rawle Training Inst., Barb.; spec. war serv., 1915–16; asst. inspr., schs., B. Guiana, 1924; asst. mstr., teach. train. coll., 1928; 2nd inpsr., schs., 1937; inspr., 1939; prin., gov. train. coll., 1945; ch. inspr. and asst. dir., educ., 1948.

BANNISTER, James Oliver, A.M.I. Mech.E., A.M.I.Loco.E.—b. 1906; ed. Derby Tech. Coll.; apptd. K.U.R. & H., 1938; dist. loco. supt., rlwys., Nig., 1947.

BANTING, William Villiers.—b. 1903; ed. Haileybury Coll.; chart. acctnt.; asst. treas., T.T., 1930; senr. asst. treas., 1940; acctnt. gen., comsnr., inl. rev., comsnr., stamp dut., govt. storekeeper, Fiji, 1940; comsnr. of currency.

BARCROFT, John Coleraine Hanbury.—b. 1908; ed. Weymouth Coll.; cadet, Sarawak, 1930; dist. offr., 1939; civ. intern., 1941–45; res., 1946.

BARKER, John Edward.—b. 1910; ed. Regent Poly., and Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A.; on mil. serv., 1941–46; asst. audr., Ken., 1934; S.S. and F.M.S., 1938; senr. asst., G.C., 1946; dep. (later dep. dir., aud.) 1947.

BARKER, Thomas Fellowes.—b. 1912; ed. Lancing Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); R.A.F., 1935; cadet, Nig., 1937.

BARLTROP, Ernest William, C.B.E. (1947), D.S.O., O.B.E.—b. 1893; ed. Sir John Cass Foundation Sch., and King's Coll. Lond.; on mil. serv., 1914–18, capt.; apptd. after compet. exam., 2nd div. clk., B. of T., 1912; asst. prin., min. of lab.,

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1920 ; 1st cl. offr., Leeds ; dep. div. contrlr., Cardiff ; ch. instructions offr., H.Q. ; reg. contrlr., Birm., 1939 ; reg. contrlr., Leeds, 1942 ; lab. advr., C.O., 1947.

BARNES, Harold Charles Vernon Black.—b. 1905 ; asst. audr., Ken., 1928 ; senr. asst., S.L., 1938 ; audr., Cyp., 1942 ; dep. (later dep. dir., aud.), Mal., 1947.

BARNES, Robert Ogle, A.M.S.A., Soc. C.E., M.I.B.A.E.—b. 1895 ; ed. Repton Sch., artic. pupil, M.I.C.E. (Ont.) and A.M.I.C.E. (Natal) ; on mil. serv. 1915–19, capt. ; soil engnr., Ken., 1937.

BARNES, William Lethbridge Gorell, C.M.G. (1949)—b. 1909 ; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Camb., 1st cl. class. trip., pt. I, 1st cl. mod. lang. trip., pt. II ; 3rd sec., F.O., 1932 ; H.M. Embassy, Baghdad, 1934, Lisbon, 1936 ; 2nd sec., 1937 ; F.O., 1938 ; prin., exp. cred. guar. dept. and off. of war cab. (secondment), 1939 ; p.s. to Lord President of Council, 1942 ; asst. sec., 1942 ; off. of war cab., 1945 ; treasy., 1946 ; asst. sec., treasy., 1945 ; personal asst. to P.M., 1946 ; asst. U.S. of S., C.O., 1948 (secondment).

BARNETSON, William, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1910 ; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin., and Edin. and Liverpool Univs. ; med. offr., Uga., 1936.

BARNETT, Douglas Ernest.—b. 1917 ; ed. Dean Close Sch., Cheltenham and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) ; asst. audr., Nyasa., 1939 ; T.T., 1942 ; Pal., 1947 ; senr. audr., Pal., 1947 ; Nig., 1948.

BARNETT, Hubert Leslie.—b. 1899 ; ed. King Edward VI Gram. Sch., B'ham ; asst. to agric. econ., Mal., 1934 ; agric. econ. 1947 ; ag. regisr., stats., Mal. ; del. for Mal. Union at stats. confce., S'pore, 1948 ; author of *Brief Introduction to Malaya.*

BARNETT, Kenneth Myer Arthur.—b. 1911 ; ed. Mill Hill Sch. and King's Coll., Camb. (found. schol.), M.A. (Cantab.) ; on mil. serv. 1941–46, capt. (desps.) ; cadet, H.K., 1933 ; sec., immig. comsn., A.R.P., comsn., and corruption comsn., 1941 ; P.A.C.S. and clk. of counc., 1947.

BARNETT, Walter Leigh, M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (hons.) (Lond.), F.R.I.C.—b. 1893 ; ed. Battersea Poly., Lond. Univ., and Jesus Coll., Camb. (cert. of merit, Camb. Univ. for orig. res.) ; spec. war wk., as chmst., Admy., 1914–19 ; dep. Island chmst., Jca., 1922 ; govt. chmst., 1943 ; mem. of various bds. and comtees ; author of *The Mineral Springs of Jamaica, Vomiting Sickness in Jamaica, Report on salt industry, Turks Is.*, 1945.

BARNETT-SMITH, Louis Reginald.—b. 1905 ; ed. Westminster Sch. ; on mil. serv., 1942–46, maj. ; customs serv., Mal., 1925 ; asst. supt., customs, 1929 ; senr. customs offr., 1934 ; asst. contrlr., customs, 1946 ; comsnr., N. Borneo, 1947.

BARNHILL, William Wilson.—B. 1903 ; ed. Campbell Coll., Belfast, and Clare Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.) ; asst. dist. comsnr., S.L., 1926 ; asst. col. sec., G.C., 1934 ; asst. dir., supplies, 1940 ; dist. comsnr., 1942 ; comsnr., Gam., 1945.

BARNWELL, Patrick Joseph.—b. 1913 ; ed. Roan, Greenwich, and Downing Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.), C.U. teachers' cert. ; apptd. Baghdad, T.T.C., 1935, mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1938 ; author of *A Mauritius History for Schools*, etc.

BARON, David Whinfield Barclay, M.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1915 ; ed. Winchester and Oxford ; cadet, Ceylon, 1937 ; estab. offr., E.A.H.C., 1948.

BARON, Richard Nelson.—b. 1904 ; ed. Framlingham Coll. and Selwyn Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.) ; survr., Sarawak, 1928 ; asst. supt., 1933 ; supt., land and surveys dept., 1941 ; civ. intern., 1941–46.

BARRETT, Norman Lawrence.—b. 1898 ; ed. Potchefstroom Coll. and Malvern Sch., Jo'burg. ; on mil. serv. 1916–19 ; postal asst., N. Rhod., 1927 ; senr. postmr., 1946.

BARRETT, Raymond Edward, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).—b. 1903 ; ed. Raines Sch. and Lond. Hosp., Lond. Univ. ; col. med. serv., Uga., 1928 ; S.M.O., 1946 ; author of numerous articles for medical journals.

BARRETT, Rusland Pringle Moyes Tufnel, E.D.—b. 1906 ; ed. Christ's Coll., Christchurch, N.Z., and Clifton Coll., Bristol ; on mil. serv. 1939–45, lieut.-col. (desps.) ; collr. of customs, G.C., 1928 ; senr. collr., 1942 ; ch. inspr., customs and excise, 1946 ; trans. to Nig., 1946 ; sec., customs conf., B.W.A., 1947.

BARRIE, Stanley Carlin, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1904 ; ed. Kingston Gram. Sch., Caterham Sch., and City and Guilds Engineering Coll. ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1930.

BARROW, John, O.B.E.—b. 1903 ; ed. Rugby and Caius Coll., Camb., M.A. ; lt., H.K.V.D.C. ; cadet, H.K., 1927 ; asst. to sec. for Chinese affrs., 1929 and 1930 ; asst. col. sec., 1929 and 1933 ; p.s. to gov., Nov., 1929, and to O.A.G., 1930 and 1932 ; asst. supt., imports and exports, 1933 ; dist. offr., N. dist., 1936 ; cadet offr., cl. I, 1946.

BARRY, Edward, C.M.G. (1949), O.B.E.—b. 1896 ; ed. Mount St. Mary's ; on mil. serv., 1915–18 ; K.A.R., 1922–27 ; admin. offr., Som., 1928 ; sec. to gov., 1947.

BARSTED, Charles Robert.—b. 1899 ; wkshop. artisan, loco. branch, rlwys., G.C., 1928 ; trans. elec. branch, 1930 ; ag. shift. engnr., 1935 ; mech. instr., posts and tels., 1935 ; ch. instr., 1935 ; wkshop supt., 1946.

BARTLETT, James Henry, B.M., B.Ch., B.A.—b. 1909 ; ed. Westminster Sch., Univ. Coll., Oxford, and Guy's Hosp. ; on mil. serv. 1939–43, capt. ; med. offr., Ken., 1937.

BARTON, Cecil James Juxon Talbot, C.M.G. (1937), O.B.E. (1932).—b. 1891 ; ed. Denstone and Downing Coll., Camb. ; history and law triposes ; B.A., 1913 ; M.A., 1920 ; asst. dist comsnr., E.A.P., 1914 ; asst. for native affrs., 1923 ; senr. asst. col. sec., 1932 ; comtees. on local European, Asiatic and African C.S. ; clk. to exec. coun., M.L.C., Kenya, 1935 ; col. sec., Fiji, 1935 ; ag. gov., Fiji, and ag. high

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comsnr., W. Pacific, May–Nov., 1936; chmn., Fiji pub. serv. reorganisation comtee., 1936; gov.'s dep., June–Aug., 1937; *ex-officio* M.L.C., 1937; O.A.G. and ag. high comsnr., W. Pacific, July–Sept., 1938 and Apr., 1939; gov. dep., June–July, 1939; ch. sec. Nyasa, 1941; chmn., dev. comtee., M.E.C. and M.L.C., Nyasa.; O.A.G., Nyasa., 1942 and 1944; retd., 1945; temp. admin. offr., C.O., 1945.

BARTON, James Allen Dickinson.—b. 1902; ed. Arnold Sch., Blackpool; chrtd. acctnt.; apptd. to govt. of Iraq, 1927; S.L., 1936; Gib., 1946.

BARTON, Lancelot Alexander.—b. 1894; ed. Xaverian Coll., Bruges, Belgium; on mil. serv. 1915–18; interned, 1942–45; acctnt., treas., H.K., 1921; cashier, S.C. & A.S. staff, 1931; senr. exec. offr., cl. 1, 1948.

BARTON, Raymond Henry.—b. 1905; ed. Haileybury Coll. and Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A., dip. of London Univ.; educ. offr., Ken., 1928.

BARTON, Terence Moore.—b. 1913; ed. Mt. Albert Gram. Sch., Auckland Univ. Coll. and Univ. of N.Z., M.Com. (N.Z. Univ.), A.R.A. (N.Z. socy. of acctnts.); on mil. serv. 1943–46, maj.; asst. audr., Nig., 1938; audr., H.K., 1947.

BARTON, Thomas, M.A. (hons.).—b. 1904; ed. Edin. Univ.; inspr., schls., G.C. 1928; senr. educ. offr., 1939; dep. dir., educ., 1941; dir., 1946.

BARWELL, Alan Harold, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—b. 1908; med. offr. i/c H.K. prison (Stanley), 1939; med. offr., Ken., 1947.

BASSETT, William Eric, M.B.E. (1949). —b. 1901; trained at Royal Botanic Gdns., Kew; asst. supt., Victoria bot. gdns., Br. Cams., 1927; asst. agric. offr., Dominica, Leeward Is., 1932; curator, agric. dept., Montserrat, 1838; supt., 1946.

BATES, Dennis Arthur, M.B.E. (mil.), M.Sc., F.G.S., A.I.M.M.—b. 1910; ed. Univ. of Birmingham; on mil. serv. 1939–43; geologist, G.C., 1936; senr., 1945

BATTERBEE, Sir Harry Fagg, G.C.M.G. (1946), K.C.M.G. (1931), K.C.V.O. (1927), C.M.G. (1918), C.V.O. (1919).—b. 1880; ed. Gram. Sch., Faversham, and Oxford; class. schol., Hertford Coll., 1899–1904; 1st cl. class. mods., 1901; 1st cl. math. mods., 1901; 2nd cl. lit. hum., 1904; apptd. after compet. exam., 2nd cl. clk., exchequer and aud. dept., 1905; 2nd cl. clk., C.O., 1905; 1st cl. clk., 1917; sec., W.A. lands comtee., 1912; asst. p.s. to Mr. Lewis Harcourt, 1912; p.s. to Lord Islington, 1914; p.s. to Mr. Steel-Maitland, 1915; p.s. to Mr. Walter Long, 1916–19; prin., 1920; pol. sec. to Admi. comdg. sp. serv. sqdn. during Empire cruise, 1923–24; asst. sec., 1924; pol. sec. to H.R.H. the Duke of York during his visit to Australia and N.Z., 1927; asst. U.S. of S., dom. affrs., 1930; dep. sec., Imp. conf., 1930; regisr., Order of St. Michael and St. George, 1930–1939; high comsnr. for U.K. in N.Z., 1939–45.

BATTERSHILL, Sir William Denis, K.C.M.G. (1941), C.M.G. (1938).—b. 1896; ed. King's Sch., Worcester; on mil. serv. 1914–19 (desps.), M.E., 1941; cadet, Ceylon, 1920; Colombo customs, 1920; off. asst., Badullakach, 1921; pol. mag., Panadura, 1922; dep. fiscal, Colombo, 1923; add. asst. col. sec., 1925; 4th asst. col. sec., 1925; 3rd, 1927; 2nd and clk., leg. coun., 1928; asst. col. sec., Jca., 1928; col. sec., Cyp., 1935; admin. gov., various occasions; ch. sec., Pal., 1937; admin. gov., various occasions; gov. and c.-in-c., Cyp., 1939; asst. U.S. of S., C.O., 1941; dep. U.S. of S., 1942; gov. and c.-in-c., T.T., 1945.

BATTSON, Aldred Ansell, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. (Lond.).—b. 1897; apptd. col. serv. 1926; med. offr., Uga., 1929.

BAX, Stephen Napier, dip. agric. (S.A.).—b. 1900; ed. Sherborne Coll. and Potchesistroom Sch. of Agric.; on mil. serv., 1918–22 (Rand Reb.); dist. reclam. offr., game preserv. dept., T.T., 1928; senr. fld. offr., tsetse res. dept., 1931; asst. dir., 1937; dir., E.A. tsetse reclam. dept., 1946; author of *A Practical Policy for Tsetse Reclamation and Field Experiment.*

BAXTER, Harry Churchill.—b. 1899; ed. St. John's, Leatherhead, Wagner Sch. and Selwyn Coll., Camb., B.A.; on mil. serv., 1918–19; cadet, T.T., 1923; dist. offr., 1934; information offr. (secondment), 1945.

BAYFIELD, Charles Mahon.—b. 1908; ed. King Edward VII Sch., Kings Lynn, and Emmanuel Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.); survr., Nig., 1931; survey dept., N. Rhod., 1932; collr., customs, G.C., 1933; senr. collr., 1943; ch. inspr., Nig., 1945.

BAYLY, Patrick Hartley Hamilton.—b. 1909; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury; ch. offr., prisons, Ken., 1932; housemr., Eng. prison serv., 1936; supt., prisons, S.L., 1939; asst. to comsnr., prisons, N. Rhod., 1945; dep. comsnr., 1947.

BEACH, Charles Harold, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Struct.E., M.R.San.I.—b. 1904; ed. Wanganui Tech. High Sch. (N.Z.), Canterbury Sch. of Engineering and N.Z. Univ.; major, N.Z. engnrs; engnrg. asst., N.Z., 1930; town engnr., Suva, Fiji, 1939; engnr., mosquito cont. scheme, 1943; exec. engnr., Nig., 1945.

BEAN, Arnold, A.C.S.M., A.I.M.M.—b. 1899; ed. Camborne Sch. of Mines, Cornwall; on mil serv., 1941–46, lt.; apptd. col. serv., 1927; senr. inspr., mines, Mal., 1938; ch. inspr., mines, Mal., 1946; chmn., Chinese tin mines, loans bd.; mem., econ. dev. comtee.

BEARDMORE, Arthur Walter.—b. 1903; ed. Burton Gram. Sch.; entered cler. serv., Falk. Is., 1927; ch. clk. and shipping mastr., treas. and customs, 1930; regisr., sup. ct., 1934–37; acctnt., treas., Gamb., 1938; ag. inf. offr., 1940–41; asst. recvr.-gen., 1941; contrlr., supplies, 1942–43 and 1944; asst. censor, 1939–45; ch. acctnt., posts and tels. dept., G.C., 1946.

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BEASLEY, Cyril George.—b. 1901 ; ed. Univ. Coll., Lond., B.A., 1st cl. hons., M.A. (Lond.) ; senr. lect., geog., Univ. Coll., Nottingham, 1922 ; prof., geog. and geol., Univ. of Rangoon, 1931 ; stats. advsr., Burma, 1937 ; mem., fiscal and tariff comtees., 1938 ; advsr. to Gov. of Burma for trade neg. with India, 1940 ; sec.-advsr., Burma del. E.G.S. Conf., Delhi, 1941 ; mem., war risks insur. bd., Burma., ch. admin. offr., Univ. of Rangoon, w. Gov. of Burma at Simla, 1942–45 ; econ. advsr,. dev. and welf. organ. in B.W.I., 1946.

BEATON, William Gaudenz, M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M.—b. 1900 ; ed. privately Edin. and E.A., Royal Vet. Coll., Edin. Univ., Liverpool Univ. and Pasteur Inst., Paris ; vet. offr., Nig., 1925 ; vet. research offr., 1929 ; senr. vet. offr., 1938 ; D.D.V.S., 1938 ; D.V.S., 1948 ; Nig. del. to Anglo-French col. vet. conf., Dakar, 1946, col. genetic conf., Edin., 1948, internat. rinderpest conf., Nairobi, 1948, F.A.O. conf. on rinderpest, Nairobi, 1948 ; author of papers on original vet. research.

BEATTIE, Andrew Gordon, B.Sc. (agric.) (B.S.A.).—b. 1898 ; ed. Ontario Agric. Coll. and Univ. of Toronto ; on war serv. 1916–19, flt.-lt. ; apptd. Nig., 1923 ; prin. agric. offr., 1937 ; asst. dir., agric., 1939 ; dep. dir., agric., 1942 ; dir., agric., 1945 ; tour of agric. instns. in India under auspices of Carnegie trust.

BEATTY, James.—b. 1895 ; ed. Brisbane Gram. Sch. ; survr. (Chartered Co.'s Serv.), N. Borneo, 1923 ; rly. engnr., 1928 ; perm. way engnr., 1931 ; o/c, state rlys., 1932 ; gen. man., rlys., 1934 ; Col. Serv. as gen. man., rlys., 1946.

BEATTY, Sir Kenneth James, Kt. (1926). —b. 1878 ; ed. Univ. High Sch. and Melbourne Univ. ; qualified Victorian bar (1900) ; Transvaal law cert. (including Roman Dutch law), 1904 ; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1908 ; served in S.A. war as lieut., V.M.I., wounded (Queen's med. and 4 clasps) ; apptd. pub. pros., Trans., Nov., 1902 ; addtnl. asst. res. mag., Mar., 1903 ; asst. res. mag., Dec., 1905 ; attd. Natal Carbineers, Natal rebellion, 1906 ; recd. thanks of Natal govt., med. and clasp ; police mag., mastr. of sup. ct. and regisr.-gen., S.L., Sept., 1908 ; on mil serv., 1915–18 ; puisne judge, G.C., 1921 ; ch. just., Berm., 1924 ; ch. just., Bah., 1927 ; dep. gov. in 1928 ; ch. just., Gib., 1931–41 ; author of *Human Leopards.*

BEAUBRUN, Ignatius Cecil, O.B.E. (1936).—b. 1889 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., St. L. ; treas. clk., St. L., 1906 ; asst. aud. clk., 1907 ; rev. offr., St. V., 1912 ; Gren., 1915 ; treas. clk., 1916 ; ch. clk., treas. and comsnr. of inc. tax, 1922 ; asst. treas., 1929 ; col. treas., 1930 ; dep. comp., customs and excise, Trin., 1940 ; comp., 1946.

BEAUBRUN, Joseph Kenneth Patrick, M.B., Ch.B. (Bristol), D.P.H. (Lond.).—b. 1905 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., St. L., Bristol Univ. and Lond. Univ., L.S.H.T.M. ; dist. med. offr., St. L., 1935 ; M.O.H., Trin., 1937.

BEAUCLERK, Charles Frederick.—b. 1904 ; ed. Brighton Coll. and Wadham Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon) ; cadet, T.T., 1929 ; asst. dist. offr., 1932 ; dist. offr., 1941.

BEAUMONT, Raymond Henry Thomas.—b. 1911 ; ed. Highgate Sch., Lond. : apptd. Br. police const., Pal., 1934 ; asst. supt., police, B. Guiana, 1938 ; supt., 1948.

BEAUMONT, Stanley Percival Luther.—b. 1907 ; ed. Royal Masonic Sch. and Fitzwilliam House, Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.) ; cadet, Nig., 1929 ; dist. offr., 1939 : sec., W.A. supply centre, res. minister's off., G.C., 1943–44 ; admin. offr., cl. II, Nig., 1946.

BEAVIS, Elinor Mary.—b. 1907 ; ed. Tottenham High Sch., Lond., and Maria Grey Training Coll., Lond. (Nat. Froebel Union teach. cert.) ; on war serv. (H.K.V.D.C. nursing detachment) ; asst mistress, H.K., 1932 ; senr. mistress, 1946.

BECKETT, Harold, C.M.G. (1941).—b. 1891 ; ed. Monmouth Gram. Sch., and Oxford ; exhibtnr. at Wadham Coll., 1910–14 ; also Symons exhibtnr., 1912–14 ; 1st cl. class. mods., 1912 ; 3rd cl. lit. hum., 1914 ; B.A., 1914 ; apptd. after compet. exam., 2nd cl. clk., C.O., 1914 ; asst. p.s. to Lord Milner, 14th Jan. to 16th Mar., 1919 ; ag. 1st cl. clk., 1919 ; p.s. to perm. under-sec. (Sir G. Fiddes), 1st Jan., 1920 ; prin., 1920 ; mem., W.I. currency comtee., 1923 ; sent to Maur. as spec. comsnr. to enquire into and rept. to S. of S. on questions of currency and exchange, Apr., 1925 ; returned to C.O., Oct., 1925 ; asst. sec., 1931 ; visited Berm., Bah., Jca. and Br. Hond., 1939.

BECKETT, Joshua Uberto.—b. 1892 ; ed. Canada ; apptd. police, 1912 ; corp., 1920 ; sergt., 1924 ; sergt.-maj., 1932 ; staff, 1943 ; sub-inspr., police, Jca., 1946.

BECKETT, Thomas Rumbold, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1898 ; ed. Judd Sch., Tonbridge and Faraday House, Lond. ; asst. tel. engnr., Nig., 1924 ; div. engnr., 1940 ; asst. engnr.-in-ch., posts & tels., 1948.

BECKETT, William Horton, M.A., B.Sc. (hons.) (econ.).—b. 1900 ; ed. Newcastle High Sch. and Fitzwilliam House, Camb. ; on naval serv. 1918–19 ; agric. offr., G.C., 1924 ; senr., 1937.

BECKINGHAM, Geoffrey James Duncan. —b. 1909 ; on mil. serv. 1931–36 (China) ; med. stock verifier, G.C., 1937.

BECKLES, Hilary Alberic Maughn.—b. 1898 ; ed. Combermere Sch., Harrison Coll. and Codrington Coll. (schol.), Barb., Univs. of Durham and Oxford (schol.), Inst. of Med. Psychology (Lond.), and Inst. of Educ., Univ. of Lond., B.A. (double 1st hons.), litt. ant., Durham, B.A. (hons. jurisp.), Oxford ; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple ; asst. mstr., Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana, 1926 ; senr. mstr., 1944 ; second mstr., 1946 ; rep. Br. Guiana at Br. social hygiene coun., 1932 ; and at world educ. conf., Nice (under League of Nations), 1932.

BEELEY, Joseph Harold.—b. 1905 ; ed. King's Coll. Choir Sch., Berkhamsted Sch., Herts., and St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, B.A., final hon. sch. of mod. lang. ; cadet, Nig., 1929 ; senr. dist. offr., 1947.

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BEET, Eric Arthur, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1913 ; ed. Eastbourne Coll. and Middlesex Hosp. ; on mil. serv., 1940–44, capt. ; med. offr., N. Rhod., 1938 ; health survey, Lala Tribe, 1947–8 ; author of articles in medical journals, 1945–46.

BEETON, William Hugh, B.Sc. (Econ.).—b. 1903 ; ed. Strathallan Sch., Fergandenny, Perth and Lond. Univ. ; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1926 ; dist. comsnr., 1932 ; admin. offr., c.l II, 1943 ; cl. I, 1946.

BEEVOR, Richard Elliot.—b. 1898 ; ed. Wellington Coll., Berks. and R.M.C., Sandhurst ; on mil. serv. 1914–21, capt. ; cadet, Nig., 1925.

BEGBIE, James.—b. 1901 ; ed. Dundee Tech. Sch., 1st cl. B. of T. eng. cert., steam ; on mil. serv., 1939–45, lt.-commdr. (E) ; eng., marine dept., Nig., 1928.

BEGBIE, Ralph Stockman, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H., of R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), D.T.M. & H. (Edin.), M.D. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.).—b. 1901 ; ed. Broughton Higher Grade and Sec. Sch., Edin., and Edin. Univ. ; asst. M.O.H., H.K., 1930 ; asst. govt. bacteriologist, 1932 ; health offr., 1946 ; publications:—*Microbic Dissociation with Reference to the Attenuated Tubercle Bacillus of Calnotte and Guerin,* and *Occurrence of Typhoid—Para-typhoid Bacilli in Sewage* (jointly with H. J. Gibson).

BELCHER, Sir Charles Frederick, Kt. Bach. (1931), O.B.E. (1923), M.B.E. (1919), M.A., LL.B.—b. 1876 ; ed. Geelong Gram. Sch. and Trinity Coll., Melbourne (final schol. in classics and comp., philology, Shakespeare schol.) ; admit. to practise Victoria, 1902 ; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1909 (cert. of hon.) ; conveyancer, Uga., 1914 ; cust. of enemy prop., 1915 ; mag., 1916 ; asst. judge, Zanz., 1920 ; judge, E.A. ct. of appeal, 1920 (also in June, 1925) ; atty. gen., Nyasa., 1920 ; M.E.C. and M.L.C., 1921–22 ; judge of high ct., 1924 ; ch. just., sup. ct., Cyp., 1927 ; ch. just. and pres., W.I. appeal ct., 1930–36 ; ret. 1937 ; chmn., Ken. customs frauds enq. comsn, 1940 ; coffee control comsn., 1941 ; defence advsy. comtee., 1939–42 ; Ken. museums trustees, 1941–45 ; ch. legal advsr., civil affairs branch, E.A. command, 1942–45 ; publications :—*Birds of the District of Geelong, Australia,* and *Nyasaland Birds.*

BELCHER, Edward Brymer, M.C.—b. 1887 ; ed. Winchester Coll. ; on mil. serv., 1914–19 and 1941–42, lt.-col. ; asst. supt. police, India, 1907 ; comsnr. E.A. refugee admin., 1942.

BELDERSON, John Henry, B.Econ. (1st cl.).—b. 1903 ; ed. Moulton Gram. Sch., Lincs. and Univ. of S. Africa ; dept. of posts and tels., Union of S.A., 1922 ; control and audit off., 1926 ; asst. audr., Uga., 1929 ; S.S. and F.M.S., 1934 ; senr. asst. audr., N. Rhod., 1940 ; seconded, Nyasa, June–Oct., 1941 ; prin. audr., S.A.H. Comsn. Terr., 1947.

BELL, Alan Malcolm.—b. 1905 ; ed. Waterford, Ireland and Bedford ; junr. asst., govt. lab., Leeward Is., 1923 ; clk., col. sec.'s office, 1924 ; sub-inspr., pol., and adjt. local forces, 1927 ; sub-inspr., constab., Trin., 1928 ; A.D.C. to govr., 1930–31 ; supt., police, Cyp., 1934 ; dep. comsnr., police, Maur., 1942 ; comsnr., Zanz., 1947 ; dir., intell. and security, 1945–47 ; comsnr., police and prisons and aviation cont. offr., 1947.

BELL, Claude Denton,—b. 1890 ; ed. Titchfield Sec. Sch. ; on mil. serv., 1914–18 ; foreman, P.W.D., Jca., 1917 ; 3rd cl. supt., 1933 ; 2nd cl., 1937 ; seconded as supvsr. relief wks., lab. dept., 1939 ; asst. lab. advsr., 1943 ; rehab. offr., 1946.

BELL, Christopher.—b. 1907 ; ed. Marlborough Coll., Oriel Coll., Oxford., Inst. of Educ., Univ. of Lond., Lond. Sch. of Econ., and Sch. of Arabic and Oriental Studies, M.A. (Oxon), teacher's dip. (Lond.), anthrop. dip. (Lond.) ; apptd. educ. dept., N. Rhod., 1931 ; Nig., 1938.

BELL, David, O.B.E. (Mil.) M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).—b. 1897 ; ed. Dunfermline High Sch., and Edin. Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1914–20 and 1939–45, col. (desps. twice) ; med. serv., Ken., 1926 ; med. supt. and prin., med. sch., Mulago hosp., Uga., 1945.

BELL, Derek Copeland, M.B., B.S.—b. 1900 ; ed. Durham Sch. and Durham Univ. ; apptd. med. dept., Nig., 1929.

BELL, Edward Peter Stubbs.—b. 1902 ; barrister-at-law (Inner Temple), K.C., Mal. (1948) ; apptd. secretariat, Antigua, 1920 ; mag., Dominica, 1931 ; St. Kitts-Nevis, 1934 ; atty.-gen., St. L., 1935 ; cr. coun., Pal., 1938 ; leg. sec., Malta, 1941 and 1943–45 ; ag. lt. gov., June–Sept., 1945 ; solr.-gen., Mal., 1946 ; chmn., Malta war damage comsn.

BELL, Fairfax, B.M., B.Ch. (Oxon), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—b. 1904 ; med. offr., T.T., 1935.

BELL, Sir Henry Hesketh Joudou, G.C.M.G. (1925), K.C.M.G. (1908), C.M.G. (1903).—b. 1864 ; ed. in Paris ; 3rd clk. gov.-in chief's office, Barb., May, 1882 ; trans. to treas. dept., Gren., 1883 ; supervisor, customs, G.C., 1890 ; sen. asst. treas., G.C., 1891 ; rec.-gen., Bah., 1894 ; rep. Harbour Is. in House Assembly, 1895–96 ; adminsr., Dominica, 1899 ; ag. gov., Leeward Is., Aug., 1904, and from June, 1905 ; comsnr. and c.-in-c., Uga., Jan., 1906 ; gov., 1907 ; N. Nig., 1909 ; Leeward Is., 1912 ; Maur., 1916 ; retd. 1925 ; author of :—*Obeah ; Witchcraft in the West Indies,* 1889 ; *Geography of the Gold Coast,* 1894 ; *Love in Black ; Foreign Colonial Administration in the Far East,* 1928 ; *Glimpses of a Governor's Life,* 1946.

BELL, James Paul Carlyle.—b. 1898 ; ed. Lancing Coll., Sussex ; asst. engnr., rlwys., F.M.S., 1925 ; harbour wks., Nig., 1929 ; rlwys., Nig., 1935 ; rlwys., G.C., 1939 ; senr. engnr., 1942.

BELL, Leonard Cecil, M.P.S.—b. 1908 ; ed. Bath Sec. Sch. and W. of Eng. Coll. of Pharmacy ; apptd. Uga., 1934 ; Nig., 1940 ; senr. med. storekeeper, 1946.

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BELL, Philip Shaw, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), F.R.C.S., cert. L.S.T.M.—b. 1897; ed. Ackworth Sch. and Univ. (Westminster Hosp.); on mil. serv. 1915–19 and in 1940, maj.; med. offr., T.T., 1926; senr. med. offr. in charge, Som., 1938; S.M.O., N. Rhod.; D.D.M.S., 1945; D.M.S., Nyasa., 1947.

BELL, Robert Malcolm.—b. 1908; ed. Clifton Coll. and Jesus Coll., Camb.; cadet, T.T., 1931; asst. dist. offr., 1933; dist. offr., 1943.

BELL, Thomas Stewart.—b. 1911; ed. Cardiff High Sch. and Univ. of Wales, B.A. (Wales), 1st cl. hons. Greek, 2nd cl. 1st div. Latin, Br. Sch. at Athens; admin offr., Cyp., 1935; vice chmn., debt settlement bd., 1940–42; pub. inf. offr., 1944–45; contrlr., supplies, 1946; attended Br. Commonwealth conf. on trade and tariffs, 1947; chmn., cost of living review comtee, 1947.

BELL, Tom, B.Sc. (agric.) (hons.), dip. agric. (Cantab.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1914; ed. Sevenoaks Sch., Kent, Kent Farm Inst., Ontario Agric. Coll., Univ. of Toronto, Sch. of Agric., Trinity Coll., Camb. and I.C.T.A.; asst. man., govt. stock farm, Acre, Pal., 1936; agric. supt., Br. Guiana, 1938; productn. man., rice bd., 1943; senr. agric. offr., Pal., 1946; Ken., 1948.

BELTON, Athea Constance.—b. —; ed. Liverpool Royal Infirm., ward sister, 1928; nursing sister, G.C., 1933; senr. 1948.

BENNETT, John.—b. 1909; ed. Royal Sch., Armagh and Queen's Univ., Belfast; on mil. serv., 1941–43, capt.; asst. admin.-gen., Zanz., 1935; regisr.-gen. and regisr., sup. ct., Fiji, 1940; dist. mag., 1946; chmn., adv. comtee. on prob. and juv. offenders, 1945.

BENNETT, John Sloman.—b. 1914; ed. Royal Liberty Sch., Romford and Magdalene Coll., Camb. (schol.); 1st cl. hist. tripos, 1934 and 1935, M.A.; apptd. after compet. exam. asst. prin., C.O., 1936; prin., 1940; asst. sec., 1946; U.K. delegation, coun. of League of Nations, 1937; Pal. conf., 1939; min. of inf. tour of M.E. posts, 1940; seconded to off. of min. of state (min. res.) in M.E., 1941–45; M.E. supply centre, 1943–45; U.K. deleg., U.N. gen. assem., Lond., 1946.

BENNETT, Thomas Leslie.—b. 1909; ed. Tech. Coll., Durban; on mil. serv. N.R.D.F., 1939–45; clk., prov. admin., N. Rhod., 1935; asst. acctnt., 1940; acctnt., 1946.

BENSON, Constantine Walter.—b. 1909; ed. Eton and Magdalene Coll., Camb. Univ., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.); on mil serv., 1940–42, capt.; cadet, Nyasa., 1932; dist. offr., 1934; author of various publications on the birds of E. and S. Africa and Abyssinia.

BENSON, Eugene Gerard Allen, B.Sc. (agric.) (Lond.), dip. agric. (Wye), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1907; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, S.E. Agric. Coll., Wye, Kent and I.C.T.A.; rice grading offr., agric. dept., B. Guiana, 1930; asst. agric. supt, 1935; agric. supt., 1937; agric. offr., Trin., 1944.

BENSON, John Arthur Gillies.—b. 1912; ed. Westminster Sch.; on mil. serv. 1941–46, capt.; asst. supt., customs, Sarawak, 1935; supt., 1946.

BENSON, Stanley George.—b. 1906; ed. Harrogate; on mil. serv. 1926–32; home prisons serv., 1934; dep. supt. of prisons, Trin., 1939; supt., 1946.

BENSON, Thomas Godfrey, M.A. (Cantab.), dip. anthrop. (Oxon), dip. ed. (Oxon), F.R.S.T.—b. 1899; ed. Sherborne Sch. and Clare Coll., Camb.; exhibtn. 1st cl. med. and mod. lang. trip.; on mil. serv., 1918–19; educ. offr., Ken., 1927; prin. Jeanes Sch., 1932; inspr., schls., 1939; senr. educ. offr.; del. to inter-terr. confce. on Af. educ., 1935; contributed to *Village Teachers' Guide*; editor of native newspp. *Habari.*

BENSTEAD, Roger John, N.D.A.—b. 1901; ed. Burton-on-Trent Gram. Sch. and E. Anglian Inst. of Agric., Chelmsford; asst. agric. offr., Ken., 1932; inspr., plants and produce, G.C., 1937; agronomist, W.A. Cacao Res. Inst., 1945.

BENTON-EVANS, William Benton.—b. 1905; ed. Cathedral King's Sch., Worcester and Queen's Coll., Oxford, B.A., Oxford; supt., educ., Nig., 1929.

BEOKU-BETTS, Ernest Samuel, M.B.E., M.A. (Dunelin), LL.B. (Lond.), B.C.L. (Dunelin).—b. 1895; ed. Educ. Inst., S.L. and Fourah Bay Coll., S.L.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; police mag., S.L., 1936; crown coun., 1937; puisne judge, 1945.

BERE, Rennie Montague.—b. 1907; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Selwyn Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Uga., 1930; asst. dist. offr., 1932; dist. offr., 1942; asst. res. and prot. agt., Kampala, Uga.; comdnt., Polish refugee settlement at Koja, 1943, and Masindi, 1944; author of occasional papers in Alpine and Uga. journal.

BERESFORD, Walter Marcus, M.C.—b. 1899; ed. Clifton Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; on mil. serv., 1916–19, capt. and 1939–41, maj. (desps.); police, Jca., 1913; 3rd cl. inspr., Jca. constab., 1920; asst. comsnr., police, Nig., 1924; comsnr., Cams., 1933; inspr., police (temp. attd.) Jca. constab., 1943.

BERESFORD-STOOKE, Sir George, K.C.M.G. (1948), C.M.G. (1943).—b. 1897; ed. Fulneck Sch., nr. Leeds and King Edward VI Sch., Bath; on naval serv., 1914–19, paymstr. lieut.; cadet, Sarawak, 1920; dist. offr., Ken., 1925; asst. treas., Maur., 1933; dep. treas., Ken., 1936; dep. ch. sec., 1938; ch. sec., Zanz., 1940; ch. sec., N. Rhod., 1942; gov. and c.-in-c., S.L., 1948.

BERKLEY-BARTON, Ean Mackenzie.—b. 1907; ed. St. Paul's; asst. sec. to gen. man., rlwys., G.C., 1931; trans. to police, G.C., 1933.

BERMANT, David Lyon.—b. 1906; ed. Jeppe High Sch., Jo'burg; clk., N. Rhod., 1930; collr., customs, grade II, 1945; grade I, 1947.

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BERMINGHAM, Hubert Joseph, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.—b. 1899; ed. Clongowes Wood Coll., Ireland; on mil. serv. 1917–19; med. offr., S.L., 1927; Gamb., 1931; G.C., 1937; A.D.M.S., 1946.

BERNARD, Andrew Joseph.—b. 1892; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin., Ushaw Coll., Durham and St. Edmund's Coll., Ware, Herts.; on mil. serv. 1915–19, lieut. (wounded); clk., Trin., 1911; warden, dist. admin., 1938.

BERNARD, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Denis Kirwan, K.C.B. (1939), C.B. (1935), C.M.G. (1918), D.S.O. (1917).—b. 1882; ed. Eton and Sandhurst; 2nd lieut., Rifle Bde., 1902; capt., 1912; served European War (France, Gallipoli, Salonica and Egypt), 1914–18 (desps., C.M.G., D.S.O., bt. major, bt. lieut.-col., Croix-de-Guerre); G.S.O., Mar., 1915 till end of war; brevet-col., 1923; lieut.-col., 1927; col., 1930; major-gen., 1933; commanded 1st Batt. Royal Ulster Rifles, 1927–30; brig., gen. staff, Northern comd., India, 1930–34; dir., recruiting and organisation, W.O., 1934–37; comdr., 5th div. from about May, 1937; lieut.-gen., 1939; gov., Berm., 8th Oct., 1939–41.

BESSELL, Mowbray John.—b. 1909; ed. Beaumont Coll. and St. John's Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); on mil. serv. 1939–42, capt.; cadet, Uga., 1931; asst. dist. offr., 1933; dist. offr., 1943; author of *Nyabingi*, Uga. journal, 1938.

BESSON, Louis Charles Edouard.—b. 1903; ed. Royal Coll., Maur., B.A. (hons.) (Lond.); clk., regisr. off. sup. ct., Maur., 1921; asst. mstr., Royal Coll., 1922.

BESSON, Pierre Rene Louis.—b. 1905; ed. Royal Coll., Maur. and King's Coll., Lond., B.A. (hons) (Eng.) (Lond.); asst. mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1933.

BESSON, William Willesbert, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (L'pool).—b. 1901; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin., and Edin. and Liverpool Univs. (winner Is. schol., Trin.); gov. med. offr., B. Guiana, 1927; acted dist. comsnr. and mag., N.W. dist., 1935.

BEST, Jacob Harold Barrett, M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1901; ed. Royal Sch. Armagh and Royal Vet. Coll., Dublin; vet. offr., Nig., 1927; senr., 1943; A.D.V.S., 1946.

BEST, James Ralph, M.I.Loco.E.—b. 1905; ed. Scarborough Mun. Sec. Sch.; on mil. serv. 1939–40; off. supt., mech. branch, rlwys., Nig., 1929; asst. loco. supt., S.L., 1932.

BEST, William Hall.—b. 1899; ed. Galleys Field Sch., Hartlepool, Co. Durham; on mil. serv. 1917–19; N.E. rlwy., 1915–17 and 1919–27; traff. inspr., rlwys., Nig., 1927; asst. traff. offr., 1933; dist. traff. supt., 1944; asst. traff. man., 1946; traff. man., 1947.

BETTS, Tristam Frederick, B.Sc. (for.) (Edin.)—b. 1908; ed. Pontefract Sch., Bradford Gram. Sch., Edin., and Oxford Univs.; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1931; engaged on Lafia and Idoma N.A. timber marketing and Ikon rubber schemes; author of *The Tiv Plantations*, and *The Wealth of Nigeria*.

BEVAN, Charles Edward, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), D.T.M. & H.—b. 1905; ed. Bromsgrove Sch., Camb.; W.A. M.S., 1933; resig., 1935; D.M.O., Cyp., 1936; seconded as tuberculosis specialist since 1938; joint author of *Observations on an Epidemic of Cerebrospinal Meningitis in Cyprus and the Record of a Prophylactic Experiment*.

BEVERIDGE, Ian Alfred, B.Sc.—b. 1908; ed. George Watson's Coll. and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv. 1939–42; asst consvtr., forests, G.C., 1930; senr. asst., 1945.

BEVINGTON, Eric Raymond, A.I.M.E.—b. 1914; ed. Loughborough Coll. and Camb. Univ., dip. of Loughborough Coll. (mech.) (hons.); cadet, G. and E. Is., 1917; admin. offr., Fiji, 1942; sec. cost of living enquiry comsn., Nig., 1946–47.

BEVIR, Anthony, C.V.O. (1946), C.B.E. (1943).—b. 1895; schol. of Eton, 1909, and of Hertford Coll., Oxford, 1914, M.A. (1923); served with 7th batt. King's Liverpool regt., 1915 to 1919; twice men. in desps.; asst. prin., C.O., 1921; accompanied Mr. Ormsby-Gore on his visit to the W.A. Cols., Jan.–May, 1926; p.s. to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Feb., 1926; prin., 1929; sec., C.O. confce., 1930; seconded to offices of cabinet, 1939; ag. asst. sec., 1939; p.s. to Rt. Hon. Nevill Chamberlain, Jan., 1940; p.s. to Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, May, 1940; p.s. to Rt. Hon. Clement R. Attlee, 1945.

BEVIS, James Henry, B.Sc. (hons. bot.) (Lond.).—b. 1904; ed. London Univ.; asst. mstr., Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, 1927 (dip. in educ.) (Lond.); senr. mstr., 1944.

BICHENO, Beatrice May.—b. 1905; ed. S. Agnes Convent, Berm., St. Mary's Sch., Bungay, Suffolk, and Maria Grey Coll., Lond. (nat. Froebel union and B. of E. certs.); asst. mist., H.K., 1931; senr. mist., 1946.

BICKERSTAFF, William Stanley, M.Eng. (Liv.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1909; ed. Cowley Sec. Sch., St. Helens, Lancs. and Liverpool Univ., 1st cl. hons. civ. engnrg., degree of B.Eng.; exec. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1936; prin., gov. tech. sch., G.C., 1948; asst. dir., educ. (tech.), 1948.

BIDDULPH, Robert Granville.—b. 1905; ed. Wellington and Trinity Coll., Camb., B.A. (mech. sci.) Camb.; cadet, admin. serv., Nig., 1927; seconded to Gam., 1937–45.

BIDMEAD, Kenneth Andrew.—b. 1909; ed. Plympton Gram. Sch.; interned, 1942–45; police cadet, H.K., 1929; asst. supt., 1932; supt., 1939; senr. supt., 1945.

BIGG, Wilfred Joseph, C.M.G. (1948).—b. 1897; boy clk., G.P.O., 1912; apptd. after compet. exam. clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. serv. and assigned to C.O., 1914; on mil. serv., 1914 to 1919; cl. offr., higher grade, 1922; asst. prin., 1925; p.s. to perm. under-sec., D.O. (Sir Ed. Harding), 1930; prin., 1931; asst. sec., 1943.

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BIGGS, Charles Edward James, B.Sc. (Lond.), dip. agric. (Wye).—b. 1902; ed. Erith Sch., Wye Coll., Imp. Coll. Sci., Lond. and St. John's Coll., Camb. Univ.; agric. offr., Uga., 1924; senr. agric. offr., 1931; dep. dir., agric., T.T., 1942; author of *Planning a Native Holding*, and *Experiments on the Maintenance of Soil Fertility*.

BILES, Roy Henry Victor.—b. 1917; ed. Univ. Coll. Sch., Hampstead; on naval serv. 1941–46, lieut.; police const., Pal., 1937; counter espionage, Pal., 1940; naval security duties, Egypt, 1942; police, Nig., 1946.

BILLING, Melvin George.—b. 1906; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Worcester Coll., Oxford; cadet, prov. admin., N. Rhod., 1930; dist. offr., 1932; gr. 2 1942; gr. 1, 1946.

BILLYEALD, Stanhope.—b. 1894; on mil. serv. 1914–18, sergt.; sgt. roughrider, police, Br. Guiana, 1919; warrant offr., 1924; dist. inspr., 1927; county supt., 1937; major, Br. Guiana militia, 1943.

BINNS, Howard Read, O.B.E. (1948), M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1909; ed. St. John's Coll., Camb., Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll., Edin. and Edin. Univ.; vet. offr., Nyasa, 1935; vet. research offr., Pal., 1940; senr. vet. research offr., 1941; D.D.V.S., 1947; prin. sci. offr., E.A. vet. res. organ., 1948.

BINSTEAD, Geoffrey Dennis.—b. 1913; ed. St. John's, Croydon, and Croydon Poly.; police const., Pal., 1936; inspr., 1941; staff offr., 1943; asst. supt., H.K., 1946.

BINTLEY, Lionel, A.R.I.B.A.—b. 1904; ed. Campbell Coll., Belfast, arch. assoc., Lond.; on mil. serv., Fiji, 1944; asst. arch., Pal.; arch., Zanz., 1937; Fiji, 1940; Ken., 1947.

BIRCH, John Pryor.—b. 1908; ed. Sherborne Sch. and Merton Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); cadet, Uga., 1931; dist. offr.

BIRSE, Arthur Louis.—b. 1893; ed. Heriot's; on mil. serv., 1914–19; cadet, M.C.S., 1921; cl. IB, 1938; staff offr., Mal., 1946; Br. advsr., Selangor, 1947.

BIRT, Charles Frederick, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. —b. 1903; ed. King Edward's Sch., Birmingham and Birmingham Univ.; on mil. serv., 1942–46, lieut.-col.; asst. exec. engnr., P.W.D., Sarawak, 1928; exec. engnr., 1935; ch. engnr., C.O., Borneo planning unit, 1944; super-scale "C," 1946.

BISHOP, Fred.—b. 1908; ed. Wandsworth Sch.; H.M. customs and excise, U.K., 1929; collr., customs, Ken. and Uga., 1934; senr. collr., customs, Ken., 1943.

BISSET, Charles Barron, M.A., B.Sc., D.I.C., F.G.S., A.I.M.M.—b. 1900; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch., Aberdeen Univ., and Imp. Coll. of Sci., London; field geol., Nyasa, 1927; Uga., 1935; senr. geol., 1939; dep. dir., Uga., 1945; seconded to T.T., 1944–45, for hydro-geol. invstgn.; author of usual contrbtns. to deptmntl. literature, Nyasa and Uga.

BLACHE-FRASER, Louis Nathaniel.—b. 1904; ed. Queen's Coll., Trin.; clk., crown lands dept., Trin., 1924; clk., treas, 1939; prin. offr., cl. II, treas., 1940; prin. offr., cl. I, secretariat, 1941; dep. acctnt.-gen., 1947; acctnt.-gen., 1948.

BLACK, Ian William Macleod Armstrong, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1902; ed. privately and Univ. of St. Andrews, commonwealth fund fellowship at Yale, 1st cl. hons. chem. and physics; on mil. serv. 1941–45, capt.; asst. chem., Nyasa, 1932; chem., 1942; sec., cinchona res. organ., Amani, T.T., 1946; author of various publications on organic chem., spectroscopy and soil chem.

BLACK, James Henry Marston.—b. 1904; ed. Rondebosch Boys' High Sch., postal asst., N. Rhod., 1928; postmr., 1940; senr., 1945.

BLACK, John Graham.—b. 1896; ed. Royal High Sch. and Edin. Univ.; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1920; cl. V, 1923; cl. IV, 1927; cl. III, 1932; cl. II, 1937; staff, 1946, res. comsnr., Trengganu; Br. advr., 1948.

BLACK, John Jamieson, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.).—b. 1898; ed. Greenock High Sch. and Glasgow Univ., L.S.H.T.M. cert.; med. offr., Uga., 1930.

BLACK, Robert B.—b. 1906; ed. Geo. Watson's Coll. and Edin. Univ. (M.A. hons.); on mil. serv., 1942–46, capt., p.o.w., 1942–45; Mal. C.S., 1930; various dist. and sec. appts.; asst. col. sec., Trin., 1939 (seconded); sec., foreign exchange control, Mal., 1940; dep. ch. sec., N. Borneo, 1946.

BLACKALL, Sir Henry William Butler, Kt. Bach. (1945), Hon. LL.D. (Dub.), B.A. (sen. mod., gold medal legal and polit. science), LL.B., K.C. (1935).—b. 1889; ed. Stonyhurst and Trinity Coll., Dublin, 1st prizeman Roman law, 1st prizeman, jurisprud. intern. law, 1st of 1st cl. hons. mod. his. (T.C.D.); Victoria prizeman and John Brooke schol. (King's Inn); on mil. serv. world war I; crown coun., Ken., 1919; M.L.C., 1920; crown couns., Nig., 1923; atty.-gen., Cyp., 1932; M.E.C. and advis. co.; atty.-gen., G.C., 1936; M.E.C., M.L.C., govr's. dep., 1940; ch. just., Trin., and pres., W.I. ct. app., 1943; ch. just., H.K., 1946; pres., W.A. ct. of appeal, G.C., 1948; chmn., comtee. of enq. into assaults on white children, Ken., 1920; mem., comsn. on riots S.E. provs., Nig., 1932; chmn., comtee, for advsg. emergency measures, G.C., 1938; chmn., compuls. serv comtee., G.C., 1939; chmn., comtee. of enq. into native tribunals, 1942.

BLACKBURNE, Gilbert Montague Ireland, M.C.—b. 1898; ed. Clifton Coll.; on mil. serv. 1915–18, capt. (desps.); reg. army, 1919–21; apptd. col. police, 1929; supt. police, Nig., 1944; in charge of German–Italian internee camp, Umuahia, 1940; escorted internees from Nig. to Jca., 1940; in charge of mil. security org., Br. Cam., intell. liaison with Surete Duala.

BLACKBURNE, Kenneth William, C.M.G. (1946), O.B.E. (1939).—b. 1907; ed. Marlborough and Clare Coll., Camb.; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1930; asst. dist. comsnr., Pal., 1935; ag. asst. prin. and prin., C.O., 1938; col. sec., Gam., 1941; admin. sec., compt. for dev. and welf., W.I., 1943; dir. of inf. serv., C.O., 1947.

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BLACKIE, William John, M.Sc. (N.Z.), F.R.I.C., F.N.Z.I.C.—b. 1903 ; ed. Victoria Coll., N.Z., Univ. of Otago, N.Z., and Yale Univ., U.S.A., commonwealth fund service fellowship, 1937–39, mem., soc. pub. anal. ; apptd. 19th Nov., 1929 ; senr. chem., Fiji, 1939 ; dep. dir., agric., 1947 ; author of publications on agriculture and chemical subjects.

BLACKWELL, Bernard Fletcher.—b.1906; ed. Woodford Acad., N.S.W., Australia ; R.A. navy 1924–30 ; corres. clk., N. Heb., 1931 ; off. asst., 1938 ; admin. offr., 1942 ; asst. res. comsnr., 1942 ; admin. offr. (supernmry.), Fiji, 1943 ; rep. in Aus. of Fiji and W. Pac., high comsn territories supply and produc. bd., 1943 ; asst. res. comsnr., N. Heb., 1946.

BLAD, Vernon Erik.—b. 1902 ; ed. Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey ; on mil. serv. 1939–40, lieut. ; conservancy offr., Kampala, 1935 ; trans. to police, Uga., 1937 ; inspr. police, 1941 ; asst. supt., 1943 ; seconded to prov. admin. as dist. comsnr., Karamoja, 1946 ; seconded as labour offr., labour dept., 1947.

BLAIR, John Herbert, E.D.—b. 1904 ; ed. Westminster and Oxford, B.A. (Oxon) (2nd cl. hons. mod. hist.) ; on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj. ; supt., educ., Nig., 1926 ; asst. dist. offr., 1928 ; dist. offr., 1936 ; senr., 1945 ; res., 1947.

BLAKE, Frederick Charles.—b. 1895 ; ed. Bevois Town Sch., Southampton ; on mil. serv., 1914–15 ; ordnance survey, Eng., 1910 ; hydrographic branch, Admiralty, 1915–18 ; ordnance survey, Eng., 1918 ; computer, survey dept., G.C., 1924 ; cartographer, 1925.

BLANC, Reginald Norris O'Connell, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., N.U.I.—b. 1898 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin. (Island Schol.) and Univ. Coll., Dublin, 1st cl. hons, 1st place final M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (medallist) ; med. offr., Trin., 1923 ; dist. med. offr., 1926 ; gr. C., 1939 ; gr. B., 1945.

BLANCHARD, Richard Louis.—b. 1907 ; ed. Dominica Gram. Sch. ; asst. clk., treas., 1928 ; clk., various depts., 1928 ; labour offr., 1945.

BLANCHFLOWER, Timothy Geoffrey.—b. 1902 ; ed. City of Lond. Sch. ; on mil. serv., 1939–45, lieut.-col. (asst. dir., surveys) ; survr., Nig., 1928 ; senr., 1945.

BLANDY, Richard Denis, O.B.E. (1942).—b. 1891 ; ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey ; on mil. serv. 1915–19, capt. ; apptd. Indian police, 1911 ; dist. supt., 1920–24 ; ch. of inter. pol., Tangier, 1928 ; asst. to res. comsnr., N. Heb., 1929 ; ag. res. comsnr. various periods, 1930–39 ; attd. C.O., 1933 ; res. comsnr., N. Heb., 1940.

BLAXLAND, Ronald William.—b. 1904 ; ed. Woking Gram. Sch. and Wadham Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon), E.D. (Oxon), dip. educ. ; on mil. serv. 1940–45, lieut.-col. ; asst. dir. educ. and welf. (E.A. comsn) ; ch. educ. offr., E.A. comsn., 1942–45 ; educ. offr., T.T., 1929 ; dir. of train., labour dep., 1945 ; soc. welf. org. and inf. offr., 1947.

BLAXTER, Kenneth William.—b. 1895 ; ed. Malvern and Magdalene Coll., Camb. (schol.) ; mil. serv., France and Italy, 1915–19 ; asst. prin., min. of trans., 1920 ; sec., royal comsn. on compensation for suffering and damage by enemy action, 1923 ; asst. prin., C.O., 1924 ; p.s. to perm. U.S. of S., Cols., 1928 ; p.s. to parl. U.S. of S., Cols., 1929 ; prin., 1930 ; asst. sec., 1942.

BLOFELD, Thomas Guest, A.M.I.Mech. E., A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1902 ; ed. Bedford Sch. ; on mil. serv. 1940–45 ; asst. engnr., elec. dept., Ceylon govt., 1928 ; F.M.S., 1933 ; inspr., machinery, mines dept., G.C., 1936 ; senr. mech. engnr., P.W.D., G.C., 1947.

BLOMFIELD, Douglas Miles, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B.B.S. (Lond.); —b. 1910 ; ed. Dulwich Coll. and St. Bart. Hosp. ; on mil. serv., 1940–44, capt. ; med. offr., Ken., 1936 ; author of *Prickly Heat.*

BLOMFIELD, Frank Stanley.—b. 1894 ; ed. St. Lawrance Coll. ; entd. C.A. off. after compet. exam., 1914 ; asst. hd. dept., 1931 ; dep. hd., 1940 ; ship. dept. (city), 1944 ; appts. dept., 1946 ; hd., gen. dept. and dep. ch. clk., 1948.

BLOOD, Sir Hilary Rudolph Robert, K.C.M.G. (1944), C.M.G. (1934), K. St. J. (1946), hon. LL.D. (Glas.), M.A.—b. 1893 ; on mil serv., 1914–19 ; temp. employed C.O. various periods, 1919–30 ; cadet, Ceylon, 1920 ; off. asst. govt. agent, cent. prov., 1921 ; 4th asst. col. sec., 1922 ; 3rd, 1925 ; dist. judge, 1926 ; asst. govt. agent, 1928 ; police mag., 1930 ; col. sec. and regisr.-gen., Grenada, 1930 ; col. sec., S.L., 1934 ; O.A.G. several occasions, 1934–41 ; gov. and c.-in-c., Gam., 1942 ; Barb., 1947 ; Maur., 1949.

BLUMER, John Alder Cripps.—b. 1904 ; ed. Malvern Coll. (class. schol.), M.A. (Cantab.) ; supt., educ., T.T., 1928.

BLYTH, David Glen, A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1899 ; ed. Albert Road Acad., Glasgow, and Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow ; on mil. serv. 1918–19 ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1928 ; exec. engnr, gr. III, 1935 ; gr. I, 1937 ; senr., 1945.

BLYTHE, Wilfred Lawson.—b. 1896 ; ed. Liverpool Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1915–19 and 1942, capt. (desps.) ; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1921 ; cl. V, 1924 ; cl. IV, 1928 ; cl. III, 1933 ; cl. II, 1938 ; cl. IA, 1946 ; sec. for Chinese affrs., Mal. union ; chmn., social hygiene centre, S'pore ; apptd. to enq. into Chinese lab. conditions, F.M.S., 1937 ; author of *Report on Conditions and Systems of Chinese Labour in F.M.S.*, and *Historical Sketch of Chinese Labour in Malaya.*

BOARD, Arthur John, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M.—b. 1908 ; ed. Bristol Gram. Sch., Bristol Univ. and Liverpool Trop. Sch. (hons., 2nd cl. in M.B., Ch.B.) ; distinc. in pub. health ; med. offr., N. Rhod., 1935.

BOASE, Arthur Joseph, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.—b. 1901 ; ed. Mount St. Mary's Coll., Eng., and St. Thos. Hosp. Med. Sch., cert., L.S.H.T.M. mem. of faculty of opthalmologists of U.K. ; med. offr., Uga., 1924 ; S.M.O., 1937; ophthalmic speclst., 1945.

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BODLEY, Albert Selwyn, B.A., LL.B. (Cape Town); b. 1907; ed. Boy's High Sch., Kimberley, and Univ. of Cape Town; adv. atty. and notary public, sup. ct., S.A.; distinc. in logic and metaphysics; crn. coun., S.L., 1938; res. mag., T.T., 1939.

BOMFORD, John Lyndon.—b. ; ed. Arnold House Sch., Llanddulas and Nautical Coll., Pangbourne; on mil. serv. 1939–43, capt.; asst. acctnt., rlwys., Nig., 1936; senr., 1947.

BONAVIA, George Joseph.—b. 1905; ed. Lyceum, Malta; collr., customs, Nig., 1928; senr., 1941; prin., 1947.

BOND, Cyril William Frederick, A.C.S.M., A.I.M.M.—b. 1905; ed. Ashford County Sch. and Camborne Sch. of Mines; inspr. of mines, G.C., 1935; senr. inspr., mines, Nig., 1947; inspr., G.C., 1948; senr., 1948.

BONE, Richard.—b. 1906; ed. Norwich Sch., and Hertford Coll., Oxford, B.A.; cadet, T.T., 1929; asst. dist. offr., 1931; dist. offr., 1941; seconded to C.O., 1938–40.

BONHAM-CARTER, Gen. Sir Charles, G.C.B. (1941), K.C.B. (1935), C.B. (1926), C.M.G. (1919), D.S.O., (1917), A.D.C. (1938–41).—b. 1876; ed. Clifton Coll., R.M.C., Sandhurst and Staff Coll.; hon. LL.D., Malta, 1937; served S. African war, 1900–01 (Queen's med., 4 clasps); European war, 1914–18 (D.S.O., C.M.G., bvt. col., officer, legion of honour, American D.S.M.); maj.-men., 1926; dir. staff duties, W.O., 1927–31; comdr., 4th div., 1931–33; lieut.-gen., 1933; dir.-gen., territorial army, 1933; gov. and c.-in-c., Malta, 1936–40; col., Queen's Own R. West Kent Regt., 1936.

BONNET, Percy Herbert.—b. 1896; ed. Townsville Gram. Sch.; on mil. serv. 1942–46, lieut.-col.; survr., F.M.S., 1923; ch. survr., 1940; surv.-gen., Mal. 1946.

BOORMAN, Arthur Gordon, M.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), A.C.G.I., D.I.C., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1905; ed. Royal Gram. Sch., High Wycombe, City and Guilds Coll., Univ. of Lond.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1929; senr. exec. engnr., 1947.

BOOTH, John Edwin Piercy, B.Sc. (agric.) (Lond.), C.D.A. (Wye), A.I.C.T.A. (Trin.).—b. 1907; ed. King's Coll. Sch., Wye Coll., St. John's Coll., Oxford, Agric. Econ. Res. Inst., Oxford and I.C.T.A.; on mil. serv., 1939–42, capt. (desps.); agric. offr., Ken., 1932; prin., Egerton sch. of agric., Ken., 1947; in charge training for European settlement scheme, Ken.

BORLAND, Andrew James, O.B.E. (civ.)—b. 1897; Br. P.O., 1913; on mil. serv. 1914–19; P.O., Ken., Uga. and T.T., 1921; P.M.G., Aden, 1938; dep. P.M.G., G.C., 1946; P.M.G., 1947.

BOROUGH-COPLEY, Geoffrey, B.Sc. (eng.) (Lond.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1914; ed. Wellington Coll., Berks, and King's Coll. Lond.; on mil. serv., 1939–44, capt.; apptd. col. serv., Uga., 1938; exec. engnr, grade II, 1947 (P.W.D.).

BOTTOMLEY, John Hubert, A.M.I Struct.E.—b. 1899; ed. Salt Sch. and Bradford Tech. Coll.; on mil. serv. 1917–19 and 1941–46, maj., engnr., P.W.D., H.K. 1924.

BOTTOMLEY, Sir William Cecil, K.C.M.G. (1930), C.B. (1926), C.M.G. (1921), O.B.E. (1918).—b. 1878; ed. Owens Coll. and Trinity Coll., Camb., entrance maj. schlr., 1896; schlr., 1898; B.A. and 3rd wrangler, 1900; ent. C.O. after compet. exam as 2nd cl. clk., 1901; sec., to col. surv. comtee., 1905; sec., inter-deptmntl. pensions comtee., 1907; asst. p.s. to Lord Crewe, 1908; p.s. to Sir F. Hopwood, 1909; p.s. to Col. Seely, 1st Jan., 1911; p.s. to Lord Lucas, 24th Mar., 1911; p.s. to Lord Emmott, 26th Oct., 1911; 1st cl. clk., 1913; prin. clk., 1917; asst. sec., 1920; mem., E.A. currency bd., 1920; asst. U.S. of S., 1927; senr. crown agent for the cols., 1938–43.

BOUCAUD, Joseph Errol.—b. 1904; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin., solr., sup. ct. Trin. and Tob., and conveyancer; prin. offr. and 2nd dep. regisr. and marshal, Trin., 1933; dep. regisr. and marshal, sup. ct., 1935; regisr.-gen., 1936; asst. crown solr., 1943.

BOUCAUD, Joseph Erwin Adolphe, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—b. 1892; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin. and St. Bart. Hosp.; res. surg., Trin. 1923; S.M.O. (surg.), gr. A, 1935.

BOULLE, Maurice.—b. 1908; cl. offr., C.S., Seychelles, 1929–44; treas. acctnt. since 1944.

BOURDILLON, Henry Townsend.—b. 1913; ed. Rugby Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (schol.); 2nd cl. lit. hum. pt. I, 1933; pt. II, 1935; apptd. after compet. exam. asst. prin., C.O., 1937; p.s. to perm. U.S. of S., D.O., Aug., 1939; asst. p.s. to S. of S., D.O., Sept., 1939; ag. prin., C.O., 1940; lent to F.O. (French Dept.), 1942; lent to Cabinet Off., 1943; lent to M. Prod., 1944; retd. to C.O., 1944; asst. sec., 1947.

BOVELL-JONES, Thomas Boughton.—b. 1906; ed. Bedford Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.), sch. of juris. Oxon; cadet, Nig, 1928; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946.

BOWEN, John Hardwick, C.D.A. (H.A.).—b. 1906; ed. Rydal Sch. and Harper Adams Agric. Coll.; inspr., plants and produce, G.C., 1930; senr. inspr., 1946.

BOWEN, Noel Pierre, LL.B. (Lond.).—b. 1901; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Univ. of Lond., LL.B. (2nd cl. hons.) barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn; prin. offr., regisr. and marshal's dept., Trin., 1937; dep. regisr. and dep. marshal, 1938; regisr.-gen., 1943; regisr. and marshal, 1946; sec., adv. comttee, 1939; ag. regisr., friendly soc. and trade unions, 1941; substitute, admy. marshal of London in Trin., 1941; census offr., 1945; ch. region offr., 1946.

BOWESMAN, Charles, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H.—b. 1907; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin and Edin. Univs.; med. offr., Gamb., 1935; G.C., 1941; surg. specist., 1945.

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BOWKETT, John Hunt.—b. 1899 ; on mil. serv., 1916–23 ; apptd. T.T., 1928 ; Uga., 1934 ; govt. printer, Maur., 1940 ; Zanz., 1947.

BOWLES, Eric Brian.—b. 1901 ; ed. Streatham Gram. Sch. and Etton House, Southend ; clk., central revenue office, Ken., 1936 ; assessor, inland rev., Ken., 1939 ; asst. comsnr., jt. inc. tax dept., Ken., 1944.

BOWLES, George Edwin.—b. 1901 ; ed. Eastbourne Coll., Sussex ; clk., Ken. treas., 1926 ; acctnt., 1943 ; senr. acctnt, 1946.

BOWRING, Theodore Louis, O.B.E. (1948), M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.E.—b. 1901 ; ed. Chatham House, Ramsgate and Crystal Pal. Sch. of Prac. Engrng. ; on mil. serv., 1939–41, maj. (desps.) ; exec. engnr., P.W.D., G.C., 1925 ; asst. engnr., Br. Hond., 1935 ; exec. engnr., 1938 ; D.P.W., 1941 ; Nyasa., 1948.

BOYCE, Edward Asdley, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. —b. 1898 ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Uga., 1925 ; D.D.P.W., Bahamas, 1928 ; del. inter. road cong., Munich, 1934 ; D.P.W., Br. Hond., 1936 ; Br. Guiana, 1941 ; D.P.W. and contrlr., civ. aviation, G.C., 1945 ; M.L.C., 1945–46.

BOYD, Lachlan Macpherson.—b. 1904 ; ed. Iochdar Prim. Sch., Portree Sec. Sch., Skye, and Edin. Univ., M.A. (Edin.) ; cadet, Uga., 1930 ; asst. dist. offr., 1932 ; dist. offr., 1942 ; res., Buganda, 1948.

BOYD, Samuel Reginald, B.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E.—b. 1901 ; ed. Rugby and Trinity Coll., Dublin ; on mil. serv. 1939–43, lieut.-col. ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Ken., 1927 ; asst. dir., 1945 ; D.P.W., 1945.

BOYD, Theodore Algernon.—b. 1911 ; ed. Dominica Gram. Sch., bar exam. pt. I (hons.) ; asst. clk., 1929 ; 2nd mstr., Dominica Gram. Sch., 1929 ; clk., treas., 1937 ; regisr and prov. marshal, Dominica, 1944.

BOYS-SMITH, Humphrey Gilbert, D.S.O. (bar), D.S.C., R.D.—b. 1904 ; ed. Pangbourne Nautical Coll. ; younger bro. of Trinity Hse., extra mstr. mar. (Eng.) ; mem., hon. co. of mstr. mar. ; on naval serv., 1940–45, capt. ; berthing mstr., Haifa, Pal., 1934 ; marine supt., W. Pac. High Comsn., 1946.

BRACE, Ivor Llewellyn, barrister-at-law. —b. 1898 ; ed. Wycliffe Coll., Cardiff Univ.; on mil. serv., 1916–19, lt. ; mag., G.C., 1930 ; Nig., 1931 ; crown counsel. 1932 ; asst. judge, 1937 ; puisne judge, S.L., 1942 ; ch. just., N. Borneo, 1946.

BRACEWELL, Smith, B.Sc., D.I.C., A.R.C.S., F.G.S., A.I.M.M., F.R.G.S.— b. 1899 ; ed. Burnley Mun. Coll. (schol.) and Imp. Coll. of Sci. and Technology ; on naval serv. 1917–19 ; asst. geologist, lands and mines dept., Br. Guiana, 1925 ; econ. geol. and mineralogist, 1928–29 ; econ. geol., geol. survey, 1933 ; dir., geol. survey dept., 1936 ; attended 2nd W.A. conf. of Caribbean comsn. as tech. advsr., 1946 ; del. to royal socy. emp. sci. conf. and off. comnwealth sci. conf., 1946 ; author of official reports on the geology and mineral resources of Br. Guiana.

BRADBURY, Eric., M.A., B.Chir. (Cantab.), D.T.M. & H. (Liv.).—b. 1907 ; ed. Hulme Gram. Sch., Oldham, King Edward VII Sch., Lytham, Univ. of Edin. and St Bart. Hosp. ; on mil. serv., 1941–43, capt. ; apptd. to med. dept., Nig., 1937.

BRADISH, Frederick Charles.—b. 1894 ; ed. Oliver Goldsmith's Sch., New Cross, London ; on mil. serv. 1914–18 ; clk., rev. office, Ken., 1933 ; rev. offr., 1940 ; senr. rev. offr., 1945.

BRADLEY, Charles Hugh Granville.— b. 1901 ; ed. Wellington Coll. ; clk., C.A.D., 1925 ; asst. audr., H.K., 1925 ; Uga., 1936 ; senr. asst., 1937 ; audr. (later prin. audr.), Zanz., 1944.

BRADLEY, John Bertram Granville, C.B.E.—b. 1899 ; ed. Wellington Coll. and Univ. Coll., Oxford, B.A., barrister ; joined Indian civ. serv., 1922 ; serv. in Burma successively as dist. and sess. judge, regisr., high ct., and comsnr. between 1931 and 1948 ; chmn., def. serv. (terms of serv.) comtee., 1946 ; trans. to C.O. as prin., 1948.

BRADLEY, Kenneth Granville, C.M.G. (1946).—b. 1904 ; ed. Wellington Coll. and Univ. Coll., Oxford, B.A. ; apptd. prob., N. Rhod., 1926 ; dist. offr., 1928 ; seconded to C.O., 1928–29 ; inf. offr., 1939–1942 ; col. sec. and fin. sec., Falk. Is., 1942 ; und.-sec., G.C., 1946 ; edr., col. serv. jour., C.O., 1948.

BRAILSFORD, Arthur, asoc. mem. Br. inst. radio engnrs, A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1900 ; ed. Sir Walter St. John's, Lond. ; civ. internee, 1941 ; asst. engnr., H.K., 1924 ; wireless engnr., 1939.

BRAIMBRIDGE, Clifford Viney, M.V.O., M.A. (Camb.), M.B., B.Chir. (Camb.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H.—b. 1892 ; ed. Taunton Coll., Downing Coll., Camb. and St. Bart. ; on mil. serv., 1914–18, capt., R.A.M.C. ; med. offr., Ken., 1920 ; senr. surg. specialist, Ken., 1944.

BRANCH, Arthur Gordon Waterman, M.B. (hons.), Ch.B. (hons.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1910 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., St. L. and Univ. of Bristol dist. obstetrics and anatomy ; on mil. serv. 1940–43, capt. ; med. offr., Nig., 1936.

BRANCH, John Reginald Arthur, M.B.E., E.D.—b. 1894 ; ed. Antigua Gram. Sch. and McGill Univ. ; on mil. serv., 1915–19, lieut. ; sub.-inspr., police, Leeward Is., 1927 ; supt., 1931 ; comsnr., 1939 ; chmn., confce. on the unification of the Windward and Leeward Is. police forces.

BRAND, Frederick Taylor, B.Sc. (for.), —b. 1898 ; ed. Daniel Stewarts Coll., George Heriot's Sch., Edin. and Edin. Univ. ; on mil. serv., 1916–19 and 1940–42, capt. ; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1922 ; consvtr., 1945 ; employed on anti-desiccation scheme, N. Katsina.

BRANDT, Paul Francis,—b. 1904 ; ed. Oundle Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.), (Camb.) (schol.) ; cadet, Nig., 1927 ; senr. dist. offr., 1946 ; food and price contrlr., 1943–44.

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BRANIGAN, Patrick Francis.—b. 1906; ed. Newbridge Coll., Ireland, and Trinity Coll., Dublin, B.A., 1st cl. hons. (gold medal) law and polit. sci., Downing Coll., Cambridge; barrister-at-law, King's Inn, Dublin, 1st Victoria prizeman, cert. of hon., bar final exam., 1927, eastern circuit, 1928–30; called to bar Gray's Inn, 1935; admin. serv., Ken., 1931; crown coun., T.T., 1934; legal staff, C.O., 1934 (2 months); solr.-gen., N. Rhod., 1938; legal sec., Malta, 1946; atty.-gen., G.C., 1948; chmn. and mem. of various comtees. and bds.

BRANSOM, George Henry.—b. 1901; ed. Rugby Sch. of Lawrence Sherrif; wkshop artificer, Nig., 1925; loco. foreman, gr. II, 1927; gr. I, 1929; ch. running inspr., 1940; asst. loco. supt., gr. I, 1942; dist. loco. supt., 1946.

BRAY, John Frederick Arthur.—b. 1904; ed. H.M.S. "Worcester Cadet", R.N.R., 1920–22; on naval serv., lieut.-comdr.; marine offr., Nig., 1930; senr. marine offr., 1947.

BRAY, Sydney.—b. 1893; ed. Dunheved Coll., Launceston and Camborne Sch. of Mines (assoc. of Camborne Sch. of Mines); on mil. serv. 1914–19, lieut.; apptd. to Cyprus, 1929; inspr., mines, N. Rhod., 1931; senr. inspr., 1946.

BRAYNE-BAKER, John.—b. 1905; ed. Southlea Prep. Sch., Malvern, Marlborough Coll., and Worcester Coll., Oxford; B.A. (Oxon.); 2nd cl. hons. mod. hist., Oxford; cadet, admin. serv., Nig., 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1931; dist. offr., 1938.

BRAZAO, Alfred Casimir.—b. 1905; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; mag., B. Guiana, 1937; crown coun., 1939; legal draughtsman, 1946.

BRELSFORD, William Vernon.—b. 1907; ed. Chesterfield Sch. and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, B.A. (hons.) (Oxon); cadet, N. Rhod., 1930; dist. offr., 1932; sec.-curator, Rhodes Livingstone inst., 1937; infn. offr., 1945; author of handbook to R.L. Museum, *Succession of Bemba Chiefs, Fishermen of the Bangweulu Swamps, Copperbelt Markets.*

BRENT, Katherine Marianne.—b. 1901; ed. Southend-on-Sea High Sch., Birkbeck Coll., and St. Thos.; nursing sister, N. Rhod., 1929; senr., 1942.

BRETT, Frank Godbold.—b. 1898; ed. Higher Grade Sch. and Central Sch., Manchester; inspr., police, St. H., 1937; supt., 1938; asst. supt., Nig., 1945.

BRETT, Vera Nellie.—b. 1901; ed. Norton House Sch., Bath; nursing sister., H.K., 1929; resig., 1932; reapptd., 1933; senr., 1943.

BRIANT, Andrew Kerr, B.A. (hons.), nat. sci. trip., dip. agric. (plant pathology), M.A., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1903; ed. Dauntseys Sch., Downing Coll., Camb. and I.C.T.A.; (lectr. mycology and bacter.); asst. to comsnr. of agric., W.I., 1933; agric. supt., St. V., 1934; agric. offr., Zanz., 1938; senr., Zanz., 1947.

BRIDGES, Michael Conway Montagu.—b. 1901; ed. Charterhouse and Wye Agric. Coll.; inspr., produce, Nig., 1928; (reapptd., 1935); senr. produce offr., 1946.

BRIDGES, William MacLaren.—b. 1898; ed. Colet House, Rhyl and Royal Naval Coll., Keyham; on naval serv. 1916–20 and 1940–43, lieut.-comdr.; cadet, Nig., 1924; dist. offr., 1934; senr. dist. offr., 1945.

BRIDGMAN, Ronald, A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1910; ed. Gresham's Sch.; asst. dist. engnr., rlwys., Pal., 1936; asst. engnr., Nig., 1938; senr. asst. engnr., 1945; engnr.-in-c., Jebba–Minna relay, 1946; dist. engnr., 1947; author of *Modern Permanent Way Design,* and *Effect of Conical Wheels on the Motion of Railway Vehicles around Curves.*

BRIDLE, Frederick William.—b. 1905; ed. Riversdale Boys High Sch. and Cape Town Tech. Coll.; clk., Union of S. Africa, 1923; engnrg. asst., N. Rhod., 1930; telegraph inspr., 1938; asst. acctnt., 1939; acctnt., 1945.

BRIERCLIFFE, Sir Rubert, Kt. (1939), C.M.G. (1936), O.B.E. (1919), M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., F.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Man.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—b. 1889; dep. dir. health, Pal., 1920; dir., med. and san. services, Ceylon, July, 1930; D.M.S., Nig., 1936; med. adviser to compt. for dev. and welf. in W.I., 1940; med. adviser, Br. sec. Anglo-American Caribbean comsn., 1942; hon. col., Trinidad local forces, 1944.

BRIGGS, Ivor Lewis, M.B., Ch.B.—b. 1911; ed. St. Johns Coll., Jo'burg., Witwatersrand Univ. and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv., 1939–45, maj.; med. offr., N. Rhod., 1938.

BRIN, Israel Max, LL.B. (Lond.).—b. 1907; ed. Atheneum, Antwerp, Belgium; admin. serv., Pal., 1937; admin. asst., 1944; asst. sec., 1947.

BRITTAIN-LONG, Sidney William.—b. 1897; R.W.A.F.F., 1921; asst. supt., prisons, gr. II, Nig., 1930; gr. I, 1935; supt., 1936; inspr., 1944; dep. dir., 1946.

BRITTON, Denis George.—b. 1915; ed. Taunton's Sch., Southampton and Hertford Coll., Oxford (schol. and exhibr.), B.A. (hons. maths.); asst. audr., G.C., 1937; audr., St. H., 1947; dir., aud., B. Guiana, 1948.

BRITTON, Lindsay Anderson.—b. 1909; ed. Clifton Coll. and Exeter Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon); asst. treas., G.C., 1936; asst. dist. comsnr., 1938; comsnr., Gam., 1942.

BROATCH, James Donaldson, B.Sc. (agric.).—b. 1904; ed. Dumfries Acad., Edin. Univ., post-grad. course, Oxford Univ. and I.C.T.A.; on mil. serv., 1939; asst. supt., agric., G.C., 1928; senr., 1940; asst dir., agric., 1946.

BRODERICK, Richard Christian.—b. 1900; ed. Dominican Convent, Dublin, and Albert Agric. Coll., Glasnevin, Dublin; med. stock verifier, G.C., 1936; med. storekeeper, 1937.

BRODERICK, Sylvester Modupè, M.B.E.—b. 1893; ed. Albert Acad., Freetown, Otterblin Coll., U.S.A. (D. Letters) and Columbia Univ., U.S.A., M.A. (Columb.); supervising teacher, S.L., 1928; senr. inspr., schls., 1934; African asst. dir., educ., 1936; title changed to asst. dir., educ.

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BRODIE, Norman.—b. 1895; ed. Littleton Gram. Sch., Malvern; on mil. serv. 1914–19 (desps.); apptd. N. Rhod., 1925; detective sergt., 1927; detective inspr., 1931; asst. supt., 1934; supt. police, 1936.

BROMAGE, James Richard Vincent Arthur.—b. 1914; ed. Rugby Sch., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.); on mil. serv., 1939–43, capt.; admin. serv., Nig., 1938.

BROMLEY, Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G. (1941), C.M.G. (1919), C.V.O. (1935).—b. 1876; ed. Farnborough Sch. and H.M.S. "Britannia"; joined navy, 1892; lieut., 1898; commdr., 1908; capt., 1915; served European War, 1914–18; H.M.S. "Courageous", 1916–19; flag capt. to Vice-Adm. Napier comndg. light cruiser force; ret. list, 1922; rear-adm., ret., 1926; a gentleman usher to the King since 1927; pvte. ceremonial and reception sec., C.O., since 1931.

BROOKE-HUNT, Christopher Kendall.—b. 1900; ed. Marlborough and Pembroke Coll., Camb., M.A.; apptd. educ. dept., Nig., 1927.

BROOKES, Frederick Charles.—b. 1906; ed. Haberdashers Askes Sch., Hampstead; police const., Ken., 1929; asst. supt., 1935.

BROOKS, Arthur Cecil, M.C., B.Sc. (N.U.I.), A.R.C.Sc.I., A.I.C.—b. 1898; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Dublin, Royal Coll. of Sci., Ireland and Birmingham Univ.; on mil. serv. 1915–19, lieut.; asst. govt. analyst, S'pore, 1924; ch. chmst., Mal., 1948.

BROOKS, Reginald Laing.—b. 1900; ed. Charterhouse; on mil. serv. 1920; dip. in forestry (Edin.), 1922; asst. consvtr., forests, Uga., 1922; consvtr., 1934; ch. consvtr., G.C., 1946.

BROOMFIELD, Robert Enys, B.Sc. (eng.), A.C.G.I., D.I.C., A.M.Inst.C.E.—b. 1906; ed. Alleyns Sch., Imp. Coll. of Sci., City and Guilds Engnrg. Coll.; asst. engnr., rlwys., Nig., 1935; senr. asst., 1943; ch. engnr., rlwys., S.L., 1946.

BROUARD, Raoul.—b. 1901; ed. Royal Coll., Mauritius; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1922; dist. and stipendiary mag., Maur., and lesser dependencies, 1929; do., Maur., 1934; mstr. and regisr., sup. ct., Maur., 1944.

BROUGHTON, Legh Randall Delves, I.S.H., L.S.F.—b. 1904; ed. Eton (K.S.), Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); cadet, Nig., 1927; admin. offr., G. III, 1930.

BROWN, Arthur Forbes, M.D., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H.—b. 1902; med. offr., Uga., 1928.

BROWN, Dennis Fairlie Temple.—b. 1902; ed. Hartfield Sch., Eastbourne; on mil. serv. 1939–45, lieut.-col. (twice in desps.); agric. asst., T.T., 1929; ch. clk., agric. dept., T.T., 1935; dep. acctnt.-gen., Maur., 1946.

BROWN, Derrick Charles, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Loco.E.—b. 1900; ed. Mercer's Sch., Queen Mary Coll., Univ. of Lond.; tech. asst., Messrs. Rendel Palmer & Tritton, 1924; engnrg asst., C.A., 1930; asst. engnr., 1935; on loan to min. of supply, 1940–45; dep. ch. engnr., C.A., 1945.

BROWN, Donald Herbert, A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1903; ed. Epsom Coll. and S.E. Agric. Coll., Wye, cert. of agric. (Wye); supt., agric., Nig., 1927; seconded to I.C.T.A., 1929–31; senr. agric. offr., Nig., 1940; asst. dir., agric., 1946.

BROWN, Donald Robert Norman, A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1911; ed. Taunton Sch., Somerset, and Camb. Univ., B.A. (Cantab.), 2nd cl. pts. I and II, nat. sci. trip.; agric. offr., Uga., 1936.

BROWN, Edward John George.—b. 1901; on mil. serv. 1919–23; police const., Pal., 1923; Norfolk County constab., 1926; asst. inspr., police, T.T., 1930; inspr., 1937; asst. supt., Uga., 1939; senr. asst. supt., 1947; supt., 1948.

BROWN, Eric Basil Vincent, B.A. (hons.) (Lond.), L.C.P., M.R.S.T.—b. 1908; ed. Wolmer's Boys' Sch. and Jamaica Coll., Kingston, Jca.; asst. supt. of educ. (now inspr. of schs.), B. Hond., 1937.

BROWN, Eric Murray.—b. 1895; ed. privately and Sch. of Agric., Jca., 1st cl. dip. agric.; on mil. serv., 1915–18, C.S.M.; apptd., col. serv., 1922; asst. consvtr., forests, 1929; forest settlemt. offr., 1937.

BROWN, Frank Leslie, C.M.G. (1945), O.B.E. (1938), M.C. (1916) and bar (1919).—b. 1896; ed. Wilson's Gram. Sch.; on mil. serv., 1914–19, capt.; prob., dist. admin., N. Rhod., 1919; asst. native comsnr., 1922; native comsnr., 1926; dist. offr., G. III, 1929; G. II, 1931; asst. sec. (on secondment), 1931; asst. col. sec., Jca., 1935; dep. col. sec., 1942; ch. sec., Nyasa., 1945; O.A.G., 1947.

BROWN, George Stewart, B.Sc. (for.).—b. 1912; ed. George Herriots Sch., Edin. Univ.; asst. consvtr., forests (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1938; on mil. serv., 1946; col. forest serv., 1946.

BROWN, Herbert H., O.B.E.—b. 1908; ed. Brentwood Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.); asst. lec., Glasgow Univ., Ph.D. (Glas.); dir., sponge fishery investns., Bah. and Br. Hond., 1936–41; dir., fishery investns., B.W.I., 1941–46; dir., fishery research, W.A., 1946.

BROWN, Herbert Macaulay Sandes, LL.B. (Irish Bar).—b. 1897; ed. The Abbey, Tipperary, and Trinity Coll., Dublin, senr. moderatorship at B.A. exam.; on mil. serv, 1915–19, lieut.; cadet, Nig., 1924; mag., 1934; asst. judge, Nig., 1943; puisne judge, 1945.

BROWN, James Alfred.—b. 1898; ed. St. Matthias Sch. and Poly., Lond.; prison serv., U.K., 1931; Nig., 1936; supt., prisons, 1944; inspr., 1947.

BROWN, James Connell, B.Sc., M.I.E.E.—b. 1907; ed. Edin. Acad. and Edin. Univ.; elec. engnr., P.W.D., H.K., 1938; ch. elec. and mech. engnr., 1948.

BROWN, James Donald, B.Sc. (agric.).—b. 1902; ed. Stromness Acad., Aberdeen Gram. Sch. and Aberdeen Univ.; on mil. serv. 1942–43, maj.; apptd. Nig., 1924; senr. agric. offr., 1938; prin., 1944; dep. dir., agric., 1945; H.Q., 1946.

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BROWN, James Victor Raeburn B.Sc. (agric.) (Edin.), F.S.I.—b. 1897 ; ed. Falkirk High Sch., George Watson's Coll, Edin., Edin. Univ. and Univ. of Camb. ; post-grad. course ; on mil. serv. 1916–19, lieut. ; agric. offr., S.L., 1925 ; Zanz., 1931 ; T.T., 1933 ; senr., 1942.

BROWN, John Bathurst.—b. 1904 ; ed. Shaftesbury and H.M.S. "Worcester" ; R.N.R., 1921–22 ; asst. treas., T.T., 1925 ; senr. asst. treas., 1937 ; asst. acctnt.-gen., 1945 ; acctnt.-gen., N. Rhod., 1946.

BROWN, John Henry, O.B.E. (1949).—b. 1888 ; ed. Hillmartin Sch. and Coll de. Boulogne S/Mer. ; on mil serv., 1917–19, 2nd lt. ; entd. C.A. off., 1907 ; asst. sec., Pal. curr. bd., 1926 ; sec., 1930 ; sec. Iraq curr. bd., 1931–33 ; asst. head, finance dept., 1934 ; do., appts. and passages dept.. 1934 ; dep. head, appts. and passages dept., 1938 ; head, appts. and passages dept., 1946.

BROWN, John Logan, B.Sc. (eng.) (Glas.), M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E.—b. 1900 ; ed. Ewart High Sch., Newton Stewart, and Glasgow Univ. ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., T.T., 1927 ; senr. exec. engnr., P.W.D., Fiji, 1939 ; D.P.W., 1941.

BROWN, John Radley, B.Sc. (agric.) (Edin.), A.I.C.T.A. — b. 1906 ; ed. Abbey St. Bathans Sch., Berwickshire, George Heriot's Sch., Edin., Edin. Univ. and I.C.T.A. ; produce inspr., Nig., 1928 ; agric. offr., 1937.

BROWN, John Scott, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), D.M.R. & E. (Camb.).—b. 1902 ; ed. Galashiels Acad., H.M.S. "Conway" and Edin. Univ. ; med. offr., Uga., 1929 ; radiologist, 1945.

BROWN, Kenneth Vincent.—b. 1890 ; ed. St. George's Coll., Weybridge ; barrister-at-law ; mag., Trin., 1924 ; puisne judge, 3rd, 1936 ; 2nd, 1938; senr., 1941 ; mem., comsn. of enq. into Trin. disturb., 1937.

BROWN, Robert Allan.—b. 1897 ; on mil. serv. 1915–19 ; C.O., 1922 ; seconded as acctnt., treas., Cyp., 1928 ; treas. acctnt., Gam., 1930 ; asst. recvr.-gen., 1933 ; senr. acctnt., acctnt.-gen. dept., G.C., 1937 ; ch. asst. acctnt.-gen., 1940 ; dep. treas. and ag. col. treas., S.L., 1941–43 (secondment).

BROWN, Ronald Ernest, B.Sc. (Lond.).—b. 1912 ; ed. Christ's Hosp., Univ. Coll., Southampton and Camb. Univ., teach. cert (Camb.), B. of E. teach. cert. ; cadet., admin. serv., Nig., 1938.

BROWN, William Norman Reid.—b. 1905 ; ed. Shawlands Acad., Glasgow and Leeds Cent. High Sch. ; police const., Ken., 1929 ; asst. inspr., Ken., 1936 ; inspr., 1942 ; ch. inspr., 1945 ; asst. supt., 1947.

BROWN, William Tweedie Stodard, B.Sc.—b. 1903 ; ed. St. Bee's Sch., Edin. Univ. and St. John's Coll., Oxford ; on mil. serv., 1939 ; asst. consvtr., forests, G.C., 1926 ; senr. asst., 1939.

BROWNE, Cyril Rutherford.—b. 1890 ; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb. : barrister-at-law, Middle Temple ; formerly mem. of Barb. bar ; ag. mag., Br. Guiana, 1930 ; mag., 1939 ; registrg., revising and retng. offr. in various electoral dists., 1930–47 ; chmn., intox. liq. licencing bd. and of cinematograph bd. ; specially detailed to inaugurate the Courantyne judicial dist., 1943 ; rent assessor, 1945.

BROWNE, George Gilham Tone, A.C.A. (Ire.).—b. 1898 ; assoc. inst. of taxation, Lond. ; acctnt., survey dept., S.S. and F.M.S. 1924 ; acctnt., P.W.D., S.S., 1932 ; senr., 1934; acctnt.-gen., S'pore., 1946 ; Mal., 1948.

BROWNE, Hablot Robert Edgar, O.B.E. (1942).—b. 1905 ; ed. St. George's Sch., Harpenden and Christ's Coll., Camb., B.A. ; cadet, Nig., 1928 ; asst. col. sec., Barbados, 1939 ; asst. sec., J'ca., 1943 ; dep. col. sec., 1945.

BROWNE, John Ellis.—b. 1903 ; on mil. serv. 1939–45. maj. ; engnrg. dept., Br. P.O. ; inspr., G.C., 1937 ; tel. engnr., 1943.

BROWNE, William Hugh Packenham.—b. 1913 ; ed. Gram. Sch., Dun Laoghaire, Mountjoy Sch., Dublin, and Dublin Univ., (junr. exhibtn. and Reid sizarship, schol. maths.), B.A. (1st cl. hons. maths) (Dub.), H. dip. educ., Dublin ; on mil. serv. 1940–44, capt. ; supt., educ., Nig., 1936.

BROWNING, Lawrence Peter Reginald—b. 1915 ; ed. Haileybury Coll. ; sub. inspr., J'ca. constab., 1935 ; 3rd cl. inspr., 1938 ; 2nd cl., 1941 ; 1st cl., 1944 ; A.D.C. to ag. gov., 1936.

BROWNLEES, John Kilpatrick.—b. 1910; ed. Latymer Sch., Edmonton and Keble Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.) Oxon., barrister-at-law (Inner Temple) ; apptd. B. Sol. Is. Prot., 1933 ; seconded Tonga as sec. to gov., 1941–48 ; trans. to Nig., 1948 ; chmn., comsn. of enq. into Tongan public serv., 1946.

BRUCE, William Heron.—b. 1906 ; ed. Merliwood Pte. Sch. and Sch. of Art, Manchester ; on mil. serv. 1943–44, capt. ; police, Pal., 1930 ; supt., police, Br. Guiana, 1933 ; asst. supt., Aden, 1945.

BRUEN. John Patrick, B.Eng. (Dub.).—b. 1904 ; ed. St. Mary's, Marino and Univ. Coll., Dublin ; on mil. serv. 1939–45, capt. ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Br. Guiana, 1930 ; dist. engnr., 1937 ; exec. engnr., 1943 ; dep. dir., pub. wks., drainage irrig. and sea defences, 1946 ; mem., compstn. comtee, in conn. w. draining improvement schemes.

BRYAN, Colonel Sir Herbert, K.B.E. (1925), D.S.O. (1918), C.M.G. (1906).—b. 1865 ; 2nd lieut., 1892 ; lieut., 1894 ; capt., 1899 ; brev. major, 1900 ; served in W.A., 1897–98; employed in Lagos Hinterland and in operations on Niger (desps., medal with two clasps) ; N. Nig., 1900 (desps., clasp) ; Ashanti, 1900 ; on staff, D.A.A.G. (desps. twice, medal) ; chief staff offr. Gam. exped., 1901 (desps., medal with clasp) ; staff offr., W.A.F.F., Oct., 1901 ; employed C.O., May, 1902 to Nov., 1903 ; col. sec., G.C., 1904 ; ag. gov. various occasions, 1904–09 and 1911–12 ; col. sec. and rev. comsnr., J'ca., Aug., 1914 ; on mil. serv., 1915–19, brev. col., D.S.O. ; ag. gov., J'ca., various occasions, 1919, 1922, 1924–25 ; ret., 1925.

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BRYANT, G.—b. 1900; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., C.O., 1918; served with R.N.V.R., 1918 to 1919; cler. offr., 1920; cl. offr., higher grade, 1927; seconded as asst., subsequently sec., Discovery comtee., 1936–42; asst. acctnt., C.O., 1940; acctnt., 1942; ag. prin., 1943; re-apptd. acctnt., 1945; ch. acctnt. (upgraded), 1947.

BRYANT, Herbert Collingwood Algernon.—b. 1908; ed. Bishop Stortford Coll. and Queen's Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); cadet, Nig., 1931; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1934; dist. offr., 1941: dist. comsnr., G. and E. Is. Col., 1946.

BRYANT, Kenneth James.—b. 1903; ed. Cambridgeshire High Sch. and Camb. Univ., M.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Nig., 1925; admin. offr., Nig.

BRYCE, Mathie Wallace, B.Sc., A.M.I. Min.E., A.I.M.M., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1909; ed. Cumnock Acad., Univ. and Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow; on mil. serv. 1939–43, capt.; engnr., geol. surv., Nig., 1937; water supply engnr., col. mines serv., 1939.

BRYSON, Hugh Patterson, M.C.—b. 1898; ed. Royal Sch., Armagh; on mil. serv., 1916–19, 2nd lieut.; interned, 1942–45; cadet, F.M.S., 1921; attd. dist. off., Kinta B. Gajah; offr., cl. V, 4th asst. sec. govt., 1924; cl. V settlement offr., Trengganu, 1928; ag. sec. to res., N. Sembilan, 1931; offr., cl. III, 1933; asst. advr., Segamat, 1935; Kehad, 1936; offr., cl. II, 1938; 2nd asst. sec. and clk. of coun., cl. IA, 1946.

BUCHANAN, John Cecil Rankin, C.M.G. (1948), M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. (E.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—b. 1896; ed. Daniel Stewarts Coll., Edin. Univ.; on mil serv., 1915–19, 1940–43, col.; O. St. J. (desps., 1916 and 1941); med. offr., T.T., 1925; Som., 1928; T.T., 1931; S.M.O., Som., 1936; S.M.O., Aden, 1937; D.D.M.S., Uga., 1943; I.G., S. Pac. health service, 1945 and D.M.S., Fiji; prin., med. offr., C.O., 1948; author of *Some Clinical Aspects of Trypanosomiasis Rhodesiensis*, "*Chachaleh*" *a Common Disease in British Somaliland, Ulcers in the African Native, Trypanosomiasis Rate in Wild Game.*

BUCHANAN, John Kenneth.—b. 1905; ed. Masonic Sch., Dublin; C.A.D., 1929; asst. audr., Fiji, 1929; asst. audr., Ken., 1934; audr., Wind. Is., 1936; senr. asst. audr., Ken., 1942; dep. audr., T.T., 1945; dep. dir., aud., Nig., 1948.

BUCHANAN, Laurence Alexander Cockburn.—b. 1903; ed. Edin. Acad., Edin. Univ. and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, Guthrie class. fellow of Edin. Univ. and Charles Oldham schol. and high exhibtnr., Corpus Christi Coll., M.A. (Edin.) (1st cl. hons. class.), B.A.(Oxon) (1st cl. hons. mods., 2nd cl. lit. hum.), dip. educ. (Lond.); supvsr. educ., Zanz., 1929; educ. offr., Nyasa., 1937.

BUCK, William Stucley Beresford.—b. 1903; ed. Wellington Coll., Berks.; on naval serv. 1942–45, lieut.; cadet, Sarawak C.S. 1927; dist. offr., 1938; chmn. Kuching Mun. Bd., 1946.

BUCKHURST, John Charles Vincent, B.Sc. (hons.), A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1905; ed. Merchant Taylor Sch., Lond., Univ. Sch., Hastings, Univ. of Birmingham; asst. elec. engr., Ken. 1938.

BUCKHURST, Wilfrid Henry Blyth.—b. 1897; ed. Christchurch Boys' High Sch., Canterbury Univ. Coll., N.Z.; on mil. serv. 1918–19, 2nd lieut.; survr., native lands comsn., Fiji, 1928; survr., lands and surv. dept., 1930; asst. dir., surveys, 1942; dir., lands, mines and surveys, 1944.

BUCKINGHAM, William Albert James.—b. 1906; ed. Latymer Upper Pub. Sch.; M.Inst. Rlwy. Sig. Engrs., F.Am.Railroads. A. (Signals); A.Perm.Way Inst.; asst. sig. engnr., Rly., F.M.S., 1929–31; sig. foreman, 1935; ch. sig. inspr., Nig., 1935; sig. supt., 1947.

BUCKLAND, Lancelot Liddle Rorke, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.—b. 1897; ed. Park Town Sch., King Edward VII Sch., Jo'burg., Oundle Sch. and Univ. of Capetown; on mil. serv., 1918-19; asst. engnr., P.W.D., T.T., 1928; exec. engnr., 1938; irrig. engnr., water exec., 1938; div. engnr., gr. I, 1941; asst. D.P.W., 1941; dep. D.P.W., 1944; dir. of water dev., 1945.

BUCKLE, Francis James.—b. 1899; Royal Sany. Assoc. of Scotland sany. sc. cert.; sany. supt., gr. II, G.C., 1927; gr. I, 1936; ch. sany. supt., 1944.

BUCKLEY, Francis Edmund, A.R.C.S., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1902; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Imp. Coll. of Sci. and Tech., Lond., col. agric. schol. at S.E. Agric. Coll. and at I.C.T.A.; supt. of agric. (later agric. offr.), Nig., 1928; senr. agric. offr., 1944.

BUCKLEY, Fred.—b. 1903; ed. Mining Coll., Wigan; B. of T. cert. of comp. 2nd cl. mine mangmt.; A.M.Inst.Min.E.; apptd., Nig., 1938; underground man., 1946.

BUCKNOR, Samuel Alfred Ishola.—b. 1906; ed. Methodist Boys' High Sch., Lagos., Nig.; on mil. serv. 1939–45; pupil survr., Nig., 1924; survr., 1926; gr. II, 1942; senr. survr., 1942.

BULBIN, David Samuel, B.Sc. (Edin.), M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.—b. 1902; ed. Falkirk High Sch. and Edin. Univ.; apptd. Nig., 1929; senr. exec. engnr., 1945; asst. dir. (water supplies), 1947.

BULMAN, William Ellerington, B.Sc. (eng.) (Lond.), A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Mech. E.—b. 1904; ed. Cardiff High Sch., King Alfred's Sch., Wantage and Cardiff Tech. Coll.; asst. loco. supt., T.T., 1930; dist. mech. engnr., 1940; ch. mech. engnr., 1946; asst. ch. mech. engnr., E.A.; joint author of *The Climate and Welfare of Tanganyika.*

BUNNING, Arthur John Farrant, C.M.G. (1946), M.Inst.T.—b. 1895; ed. High Sch. and Tech. Coll., Newport (Mon.) and G.W.R., 1912–14; on mil. serv., 1914–20, staff capt. (wounded); asst. traff. offr., rlwy., Nig., 1921; dist. traff. supt., 1936; traff. man., G.C., 1939; ch. traff. supt., Nig., 1942; dep. gen. man., 1942; gen. man., 1943; comsnr. for rlwy. rates revision, Nig., 1947; retd., 1948; advr. on inland transport C.O., 1948.

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BURBROOK, John Hilton.—b. 1900; ed. Acton County Sch., Mx.; on mil. serv., 1915–19; Egyptian police, 1921; asst. supt. of police, Uga., 1937; senr. asst. supt., 1942: supt., 1946.

BURDEN, Geoffrey Noel, M.B.E.—b. 1898; ed. Exeter Sch. and R.M.C., Sandhurst; on mil. serv. 1915–23 and 1941–42; cadet, Nyasa., 1925; dist. offr., 1927; dir., publicity, 1936; Nyasa. lab. offr. in S. Rhod. and S.A., Oct., 1937 to Sept., 1939; ch. recruiting offr., Nyasa., 1940; asst. ch. sec., 1945–46; comsnr. of lab., G.C., 1946.

BURFORD, James Francis, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1911; ed. Eastbourne Coll. and Camb. Univ., B.A. (Cantab.); interned, 1942–45; engnr., P.W.D., H.K., 1939.

BURGESS, Claude Bramall.—b. 1910; ed. Epworth Coll. and Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. (mod. greats); cadet, H.K., 1932; asst. to sec. for Chinese affairs, 1935; asst. to supt. of imports and exports, 1935; admin. asst., urban coun., 1936; pol. mag., 1936; 3rd asst. col. sec., 1937; supt. of inland rev. estate duty, comsnr. and collr. of stamp rev., 1938; 2nd asst., col. sec., and dep. clk. of couns., 1938; asst. defence sec., 1941; p.o.w., 1941–45; lieut.-col., S.O.I. civ. affairs unit, mil. admin., 1945; prin. asst., col. sec., 1946; seconded to C.O., 1946.

BURGESS, Hugh Boughey, M.C. (imm. award), B.Sc. (for.).—b. 1913; ed. Marchiston Prep. and Sch., Edin. Univ. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv., 1940–45 (3 times wounded), lieut.; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1937.

BURGESS, Joseph Reed.—b. 1912; ed. Nairobi Gov. Sch. and Nelson Sch., Wigton, Cumb., A.L.A.A.; on mil. serv., 1939–40; clk., col. aud., Ken., 1928; assessor, jt. inc. tax dep., 1940.

BURGESS, Robert Coleman, F.R.I.C.S., A.S.A.A., F.R.G.S.—b. 1902; ed. Haileybury Coll. and Coll. of Estate Management; on mil. serv., 1940–42, capt.; survr. and senr. survr., Nig., 1925; lands offr. and senr. survr., S.L., 1937; dir., surveys and lands; 1943.

BURNER, Douglas Keith.—b. 1903; ed. Uppingham Sch. and Emmanuel Coll. Camb. (exhibr.), B.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Uga., 1927; asst. dist. offr., 1929; dist. offr., 1939; dist. comsnr., Kigezi (prov. admin.).

BURNETT, Frederick, C.B.E., M.C., M.A. (Oxon).—b. 1890; ed. Ashwater Sch., Devon and Oxford Univ.; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt.; div. agric. offr., Ceylon, 1921; asst. regisr., co-op. societies, 1926; dep. dir., agric., B. Guiana, 1930; dir., agric., Mal., 1945; chmn. and mem. of various govt. comtees., author of various contrbtns. to agric. journals, Br. Guiana.

BURNHAM, Harold Rayleigh.—b. 1902; ed. Berkhamsted Sch. and Camb. Univ., B.A. (econ.); on mil. serv. 1939–43, capt.; asst. to inc. tax. advsr., Ken., 1933; clk., inland rev. dept., 1934; assessor, inc. tax dept., 1937; dep. comsnr., inc. tax, S.L., 1944.

BURNS, Sir Alan Cuthbert Maxwell, G.C.M.G. (1946), K.C.M.G. (1936), C.M.G. (1927).—b. 1887; apptd. St. Kitts, Mar., 1905; clk. to mag., Dec., 1909; dep. coroner and J.P., St. Kitts, 1911; ag. clk. and p.s. to adminr., Dominica, 1912; supervisor of cust., S. Nig., 1912; asst. sec., Nig., 1914; col. sec., Bah., 1924; M.H.A., 1925–28; del. to W.I. conf., London, 1926; admin. govt. various occasions, 1924–28; dep. ch. sec., Nig., Jan., 1929; acting ch. sec. and gov.'s dep. various occasions, 1929–34; gov. and c.-in-c., Br. Hond., 1934; asst. U.S. of S., C.O., 1940; gov. and c.-in-c., G.C., 1941; perm. U.K. rep. to trusteeship council, 1947; on active serv. with W.A. Regt., 1914–15; adj., Nig. Land Contingent, 1915; served with Egba Exped., 1918; jt. compiler, *Index to Laws of Leeward Is.*, 1910; compiler, *Nigeria Handbooks*, 1917–23; author of *A History of Nigeria*, 1929.

BURNS, Alexander, B.Sc. (Edin.).—b 1901; ed. Geo. Heriot's Sch., Edin., Edin. Univ. and E. of Scotland Coll. of Agric.; asst. consvtr., forests, S.L., 1924; asst. dist. comsnr., 1932; dist. comsnr., 1935.

BURNS, Robert.—b. 1912; ed. Hamilton Acad. and Glasgow Univ., (M.A. hons. classics); apptd. after compet. exam. asst. prin., D.O., 1936; trans. to C.O., 1937; p.s. to perm. under-sec., 1938; prin., 1939; seconded to min. of supply, 1940; p.s. to Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Lyttelton, 1941; asst. sec., min. of prodn., 1944; B. of T., 1945; mem. of del. to prep. comtee. of U.N. conf. on trade and employment, 1946 and 1947.

BURNS, William Aloysius, M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1900; ed. St. Aloysius Coll. and Vet. Coll., Glasgow.; vet. offr., T.T., 1923; senr. vet. offr., 1942; D.D.V.S., 1945.

BURROWES, Edmund Spencer Stanley.—b. 1906; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana; apptd. in col. sec., B. Guiana, 1924; inspr., labour, 1940; dep. comsnr., labour, 1945; comsnr., Barb., 1947; sec. to various comtees. and comsns.; author of *Occupational Terms on Sugar Estates in British Guiana.*

BURROWES, Herbert Stanley.—b. 1904; ed. Queen's Coll. and St. Stanislaus Coll., B. Guiana; survr's. asst., lands and mines dept., B. Guiana, 1921; 5th cl. offr., 1926; govt. survr., 1935; clk., immig. and repatrn. dept., 1937; asst. dist. comsnr., 1940; dist. comsnr., 1942.

BURT, Alfred Ernest.—b. 1898; on mil. serv., 1920–38 (India); asst. supt., police, Seychelles, 1938; supt., police and supt. of excise, 1942; A.D.C. to gov.; comdnt., Seychelles defence force, 1941–44; pol. medal, 1947.

BURT, Robert Hillhouse, O.B.E. (1949).—b. 1896; apptd. after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to C.O., 1915; cler. offr., higher grade, 1923; staff offr., 1936; senr. staff offr., 1943; prin., 1946.

BURTT, Eric, D.Sc., D.I.C., Ph.D. (entom., Lond.), F.R.E.S.—b. 1908; ed. Reading Sch., Univs. Reading, London, and Camb.; entomol. tsetse research dept., T.T., 1939; tsetse res. offr., E.A.H.C., 1948.

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BURY, Edward John, B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.).—b. 1909; ed. King William Coll., I.O.M., Trinity Coll., Camb. and St. Mary's Hosp., Lond.; on mil. serv., 1940–45, maj.; med. offr., Nig., 1936; senr. health offr., 1948.

BUSBY, Arthur Hamilton.—b. 1903; ed. Pamphylian High Sch. and Queen's Royal Coll., Trin.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; clk., rlwys., Trin., 1920; asst. clk. of the peace, 1933; clk., 1935; mag., Trin., 1941.

BUSBY, Austin, O.B.E. (1949).—b. 1896; ed. S. Manchester Gram. Sch. and Marlborough Coll., Liverpool; on mil. serv. 1914–19; paymstr., rlwys., Nig., 1921; asst. acctnt., 1932; admin. asst., 1936; prin. admin. asst., 1940; asst. gen. man., 1944; staff man., 1946.

BUSBY, George Smith, F.S.I.—b. 1895; on mil. serv. 1914–18, lieut.; R.A.R.O., 1922–37; ord. survey dept., 1912; land survr., Br. Hond., 1922; dep. dir. surv. and dep. sub-intendant cr. lands., Trin., 1943; dir. and sub-intendant, 1945.

BUSH, Francis John.—b. 1896; ed. King Edward VII Gram. Sch., King's Lynn; on mil. serv. 1914–19; asst. traff. supt., govt. rlwy., S.L., 1920; asst. sec. rlwys., G.C., 1923; sec. (later asst.) to gen. man., 1926.

BUSH, Ronald Paul, O.B.E.—b. 1902; ed. Marlborough Coll.; prob. N. Rhod., 1925; asst. native comsnr., 1927; dist. offr., 1929; prov. comsnr., 1947.

BUSH, Thomas Herbert.—b. 1906; ed. Aliwal High Sch., Cape; apptd. B.S.A. police, 1927; police, N. Rhod., 1931; asst. supt., 1945.

BUSHE, Sir Henry Grattan, K.C.M.G. (1936), C.B. (1932), C.M.G. (1927).—b. 1886; called to the bar 1909; western circuit, 1910–11; S.E. circuit, 1911; Herts and Essex sessions, 1916; sec., royal comsn. on contracts between W.O. and Sir John Jackson, Ltd., 1916–17; ag. legal asst., C.O., Nov., 1917; legal asst., 1st Jan., 1919; legal adviser to D.O. and C.O., 1st Apr., 1931; gov. and c.-in-c., Barb., 1941–46.

BUSSEY, Group Capt, John,—b. 1895; ed. private sch.; on war serv. 1915–46, R.A.F., Group Capt.; asst. dir. (air), directorate of col. surv., 1946.

BUTCHER, George William.—b. 1901; on naval serv. 1917–28; wireless offr., Falk. Is., 1929; linesman, 1930; elec.-in-chge., 1935; bcast. offr., G.C., 1936.

BUTLER, Charles Owen, E.D.—b. 1896; ed. privately; on mil. serv. 1914–19; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1921; dist. comsnr., 1924; senr. asst. col. sec., 1944; admin. offr., cl. I, and asst. ch. comsnr., N. Ter., 1944; ch. comsnr., Ashanti, 1946.

BUTLER, Frederick Karl, E.D.— b.1904; ed. Elstree, Haileybury, and Trinity Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv. 1939–43, capt. (desps.); apptd. Nig., 1927; senr. educ. offr., 1938.

BUTLER, Herbert George.—b. 1912; ed. Ranelagh Sch., Athlone, Mountjoy Sch., Dublin, Dublin Univ., B.A. (2nd cl. hons.); on mil. serv. 1939–43, lieut.; educ. offr., Nig., 1936.

BUTLER, Robert James.—b. 1909; ed. Wellington Coll., Somerset; survey cadet, 1928; staff survr., Ken.; dist. survr., 1948.

BUTTERS, Henry Robert.—b. 1898; ed. Glasgow High Sch., and Glasgow Univ., 1st bursar.; cadet, H.K., 1922; asst. to sec. for Chinese affairs, 1924; dist. offr., North, 1925; ag. dep. regisr. and 2nd pol. mag. in addtn., 1925; 3rd asst. col. sec., 1926; 2nd asst. col. sec. and dep. clk. of couns., 1928; ch. asst. to sec. for Chinese affairs, 1929; 2nd pol. mag., 1930; 2nd asst. col. sec. and dep. clk. of couns., 1932 and 1933; pol. mag., Kowloon, 1932; 2nd asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., 1933; extra asst. col. sec., 1934; dep. clk. of couns. in addtn., 1934; prin. asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., 1935; 1st pol. mag., 1935; P.M.G., 1936; pol. mag., Kowloon, 1938; labour offr., 1938; fin. sec., 1941; interned, 1941–45; seconded to Nyasa., 1946; seconded to C.O. as asst. sec., July, 1947.

BUTTERY, William, M.B.E. (1942).—b. 1899; on naval serv. 1917–19; clk. K.U.R. & H., 1925; ch. train contrlr., 1939; asst. traffic supt., 1942.

BUTTON, Errol Lancelot.—b. 1913; ed. Prince of Wales Sch., Kenya, Trent Coll., Derbyshire and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon) (hons. history II), dip. taxidermy; cadet, N. Rhod., 1937; dist. offr., 1939; dist. comsnr., 1942; discovered 4 new sub-species of birds and 1 of mammals, N. Rhod.

BYGRAVE, William Leonard.—b. 1902; ed. King's Coll., Auckland, and Auckland Gram. Sch.; native lands comsn. survr., Fiji, 1930; survr., lands and survey dept., 1937.

BYRON, Frederick Augustus William, O.B.E. (civ.) (1938).—b. 1900; on mil. serv. 1918–24, M.S.M. (desps.); wireless offr., Falk. Is., 1927; elec.-in-chge., 1930; supt., elec. dept., 1933; bcast. offr., S.L., 1934; G.C., 1935; supt., bcasting, 1935.

BYTHEWAY, Jack Cecil.—b. 1902; ed. Rutherglen Acad., and W. of Scot. Agric. Coll., Carnegie dip. agric. (Glasg.); inspr., prod., Nig., 1928; senr. prod. offr., 1943.

CADLE, Ernest Attwood.—b. 1905; B.A. (hons.), Camb.; 1st cl. class. trip., pt. I, 2nd cl. econ. (div. I); supt., educ., Nig., 1928.

CAINE, Sir Sydney, K.C.M.G. (1947), C.M.G. (1945), B.Sc. (Econ.).—b. 1902; ed. Harrow County Sch. and Lond. Sch. of Econ., B.Sc. (econ.), with 1st cl. hons., 1922; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. inspr. of taxes, inland rev., 1923; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., Nov., 1926; prin., 8th Nov., 1931; visited W.I. and Br. Guiana as sec., W.I. sugar comsn., 1929–30; sec., U.K. sugar ind. inquiry comtee, 1934; finan. sec., H.K., June, 1937; asst. sec., C.O., 1940; mem., Anglo-American Caribbean comsn., 1942; fin. advr. to S. of S., Cols., 1942; asst. U.S. of S., 1944; dep. U.S. of S., 1947; 3rd sec., treas., 1948.

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CAIRNS, Thomas Crawford.—b. 1900; ed. Edin. Acad. and Edin. Univ., B.Sc.; cotton investr., T.T., 1928; agric. offr., 1930.

CALDECOTT, Sir Andrew, G.C.M.G. (1941), K.C.M.G. (1937), Kt. (1935), C.M.G. (1932), C.B.E. (1926).—b. 1884; ed. Uppingham (schol. and exhibr.), and Oxford (schol.), 2nd cl. lit. hum., 1907, B.A., Exeter Coll., 1907; cadet, F.M.S., 1907; dist. offr., Jelebu, 1911; dep. contr., lab., 1913; 2nd asst. sec., fed. sec., 1916; spec. duty in con. with Br. Empire exhibn., 1923; town planning admin. and state valuer, Ipoh, 1926; chmn., housing and P.W.D. enquiry comtees., 1926; dep. contr. lab., Malaya, but continued ag. under-sec., S.S., 1927; offr., cl. IA, sec., postal affairs, S.S. and F.M.S., 1928; supernmy. staff offr. of rank of ch. sec. to govt., F.M.S., 1932; col. sec., S.S., 1933; O.A.G., S.S. and high comsnr., Malay States, Feb.–Nov., 1934; gov. and c.-in-c., H.K., 1935; gov. and c.-in-c., Ceylon, 1937–44; Knight of Grace, Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1936; publications, *History of Jelebu, Not Exactly Ghosts*, various articles on Malayan subjects.

CALDER, James, C.M.G., M.A. (Glas.).—b. 1898; ed. Glasgow Univ.; on mil. serv., 1916–19, and 1944–46, col.; cadet, Mal., 1921; fin. sec., med. dept., S.S., 1922; dist. offr., Alor Gajah, 1928; asst. dir., coop., S.S., and F.M.S., 1930; mag., Seremban, 1935; Kuala Lumpur, 1936; sec. to res., Negri Sembilan, 1937; leg. advr. and judge, sup. ct., Trengganu, 1938; pub. trustee, S.S. and F.M.S., 1939; cust. of enemy prop. and offl. adminr., F.M.S. in addn., 1939; dep. Mal. Gov. agt., Aust., 1942; Mal. plan. unit., W.O., 1944; dir. studies, civ. affrs. staff centre, 1945; senr. civ. affrs. offr., Negri Sembilan and Malacca, 1945; ch. sec., N. Borneo, 1946; O.A.G. periods, 1946–48.

CALDER, Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G. (1947), C.M.G. (1939).—b. 1889; ed. Harris Acad., Dundee and Edin. Univ.; Vans Dunlop schol., hist., 1910, M.A., 1st cl. hons. hist., 1st cl. hons. phil; apptd. after compet. exam. 2nd cl. clk., C.O., 1912; ag. 1st cl. clk., 1917; on mil. serv., 1918; prin., 1920; visited S.A., N. and S. Rhod., Nyasa., T.T., Zanz., Uga. and Ken., as sec., E.A. parly. comsn., Aug. to Dec., 1924; asst. sec., C.O., 1933; prin. asst. sec., min. of supply, 1942; 3rd crown agent for Cols., 1942; 2nd, 1943; senr., 1943.

CALDER, John McLaren.—b. 1895; ed. Fettes Coll., Edin.; on mil serv., 1914–22, capt. (desps.); cadet, Nig., 1930.

CALDWELL, Frederick George.—b. 1897; ed. Forgan Sch., and Higher Grade Sch., Newport, Fifeshire; on mil. serv. 1914–19; clk., land dept., Uga., 1921; hosp. supt., med. dept., 1929; acctnt., acctnt.-gen.'s dept., 1942.

CALLOW, Graham, D.S.O., M.C.—b. 1894; ed. Derby Sch.; barrister-at-law; on mil. serv. 1914–18 and 1939–43, maj.; police mag., Nig., 1922; mag., Nig., 1934; crown coun., S.L. 1937; judge, Nig., 1943.

CALTHROP, Lancelot Henry Calthrop.—b. 1904; ed. Blundell's; police probtnr., H.K., 1924; jnr. dist. offr., Wei Hai Wei, 1926; asst. supt. police, 1928; supt., 1936; senr. supt., 1939; dep. comsnr., 1946.

CALTON, William Ernest, B.A., dip. agric.—b. 1906; ed. Bungay Gram. Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; on mil. serv., 1940–43; asst. chem., Cantley beet sugar factory, 1929; asst. to soil chem., E.A. agric. res. stn., 1930; asst. govt. chem., T.T., 1943; A.R.I.C., 1943; govt. chem., Zanz., 1947.

CALWELL, Hugh Gault, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (hons. Belfast), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1901; on mil. serv. 1939–45; med. offr., T.T.; gold med., diseases of children, Belfast.

CAMBRIDGE, Thomas Charles.—b. 1906; ed. Queen's Royal Coll.; on mil. serv. 1939–40, lieut.; clk., Trin., 1924; asst. warden, 1936; warden, 1944.

CAMERON, Ian Warwick Grant.—b. 1908; ed. Lancing Coll. and Hertford Coll., Oxford, B.A. (for.); asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1930; trans. to G.C., 1940; senr asst. consvtr., 1945.

CAMERON, Norman Eustace.—b. 1903; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana (schol.) and Fitzwilliam Hall, Camb., M.A. (Cantab.), 1st cl. hons. pt. I, math. trip. and prizeman, senr. optime; asst. mstr., Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, 1934; mstr., 1939; senr. mstr., 1946; author of *A Treatise on African Mediæval Civilization*, 1929; *An Account of Some Aspects of Eur-Afric. Slavery*, 1934; *An Outline of Negro Development from Emancipation to 1934*, 1934; *An Anthology of Guianese Poetry*, 1931; *Courses in Additional Mathematics*, 1942.

CAMPBELL, Archibald, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Loco.E.—b. 1891; ed. Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow; N.B. Rly. Co., 1906–11; engnrg. design dept., C.A., 1914; war serv., 1916–18; asst. engnr., 1921; dep. ch. engnr., (mech.), 1935; ch. mech. engnr., 1948.

CAMPBELL, Archibald.—b. 1914; ed. Berkhamsted Sch. and Hertford Coll., Oxford, B.A.; cadet, G.C., 1936; dist. comsnr., 1943; seconded to C.O., 1946.

CAMPBELL, Sir David Callender, Kt. (1945), C.M.G. (1944), D.S.O.—b. 1891; ed. Foyle Coll., Derry, and Edin. Univ.; admin. offr., T.T., 1919; asst. ch. sec., 1933; dep. ch. sec., Uga., 1936; col. sec., Gib., 1942; ag. lieut.-gov., Malta, 1942; lieut.-gov., Malta, 1943; ag. gov., 1946.

CAMPBELL, Robert Rankin.—b. 1906; ed. Glasgow High Sch. and Univ., West of Scotland Teachers' Training Coll., M.A. (hons.); senr. mstr., Cyp., 1936; mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1942; sec., dev. and welf., 1944; prin., training coll., 1946.

CAMPBELL, Selbie McNeill.—b. 1893; ed. Hamilton Acad. and Glasgow Univ., M.A. (1st cl. hons. class.); G.U.O.T.C., 1914; on mil. serv., 1916–19, Cameronians

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(Scottish Rifles), 52nd div. and R.A.F., Egypt and Pal., lieut., 1917, capt., R.A.F., 1918 ; temp. clk., C.O., 1919 ; apptd. by C.S. comsnrs., 2nd cl. clk., C.O., 1920 ; asst. prin., 1920 ; p.s. to perm. under-sec. (Sir J. Masterton Smith), Apr., 1922, to Nov. 1923 ; ag. prin., 1923 ; prin., 1925 ; sec., W.I. closer union comsn., 1932 to 1933.

CAMPION, Charles Philip, M.B., B.Ch. B.A. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.) D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1902 ; ed. St. George's Sch., Harpenden, Herts., and Camb. Univ. ; med. offr., Nig., 1931.

CAMPTON, Leslie, F.R.G.S.—b. 1902 ; ed. Parmiter's Foundn. Sch., Lond., younger bro., Trinity Hse. ; hydrog. mstr. marine ; marine offr., Nig., 1928 ; senr., 1943 ; princ., 1948 ; numerous orig. hydrographic surveys, pub. by Admy. ; tide tables Nig. ports (orig.), 1934.

CANN, Alwyn Yorath.—b. 1907 ; ed. Christ's Hosp. and Trinity Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) ; admin. offr., Nig., 1930 ; asst. civ. serv. comsnr., 1948.

CANN, Edward Thomas Kingswell, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1902 ; ed. Bishop Wordsworth and Bristol Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1940–45 ; tel. engnr., G.C., 1928 ; R.E.M.E. directorate, 1944–45.

CANSDALE, George Soper, B.A., B.Sc.—b. 1909 ; ed. Brentwood Sch. and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford ; asst. consvtr., forests, G.C., 1934 ; senr. asst., 1946.

CANTIN, Pierre Rene Joseph.—b. 1899 ; ed. St. Joseph's Coll., Mauritius and Camb. Univ. ; on war serv., 1939–45 ; dayman draughtsman, Maur., 1917 ; inspec., rlwys., 1921 ; asst. operating supt., 1926 ; asst. engr., 1932 ; gen. man., rlwys., 1945.

CARBERRY, John Edward Doston, LL.B. 1st cl. hons.).—b. 1893 ; ed. McGill Univ., barrister-at-law ; on mil. serv. 1915–19 ; clk., cts., Jca., 1927 ; res. mag., 1932 ; puisne judge, 1946 ; pres. of water ct., 1931.

CARBONELL, John Rouse.—ed. Shrewsbury Sch. and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.) ; on mil. serv. 1939–46, lieut.-col. (desps.) ; educ. offr., T.T., 1930.

CARDALE, Roger Budworth.—b. 1906 ; ed. Durham Sch., and Lincoln Coll., Oxford, B.A. (3rd cl. hons., hist.) ; admin. serv., Nig., 1929.

CARDINALL, Sir Allan Wolsey, K.B.E. (1943), C.M.G. (1937).—b. 1887 ; ed. Winchester Coll. and Heidelberg, Lond. matric., 1914 ; asst. dist. comsnr., Ashanti, G.C., 1914 ; dist comsnr., 1921 ; retd. 1932 ; comsnr., Cayman Is., 1934 ; col. sec., Falk. Is., 1940 ; gov. and c.-in-c., 1941–46 ; publications : *Natives of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast*, 1920 ; *A Gold Coast Library*, 1924 ; *In Ashanti and Beyond*, 1927 ; *Tales Told in Togoland*, 1931 ; *A Bibliography of the Gold Coast*, 1933.

CAREW, Maureen Eileen.—b. 1898 ; ed. Convent of H.C., St. Leonards, Alexandra Coll., Dublin, and pub. hosp., Auckland, N.Z. ; nursing sister, Fiji, 1932 ; H.K., 1940.

CAREW, William Desmond.—b. 1899 ; ed. Clongowes Wood Coll., Ireland and Trinity Coll., Dublin ; barrister-at-law, (Grays Inn.) ; on mil. serv. 1918–20, 2nd lieut. (India) ; cadet, Fiji, 1921 ; dist. comsnr., 1925 ; dist. mag., N.W., and dist. regisr., 1930 ; Br. judge (inter. ct.), judicial comsnr. for W. Pac. and legal advsr. to New Hebrides Cond., 1935 ; 1st mag., Kualar Lumpur, F.M.S., 1941 ; mag., Nig., 1947 ; puisne judge, Fiji, 1948.

CARMAN, Bernard Eric, B.Sc. (Lond.).—b. 1905 ; ed. Queen's Coll., Taunton ; apptd. educ. dept., Jca., 1929 ; dir., educ., Br. Hond., 1935 ; senr. educ. offr., G.C., 1946.

CARMAN, John Ambrose, M.D. (Lond.), B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.A.—b. 1899; ed. Highbury County Sch., and Lond. Hosp. Med. Coll. ; on mil serv. 1917–18 and 1939–45, surg.-capt. ; med. offr., Ken., 1926 ; anaethetist spec., Ken., 1938 ; dist. surg. for Kenya, St. John ambulance brigade overseas ; edit., *E.A. med. journal.*

CARMICHAEL, Panmore Gordon.—b. 1902 ; junr. post. clk. and tel., Ken. and Uga., 1925 ; post. clk. and tel., 1930 ; junr. postmr., Ken., Uga. and T.T., 1934 ; postmr., 1940 ; senr., 1947.

CARMICHAEL, Sydney Coleridge, M.B.E.—b. 1895 ; ed. St. Leonard's Sch., Barb. ; head printer, Leeward Is., 1919 ; supt., 1927 ; served on comsn. for rationing of essential food stuffs (during 2nd world war).

CARNELL, Alfred.—b. 1905 ; ed. Chelmsford ; post. and tel. asst., N. Rhod., 1928 ; senr. postmstr., 1947.

CARNIE, Alfred William, A.M.Inst.T.—b. 1902 ; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen, Aberdeen Sch. of Navgtn., Fisheries and Mar. Engng., and London Univ. ; Br. mstr. mariner., dip. in pub. admin. (London Univ.) ; on naval serv. 1917–18, and mil. serv. 1940–45, capt. ; mate (tugs), Pal., 1934 ; tug mstr., 1945.

CAROTHERS, John Colin Dixon, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.—b. 1903 ; ed. Portsmouth Gram. Sch., and Lond. Univ. ; prob. med. offr., Ken., 1929 ; res. physn., Mathari mental hosp., Ken., 1938 ; spec. psychiatrist, Ken., 1947.

CARPENTER, Arthur John, M.B.E. (mil.), M.A., F.L.S.—b. 1907 ; ed. Dean Close Sch. and Merton Coll., Oxford (Commoner's Exhibr.) ; on mil. serv., 1939–45 ; maj. ; educ. offr., Nig., 1930 ; mass educ. offr. i/c literacy campaigns ; author of *A West African Nature Study ; Reading and Writing for all.*

CARPENTER, Frank Wingate.—b. 1905 ; ed. Dean Close Sch., Camb., M.A. (hons.) ; on mil serv. 1940–45, maj. ; cadet, Nig., 1928 ; asst. dist. offr., Ken. (on secondment), 1945 ; dep. labour comsnr., 1947.

CARR, Edward Arthur.—b. 1903 ; ed. Ermysteds Gram. Sch., Skipton, and Christ's Coll., Camb.. B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.) ; cadet, Nig., 1925 ; admin. offr., cl. II, 1945 ; cl. I, 1945 ; staff gr. (senr. resdt.), 1947.

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CARR, Sir Frederick Bernard, Kt. Bach. (1946), C.M.G. (1944).—b. 1893; ed. Whitgift; on mil. serv. 1914–19; cadet, Nig., 1919; dep. res., 1933; res., 1935; staff grade, 1939; ch. comsnr., 1943; sec., Aba comsn. of enquiry, 1930; chmn., comtee on rev. of the salaries of native admin. employees, E. prov., 1942.

CARR, George Thomas Whitmore.—b. 1913; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin.; clk., Trin., 1931; asst. supt., police, 1931; senr. asst. supt., 1938; supt., 1944.

CARRUTHERS, David Graeme.—b. 1906; ed. St. Columba's Coll., Dublin, and Manchester Gram. Sch.; sub-inspr. police, Br. Guiana, 1927; dist. inspr., 1932; asst. supt., police, G.C., 1936; senr. asst., 1944.

CARSON, John Bairstow.—b. 1913; ed. Haileybury Coll. and Magdalene Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.); dist. offr. cadet, Ken., 1936.

CARSTAIRS, Charles Young.—b. 1910; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin. and Edin. Univ.; M.A. (hons. hist.); apptd. after compet. exam. asst. prin., D.O., 1934; asst. p.s. to S. of S. for the cols. (Mr. Ormsby Gore), 1937; p.s. to perm. U.S. of S., Cols. (Sir Cosmo Parkinson), 1937; prin., 1939; asst. sec., 1943; sec., col. res. comtee.; jt. sec., col. prod. res. coun., 1944–47; admin. sec., off. of compt. for dev. and welf. in the W.I., 1947.

CARTER, Frank Ernest Lovell.—b. 1909; ed. Chigwell Sch. and Hertford Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); asst. audr., Nig., 1933; senr. asst. audr., S.L., 1943; Pal., 1944; jt. audr., (later prin. audr.), Aden and Br. Som., 1947.

CARTER, John Gerard.—b. 1906; ed. St. Helen's Coll., Southsea; asst. inspr., police, Ken., 1935; inspr., 1943; asst. supt., 1945; dep. prin. immig. offr., 1948.

CARTER, John Lionel.—b. 1900; ed. Kingston Gram. Sch.; police const., Ken., 1925; asst. inspr., 1927; inspr., 1938; asst. supt., 1940; G.C., 1948.

CARTLAND, Brian Cuthbert.—b. 1913; ed. Tonbridge Sch. and Caius Coll., Camb. Univ., B.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Nig., 1936; asst. dist. offr., 1939; ch. lands comsnr., G. and E. Is. Col., 1947.

CARTLAND, George Barrington.—b. 1912; ed. Cent. High Sch., Manchester, Manchester Univ., and Hertford Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.); cadet, G.C., 1935; dist. comsnr., 1943; seconded to C.O., 1945.

CARTMEL-ROBINSON, Sir Harold Francis, Kt. Bach. (1948), C.M.G., O.B.E.—b. 1889; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and Merton Coll., Oxford (hons. mods. hist.); on mil. serv. 1917–18, capt.; probtnr., N. Rhod., 1912; asst. native comsnr., 1914; native comsnr., 1918; asst. mag., 1926; dist. offr., 1929; prov. comsnr., 1934; sec. for native affairs, 1944; ch. sec., 1945; ret., 1948.

CARTMELL, John.—b. 1913; ed. Keswick Sch. and Pembroke Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); asst. audr., Nig., 1936; Trin., 1945; senr. asst. (later senr. audr.), 1947.

CARTWRIGHT, Barry Alfred Harvey.—b. 1911; ed. King's Coll. Choir Sch., Camb., Sherborne Sch. and R.M.C., Camberley; on mil. serv., 1931–35; police, Pal., 1935; sergt., 1938; supt. of police, Aden, 1939.

CARVER, John Edward Airey.—b. 1899; ed. Wellington Coll., Berks. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; on naval serv. 1917–19 (R.N.V.R.); asst. consvtr, forests, Nyasa., 1921; consvtr., forests, Maur., 1936.

CARVERHILL, Robert.—b. 1900; ed. Whitley Bay Sth. Coun. Sch.; on mil. serv., 1918–19; warehouse supvr., Nig., 1927; traff. inspr., 1931; gr. I, 1938; asst. traff. offr., 1941; senr., 1947.

CASE, Gerald Otley, F.S.E.—b. 1883; ed. Derby Sch. and Lancing Coll. (medallist); war serv. in Br. Guiana during both wars; consltg. engnr., sea defence bd., 1933; dir., pub. works and sea defences, 1936; consltg. engnr., 1941; M.L.C., 1936–43; chmn., secondary and minor industries bd.; mem. of various comtees., bds., etc.; author of numerous reports on irrig. and harbour works, and of *The Use of Vegetation for Reclaiming Tidal Lands*; *British Guiana Timbers*; *The Winning of Tidal Lands in British Guiana*; *Coast and Dunes, Sand Spits and Sand Wastes*; jt. author of *Coast Erosion and Foreshore Protection.*

CASSELL, Edward Ernest.—b. 1906; ed. H.M. Dockyard Sch., Portsmouth and Portsmouth Mun. Coll.; Br. P.O., 1929; ch. tel. supt., Pal., 1938; asst. P.M.G., 1946; P.M.G., Aden, 1948.

CASSIDY, Frank Allan, B.Sc., A.R.S.M. (1st cl. hons. min. engnrg.), B.Sc., A.R.S.M. (1st cl. hons. min. geol.), A.I.M.M.—b. 1910; ed. Dunstable Sch., Royal Sch. of Mines and London Univ. (medallist and prizeman); inspr. of mines, S.L., 1935; senr. inspr., Nig., 1947; arbr. in lands dispute under def. regs. to cmd. lands office, S.L. war dept.

CATER, John Charles, M.B.E. (1949).—b. 1913; ed. Stowe Sch. and St. John's Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); asst. consvtr., forests, Trin., 1935; senr. asst., 1943; author of articles on forestry subjects in tech. journals.

CAVAGHAN, Archibald Benson. M.B.E.—b. 1897; ed. priv. sch., younger brother of Trinity House mstr. mariner; on naval serv., 1916–18, 2nd offr.; asst. collr., customs, Cyp., 1935; harbour mstr., 1935; collr., customs, 1941; asst. compt., customs and excise, 1946.

CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, Major Ferdinand William, C.M.G., M.C.—b. 1889; ed. Eton, Sandhurst and Heidelberg; on mil. serv., 1914–18, maj.; p.s., gov. Uga., 1925–26; chmn., agric. prod. and settlement bd., Ken., 1942; mem. for agric. animal husbandry and natural resources, 1945; mem., expenditure advsy. comtee, 1932, C.S. enquiry comtees, etc.

CAVILL, Dorothy Mary, A.L.C.M., LL.C.M.—b. 1904; ed. Ashburton Gram. Sch., Devon, Whitelands Coll., Lond., and Manchester Univ., higher Frobel dip., N.F.U.; bd. of educ. cert. general subjects; mistress, H.K., 1933; N. Rhod., 1942; reverted to H.K., 1946.

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CAWLEY, Alan, B.Sc.(eng.), B.Sc. (geol.), A.R.S.M. (mining), A.R.S.M. (mining geol.), A.Inst.M.M., F.R.G.S.—b. 1910; ed. Chester Gram. Sch., Royal Sch. of Mines (Lond. Univ.), Freiburg Univ., Germany and Imp. Coll. Sc. and Tech.; on mil. serv., 1940–44, maj.; engnr., geol., T.T., 1935; asst. water engnr., Cyp., 1945; mining geol., Nig., 1948; author of *Water Supply in Cyprus*; *Some Aspects of Water Control*; proc. conf. on land use in a Mediterranean environment, 1947.

CAWTHRA, Alec Bertram.—b. 1897; Br. P.O., 1912–15; on mil. serv., 1915–21; apptd., P.O., Pal., 1921–23; asst. storekeeper, G.C., 1924; asst. contrlr., posts, 1938.

CHADWICK, Edward Rowland, O.B.E.—b. 1904; ed. R. Masonic Sch. and Sheff. Univ., B.Sc. (hons.); admin. offr., Nig., 1927; senr. dist. offr., 1946.

CHADWICK, John Reginald.—b. 1905; ed. Newcastle High Sch. and Diocesan Training Coll., Exeter, B.A. (Lond.), teach. cert. B/E; mstr., European educ. dept., N. Rhod., 1928; prin., 1931.

CHAMBERLAIN, George Dighy.—b. 1898; ed. St. Catherine's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1917–19, lieut.; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1925; seconded to C.O., 1930; asst. col. sec., G.C., 1932; asst. ch. sec., N. Rhod., 1939; col. sec., Gamb., 1943; ag. gov., June-Oct., 1943, and June-Aug., 1944; seconded to C.O., 1946; ch. sec., W. Pac. high comsn., 1947.

CHAMBERS, Cyril James.—b. 1904; ed. Kingswood Coll., Grahamstown, S.A.; postal asst., N. Rhod., 1930; asst. postmr., Nyasa., 1937; senr. postmr., 1943; acctnt., Nyasa., 1945.

CHAMBERS, Frederick James, Commdr. R.N. (retd.), O.B.E. (1947), M.B.E. (1937).—b. 1899; ed. R.N. Colls. Osborne and Dartmouth, Peterhouse, Camb.; R.N., 1912–20 and 1940–43; comsnr., gr. III, Som., 1928; dist. comsnr., 1943; comsnr., nat. affairs, 1947; ch. sec., 1948.

CHAMBERS, Leonard Gaston, M.Inst. Survrs. (N.Z.).—b. 1907; ed. Wellington Coll., N.Z., Auckland Gram. Sch., and Auckland Univ.; mem. of town planning inst. of N.Z.; on naval serv. 1939–40, lieut.; staff survr., col. serv., 1930; asst. land offr., Mombasa, 1936–37; seconded to Zanz. as senr. survr., 1940–44; senr. survr., Uga., 1946.

CHAMBERS, Philip Cecil, B.A. (agric.) (Cantab.), dip, agric. (Cantab.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1909; ed. Clifton Coll., Camb. Univ.; agric. offr., Ken., 1932; offr.-in-charge, dried veg. project., Ken., 1940–45; senr. agric. offr., 1947.

CHAMBERS, Sidney Beresford, B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.).—b. 1912; ed. Wolmer's Sch., Jca. and Lond. Sch. of Econ.; 1st cl. clk., Jca., 1939; asst. census offr., 1943; island statistician, 1945; ch. electoral offr., 1946.

CHAMPION, Sir Reginald Stuart, K.C.M.G. (1946), C.M.G. (1944), O.B.E. (1934).—b. 1895; ed. Sutton Valence; on mil. serv. 1913–20 (com. E. Surrey reg., S.R., 1913; O.E.T.A., Pal., 1917–20; Pal. civ. admin., 1920; seconded to Aden as pol. sec., 1928–34; treaty miss. to the Yemen, 1933; ag. res. and c.-in-c. (ch. comsnr., Aden), 1933; fin. advsr., Trans-Jordan govt., 1934; accred. del. to the Yemen, 1940; dist. comsnr., Galilee, Pal., 1939; ch. sec., Aden., 1942; ag. gov. and c.-in-c. during 1942, 1943 and 1944; gov. and c.-in.c., 1944.

CHAN CHOONG, Philip Alwin, B.Sc. (hons.) (Lond.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1910; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana and Univ. Coll., Lond.; asst. plant breeder, B. Guiana, 1937; agric. supt., 1943.

CHANCELLOR, Lieut.-Col. Sir John Robert, G.C.M.G. (1922), G.C.V.O. (1924), K.C.M.G. (1913), C.M.G. (1909), D.S.O.—b. 1870; ed. R.M. Acad., Woolwich; joined R.E., 1890; served with exped. to Dongola, 1896, with force at Suakin (medal and Egyptian medal); in operations on N.W. frontier of India, 1897–98, with Tirah exped. force, action of Dargai (desps.); sec., col. def. comtee, Oct., 1906; asst. sec., Imp. conf. on naval and mil. defence, 1909; gov., Maur., July, 1911; gov., Trin., Dec., 1915; gov., S. Rhod., Sept., 1923; high comsnr. and c.-in-c., Pal., and high comsnr. for Trans-Jordan, 1928–31.

CHAPMAN, Albert Cecil Middleton.—b. 1900; ed. Northampton Cl. Sch., Regent Poly. and Poplar Engnrg Coll.; apptd. Iraq, 1928–29; native admin., Nig., 1931; mech. engnr., elec. dept., P.W.D., 1935.

CHAPMAN, Cecil Mathew.—b. 1900; ed. Levuka Pub. Sch. and Melbourne Tech. Coll.; survr., native lands comsn., Fiji, 1930; survr., lands and surv. dep., 1939.

CHAPMAN, Geoffrey Walter, M.B.E. (mil.).—b. 1908; ed. Cranbrook Sch., Kent, and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb., hon. exhib. (hist.), B.A. (nat. sc. tripos and dip. for.) (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1941–46, maj.; asst. consvtr., forests, Cyp., 1930; seconded to Govt. of Iraq as forest spec., 1947; senr. asst. consvtr., Cyp., 1948.

CHAPMAN, Guy Basil Granville.—b 1905; ed. Epsom Coll., Guy's Hosp. Med. Sch., and Christ's Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.); cadet, Nig., 1927; senr. dist. offr., 1946; res., 1948.

CHAPMAN, Harold Arthur Waterlow.—b. 1900; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Worcester Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon); asst. mstr., Watford Gram. Sch.; asst. mstr., Harrison Coll., Barb., 1927–30; educ. offr., Ken., 1930.

CHAPMAN, Henry James Nicholas.—b. 1914; ed. Marlborough and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; cadet, G.C., 1937; asst. dist. comsnr., 1938; dist. comsnr., 1943.

CHAPMAN, Owen George, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.N.Z.I.E., C.E. (N.Z.).—b. 1903; ed. Gram. Sch. and Univ. Auckland, N.Z.; engnr., P.W.D., Fiji, 1936; draughtsman, 1936; asst. engnr., 1943.

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CHAPPEL, Majorie Carnsew, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—b. 1894; ed. Alice Ottley Sch., Worcester and Lond. (Royal Free Hospital) Sch. of Med. for Women, cert. of L.S.T. Med.; hse. surg. and obstretic asst., Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hosp., Lond; med. offr., G.C., 1925.

CHARLTON, George Edmond Godfrey.—b. 1899; ed. Corpus Christi Sch., Lond., Ratcliffe Coll., Selby, Xaverian Coll., Lond., and Strand Sch., Lond.; on mil. serv., maj.; Br. police inspr., Pal., 1932; asst. supt., 1936; dep. supt., 1942; senr. asst. supt., prisons, 1943.

CHARLTON, Philip Lewis Raymond, B.Sc. (A.N.Z.I.C.).—b. 1912; ed. Auckland Gram. Sch. and Auckland Univ. Coll.; on mil. serv. 1941–45, lieut.; chemist, agric. dep., Fiji, 1938.

CHARNAUD, Cecil Arthur Roy.—b. 1903; ed. R.N. Colls., Osborne, Dartmouth and Greenwich; barrister, Middle Temple; on naval serv. 1940–45, comdr.; R.N. 1921–27 (ret.); cadet, N. Rhod., 1929; dist. offr., 1931; attd., C.O., 1935; asst. ch. sec., N. Rhod., 1947.

CHARTERIS, Frederick Leonard, M.R. San.I.—b. 1896; ed. Torrington Sch., Newbold Coll., Rugby and Witwatersrand Tech. Coll.; san. inspr., 1934; senr. health inspr., Nyasa., 1946.

CHATER, Wilfrid John.—b. 1908; ed. Salesian Coll., Farnborough, Hants; on mil. serv. 1942–46, capt.; asst., treas. dept., Sarawak, 1928; asst. accint.. P.W.D., 1928; asst. supt., govt. printing office, 1934.

CHATTAWAY, Herbert Walter, A.F.C.—b. 1894; ed. King Henry VIII Sch., Coventry; on mil. serv. 1914–18, capt., and 1942–45, sqdn.-ldr; apptd. to col. serv., 1922; aviation offr., S.S., 1936; dir., civ. aviation, Mal. and S'pore., 1946.

CHEAL, Albert Edward, M.B.E. (1949).—b. 1897; ed. St. Stephen's Sch., Tonbridge; on naval serv., 1915–19; tel. foreman, posts and tels. dept., Nig., 1925; tel. inspr., 1926; sub-engnr., 1932; tech. instructr., 1935; engnr., 1942.

CHEESEMAN, Harold Ambrose Robinson, C.M.G., M.R.S.T.—b. 1889; ed. Perse Sch.; European mstr., Penang Free Sch., 1907; inspr., schs., 1923; supt., educ., Johore, 1928; inspr., schs., S'pore and Labuan, 1934; dep dir., educ., S.S. and dep. advr., F.M.S., 1939; dir., educ., Mal., 1946; deputed to survey vocational educ. in England, 1937; continued survey in Netherland E.I., 1938; chmn., consultative comtee., Mal. constn. proposals, 1947; H.Q. comsnr., boy scouts' assoc., Mal.; author of numerous text books for Mal. schs.

CHEESEMAN, Walter Jesse Wharton, M.C., E.D.—b. 1896; ed. Cranbrook and R.M.C., Sandhurst; on mil. serv., 1915–25, capt.; cadet, Nig., 1925; seconded for co-op. duties, 1936; regisr., co-op. socy., G.C., 1944; retd., 1948; regisr., co-op. soc., B. Guiana, 1948.

CHENERY, Ernest Martin, Ph.D., D.I.C., B.Sc., A.R.C.S.—b. 1912; ed. Felixstowe Gram. Sch. and I.C.S. Tech., Univ of Lond.; soil chem., dep. of agric., Trin., 1936.

CHESTER, William Ernest.—b. 1901; ed. Nelson Sec. Sch., Burnley Mun. Sch. and Blackburn Coll.; apptd. col. serv., 1937; asst. engnr., Pal., 1943; loaned to Iran Tel. Co. for dev. serv., 1945; asst. contrlr., telecomms., N. Borneo, 1948.

CHEVERTON, Reginald Leslie, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—b. 1901; ed. St. John's Sch., Leatherhead, and Birmingham Univ.; dist. med. offr., Cyp., 1928; S.M.O., Falkland Is., 1935; Br. Hond., 1937; D.M.S., Cyp., 1943; A.D.M.S., Nig., 1946; D.D.M.S., 1947; author of medical articles, and of nutrition reports for Br. Hond., Cyp. and Falkland Is.

CHEYNE, James.—b. 1894; ed. Marits Brothers Sch., Johannesburg, Gordons Coll., Aberdeen; appt. dist. cl., S.W. civ. admin. G.E.A., 1918; asst. pol. offr., 2nd gr., 1919; asst. dist. offr., 1921; dist. offr., 1930; dep. prov. comsnr., 1939; prov. comsnr., 1941; sec. for African affairs, Tang., 1948.

CHILDS, Hubert, O.B.E. (mil.).—b. 1905; ed. Oakham Sch. and Univ. Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); on mil. serv. 1941–46, lieut.-col.; cadet, Nig., 1928; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946; ch. asst. col. sec., S.L., 1946.

CHILTON, Noel. B.A., B.M., B.Ch. (Oxon), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1900; ed. Marlborough Coll, Brasenose Coll., Oxford, and St. Bart. Hosp.; med. offr., T.T., 1929; S.M.O., 1947.

CHINBUAH, Alfred Ernest, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1907; ed. Mfantsipim, Cape Coast, Univ. of Calif., and I.C.T.A. (schol.); inspr., plants and prod., G.C., 1938; asst. regisr., co-op. soc., 1945.

CHINN, Wilfred Henry.—b. 1901; ed. George Dixon Sec. Sch., and Univ. of Birmingham, social study dip., trav. res. fellow, Selly Oak Coll.; probtn. offr., Bham., 1924; probtn. offr., Pal., 1935; prin. probtn. offr., 1936; advsr. on social welf., 1943; dir., social welf. dep., 1944; advsr., social welf., C.O., 1947; chmn., comtee for disabled ex-serv. men, and comtee on Polish affairs.

CHISHOLM, James Samuel.—b. 1910; ed. Wanganui Collegiate Sch., N.Z.; on mil. serv., 1939–40, 1946, cadet (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1935; offr., cl. III, 1939; cl. II, 1945; col. admin. serv., 1946.

CHOPPING, John Campbell.—b. 1903; ed. Northgate Sch., Ipswich; apptd. elec. dept., Nig., 1929; elec. engnr., 1946.

CHORLEY, Thomas Wallace.—b. 1909; ed. Heversham Sch. (Gram.), and Nairobi Govt. Sch.; lab. appren. to entomologist, 1929; lab. asst., 1935; senr. field offr., tsetse control dept., Uga., 1946; author of numerous papers and articles for agric. and entom. journals.

CHRISTIANSON, Edward, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).—b. 1911; med. offr., Seychelles, 1938.

CHUBB, Llewellyn Travers.—b. 1902; ed. Haileybury Coll.; cadet, Nig., 1925; senr. dist. offr., 1944; admin. offr., cl. I, 1947; engaged on enquiry into Ibo land tenure, 1946–47.

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CHURCH, Basil Hampden, M.C.—b. 1890; ed. Bedford Gram. Sch.; on war serv. 1914–18, flt.-comdr.; asst. gov. marine survr., H.K., 1927.

CHURCH, Henry William.—b. 1906; ed. Imp. Serv. Coll., Windsor and Cent. Sch. of Arts and Crafts; on mil. serv., 1939-41, lieut.; educ. offr., Nig., 1930.

CHURCH, Robert Henry Ross.—b. 1904; B.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Nyasa., 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1930; B. Som., 1933; asst. dist. comsnr., Pal., 1936; dist. comsnr., 1944,

CHURCHILL, William Foster Norton.—b. 1898; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1917–19, lieut.; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1921; cl. V, 1924; cl. IV, 1928; cl. III, 1933; cl. II, 1938; res. comsnr., Kelantan, 1946; staff, 1946; Br. advr., 1948.

CHURCHILL, Rt. Hon. Winston Leonard Spencer, P.C. (1907), C.H. (1922), F.R.S. (1941); Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, 1941; Elder Bro. of Trinity House.—b. 1874; M.P. for Oldham, 1900–06; for N.W. Manchester, 1906–08; for Dundee, 1908; for Epping Div. of Essex, 1924; for Woodford, 1945; late lieut., 4th Queen's Own Hussars; ed. Harrow and Sandhurst; entered army in 1895; served with Spanish forces in Cuba, 1895 (1st cl. (Spanish) order of mil. merit); served attchd. 31st Punjab Inf., with Malakand field force, 1897; present at operations in Bajaur, including actions of 16th and 30th Sept. (desps., medal with clasp); served as orderly offr. to Sir W. Lockhart with Tirah exped. force, 1898 (clasp); served attchd. 21st Lancers with Nile exped. force, 1898; present at battle of Khartoum (medal with clasp); contested Oldham (C), 1899; served as lieut., S.A. Light Horse; acted as correspdt. *Morning Post*, S. Africa, 1899–1900; taken prisoner, action, Nov. 15th, but escaped 12th Dec.; present at actions of Acton Homes, Venter's Spruit, Hussar Hill, Cingolo, Monte Cristo, and at battles of Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz and Pieters; also operations round Dewetsdorp, Apr., 1900; passage of Sand River, 15th May; engagements of Joburg. and Diamond Hill, and capture of Pretoria (medal with six clasps); Parly. U.S. of S. Cols., Dec., 1905; visited Uga. and E.A., 1907; pres. bd. of trade, 1908; Home sec., 1910–11; 1st lord of the admiralty, 1911; chanc. of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1915; min. of munitions, 1917; S. of S., W.O. and Air Min., Jan., 1919; S. of S. Cols., 14th Feb., 1921, to 25th Oct., 1922; chanc. of the exchequr., 7th Nov., 1924; 1st lord of the Admiralty, 1939; prime minister, 1st lord of the treas., and min. of defence, 1940–45; author of *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*, 1898; *The River War*, 1899; *Savrola*; *London to Ladysmith, via Pretoria*; *Ian Hamilton's March*, all 1900; *Life of Lord Randolph Churchill*, 1906; *My African Journey*, 1908; *Liberalism and the Social Problem*, *The World Crisis*, 4 vols., 1923–29; *My Early Life*, 1930; *The Eastern Front*, 1931; *Thoughts and Adventures*, 1932; *Marlborough*, 4 vols., 1933–38; *Great Contemporaries*, 1937; *Arms and the Covenant*, 1938; *Step by Step*, 1939; *Into Battle*, 1941; *The Unrelenting Struggle*, 1942; *The End of the Beginning*, 1943; *Onwards to Victory*, 1944; *The Dawn of Liberation*, 1945; *Victory War Speeches*, 1945; *Secret Session Speeches*, 1946.

CLARE, Neville Adolphe St. Louis.—b. 1900; ed. Ruseas Sch. and Jamaica Coll., barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn; asst. clk., res. mags. cts., Jca., 1920; dep. clk. cts., 1923; clk. of cts., 1934; res. mag., 1944.

CLARENDON, Earl of (cr. 1776) **Rt. Hon. George Herbert Hyde Villiers,** K.G. (1937), P.C. (1931), G.C.M.G. (1930), G.C.V.O. (1939), J.P., D.L.—b. 1877; ed. Eton; prev. lord-in-waiting to H.M.; hon. lieut.-col. (Hertford Reg.) A.D.C. to Lord Lieut. of Ireland (Lord Dudley); chanc., Primrose League, 1919–21; capt., gentlemen-at-arms, 1922–23 and 1924–25; dep. speaker, House of Lords; parly. under-sec. of state for dom. affairs, and chmn., oversea settlement comtee., 9th July, 1925; chmn., B.B.C., 1927; gov.-gen., Union of S.A., 1931–37; lord chamberlain of H.M.'s household since 1938; chanc. of the Order of St. Michael and St. George since 1942; chanc. of the Royal Victorian Order since 1938.

CLARK, Angus Robert, O.B.E. (1944).—b. 1903; ed. City of Lond. Sch. and St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); asst. comsnr., Gam., 1925; comsnr., 1928; resig., 1936; re-appt., 1942.

CLARK, Harold James Sydney.—b. 1903; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1927; senr. dist. offr., 1946.

CLARK, James Herbert Harvey.—b. 1905; ed. Munro Coll., Jca. and Bedford Sch., Eng.; sub-inspr., police, Jca., 1925; inspr., 3rd cl., 1930; 2nd cl., 1938; 1st cl., 1943; supt.-in-charge, Br. Hond., 1944; in charge, W. Jca. during riots, 1938; a.d.c. to H.R.H. the late Duke of Kent in 1935.

CLARK, Peter George Dewar.—b. 1915; ed. Stewart's Coll. and Edin. Univ., M.A. (Edin.); on mil. serv., 1940–43, capt.; cadet, N. Rhod., 1938; dist. offr., 1940.

CLARK, W. W., M.B.E., M.C.—b. 1894; apptd. after compet. exam. cl. offr. and assigned to C.O., 1926; cl. offr., higher gr., 1939; staff offr., 1943; senr. staff offr., 1947; senr. exec. offr., 1947; prin., 1948.

CLARKE, Arthur Grenfell.—b. 1906; ed. Mountjoy Sch., Dublin and Trinity Coll., Dublin (schol. and medallist), B.A. (Dublin); interned 1941–45; cadet, H.K., 1929; cl. II, 1932.

CLARKE, Arthur Henry, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1905; ed. Cardiff High Sch., and Univ. Coll. of S. Wales and Monmouthshire (Univ. of Wales); exec. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1930.

CLARKE, Sir Charles Noble Arden, K.C.M.G. (1948), Kt. (1946), C.M.G. (1941).—b. 1898; ed. Rossall Sch., open class. schol. to Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; on mil. serv., 1917–20, capt.; admin. offr., Nig., 1920; asst. res. comsnr. and govt. sec., Bech., 1936; res. comsnr., 1937; res. comsnr., Basuto., 1942; gov. and c.-in-c., Sarawak, 1946.

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CLARKE, Hubert Gerard.—b. 1906; ed. Rossall Sch. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.), and M.A. (Cantab.), class. schol. and Bell Univ. schol.; inspr. schs., Bech., 1938; mstr., educ. dept., H.K., 1947.

CLARKE, John Comer.—b. 1910; ed. Clifton Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A. (schol. 1st cl. hons. law trip., pt. II); cadet, T.T., 1932; asst. dist. offr., 1934; dist. offr., 1944.

CLARKE, John Digby.—b. 1901; ed. St. Michael's Coll., Tenbury and Camb. Univ., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.); on war serv., 1941; supt., educ., Nig., 1926; senr. educ. offr., 1942.

CLARKE, Kenneth Howard, M.B.E. (1946).—b. 1902; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury, and R.M.C., Sandhurst; Beds. and Herts. regt., 1923; K.A.R., T.T. (seconded) Trinity Coll., Oxford; on war serv., E.A. gen. staff, 1940–43; A.D.C., T.T., 1930; p.s. to Br. res., Zanz., 1935–36; D.C., 1938–40; D.C., Pemba., 1943–46; gov. sec., St. Helena, 1947.

CLARKE, Mabel Frances.—b. 1906; ed. Clyde Rd. Prep. Sch., Dublin, Collegiate Sch., Celbridge, Co. Kildare, and Coventry and Warwickshire Hosp.; on mil. serv., 1945–46, lt.; nursing sister, H.K.

CLARKE-BUTLER-COLE, Robert Falcon, B.Sc. (Edin.).—b. 1904; ed. Rugby, Sedbergh and Edin. Univ.; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1927; senr. asst. ,1942.

CLAUSON, Sir Gerard Leslie Makins, K.C.M.G. (1945), C.M.G. (1933), O.B.E. (mil.) (1919).—b. 1891; schol. of Eton, 1903, and C.C.C., Oxford, 1910; Boden Sanskrit schol., 1911, 1st cl. class. hons. mods., 1912, Hall-Houghton Syriac prizeman, 1913, B.A., 1919, James Mew Arabic schol., 1920; apptd. after compet. exam. 2nd cl. clk., bd. of inland rev., 1914, but released for mil. serv.; 2nd lieut., 7th Som. L.I., 1914; served in W.O., Gallipoli, Egypt and Mesopotamia; capt., gen. staff, 1915–16 and 1918–19; men. in despatches Mesopotamia, 1917, Egypt, 1918; French croix de guerre, with palms, 1917; 2nd cl. clk. in C.O., 1919; prin., 1920; asst. sec., 1934; asst. U.S. of S., 1940; mem. of U.K. del. for Turkish Peace Treaty, Lausanne, 1923; accredited rep. to P.M.C. at various sessions, 1926 onwards; student, Imp. Def. Coll., 1927; mem. and sec., H.K. currency comsn., 1931; mem. U.K. del. to I.E.C., Ottawa, 1932, and monetary and econ. conf., 1933; the imp. conf., 1937, the internat. labour conf., 1939; the F.A.C., Hot Springs, 1943, and the prep. comtee. for U.N. conf. on trade and employ., 1945 and 1947; chmn., internat. wheat conf., 1947.

CLAY, Geoffrey Fletcher, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., B.Sc. (Edin.), N.D.A., N.D.D (hons.), Lanc. dip. agric. (dist.).—b. 1895; ed. Bury Gram. Sch. (schol.), Edin. Univ. and Camb. Univ. (medallist); on mil. serv., 1914–19, capt.; agric. offr., Uga., 1924; geneticist, E.A.A.R. station, T.T., 1927; senr. agric. offr., Uga., 1928; dep. dir., agric., Uga., 1931; asst. dir., agric., Nig., 1936; dir., agric., Uga., 1939; jt. devpmt. advsr., N. Rhod. and Nyasa., 1944; agric. advsr. to S. of S., Cols., 1946.

CLAY, Gervas Charles Robert.—b. 1907; ed. Lancing and New Coll. Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); cadet, N. Rhod., 1930; dist. offr., gr. III, 1932; gr. II, 1942; gr. I, 1946.

CLEAK, Douglas Samuel, B.Sc. (hons.), Geo., M.Sc. (geog.).—b. 1906; ed. Fairfield Sec. Sch., Bristol and Bristol Univ.; on mil. serv. 1941–45, maj.; asst. survr., N. Rhod., 1930.

CLEARE, Laurence Delaney, F.R.E.S.—b. 1895; ed. Cornell Univ.; agric. instr., Br. Guiana, 1919; econ. biologist, dept. sc. and agric., 1922; curator, museum, B.G., 1924; govt. entom., agric. dept., 1928; dep. dir., dept., agric., 1942; rep., col. at imp. entom. confs., Lond., 1925, 1930 and 1935; inter. entom. cong., Berlin, 1938, and W.I. food conf., Trin., 1940; mem. of rice farmers (terms of tenancy), Co., 1942, and of land settlement comsn., 1943; author of many papers on insects, birds and agric. of Br. Guiana, and of sc. repts. to govt., etc.

CLELAND, Kenneth, M.B.E.—b. 1901; ed. Preston Coll. and R.M.C., Sandhurst; police const., Ken., 1927; asst. supt., 1929; supt., 1944; senr., 1948.

CLEMENS, Warren Frederick Martin, M.C. (1942).—b. 1915; ed. Bedford Sch. and Christ's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); on mil serv., 1942–44, maj.; cadet, col. serv., 1938; dist. comsnr., B. Sol. Is. Prot., 1944; asst. dist. comsnr., Pal., 1946; admin. offr., Cyp., 1948.

CLEMMEY, Albert Victor, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Oxon), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A., D.O.M.S.—b. 1901; med. offr., T.T., 1928.

CLIFFORD, Arthur John.—b. 1911; ed. Eton Coll. and Merton Coll., Oxford, B.A. (juris.) (Oxon); barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; on mil. serv. 1939–46, maj.; crown coun., H.K., 1946; pres., sum. mil. ct., Eritrea, 1942–43; B.M.A. (leg. H.Q.), Cairo, 1943; leg. offr., B.M.A., Dodecanese, 1944; ag. dep. leg. advsr., Eritrea, 1945; maj., B.M.A. (leg.), Dodecanese, 1945–46; pres., sum. ct. and pres., sessions ct.

CLIFFORD, Capt. Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh, G.C.M.G. (1945), K.C.M.G. (1933), C.B. (1931), C.M.G. (1924), M.V.O. (1920).—b. 1890; served European war; p.s. Lord Novar, gov.-gen. Cwealth. Australia, 1918–20; sec. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught (gov.-gen. and c.-in-c., Union of S. Africa), 1921–23; sec. Earl of Athlone, gov.-gen. and c.-in-c., Union of S. Africa, 1924; imp. sec., S. African high comsn., Apr., 1924; rep. of H.M. govt. of Gt. Britain in the Union of S. Africa, 1928; gov. and c.-in-c. of the Bah., 1931; do., Maur., Oct., 1937; do., Trinidad and Tobago, 1942–46; author of *Kalahair Desert*; *Ancient Forts of Bahamas*; *Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Resources of Mauritius.*

CLIFFORD, Geoffrey Miles, C.M.G. (1944), O.B.E. (1939), E.D.—b. 1897; ed. Heath Sch., Horsmorden, Kent, dip. in anthrop. (Lond.),; on mil. serv. 1914–20, 1941–42, lieut.-col.; admin. offr., Nig., 1921; dist. offr., 1928; senr. dist. offr., 1937; res. 1939; col. sec., Gib., 1942; senr. res., Nig., 1944; attd. C.O., 1946; gov. and c.-in-c., Falk. Is., 1946; led Br.

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mission to Cameroons and A.E.F., 1940, and later sp. liaison with Free French Forces; chmn., Lagos lands comsn., 1941–42; chmn., comsn. of enquiry into salaries and cond. of serv., Cyp., 1945; chmn., comtee apptd. to devise new educ. system, Gib.; mem., col. serv. appts. bd., 1946; author of *A Nigerian Chiefdom*, and *The Bassa Komo Tribe of N. Nigeria*.

CLOTHIER, John Neil, A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1908; ed. Oundle Sch., Durham Univ., Lond. Univ. (Wye) and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, dip. agric. (Wye); agric. offr., N. Rhod., 1931; senr. agric. offr., 1944.

CLOTTEY, Joseph David.—b. 1903; apptd. temp. clk., G.C., 1922; 2nd div. clk., 1922; 1st div. clk., 1944; asst. contrlr., posts, 1945.

CLOUGH, Eric Duncombe.—b. 1897; ed. Brighton Gram. Sch.; on mil. serv. 1914–19, lieut.; prob., B.S.A. Coy., 1921; asst. native comsnr., N. Rhod., 1923; dist. offr., gr. III, 1929; gr. II, 1934; gr. I, 1941; prov. comsnr., 1944.

CLOW, Andrew William, M.B.E., B.E.M. —b. 1906; ed. Woodston Sch., Peterboro and Germiston, S.A.; apptd. col. serv., 1931; cpl. police, Pal., 1933; Br. inspr., 1935; asst. supt., 1942; asst. supt., prisons, 1943; senr. asst., 1947; supt., Mal., 1948.

CLUER, Reginald Montagu.—b. 1891; ed. Clifton Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hon. schol. juris.), barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1915; on mil. serv. 1914–15; reg.-mag., Jca., 1932; asst. leg. advsr., F.M.S., 1937; puisne judge, T.T., 1939; Jca., 1944.

CLYDE, William McCallum, C.M.G., Ph.D.—b. 1901; ed. King Edward VII's Sch., Sheffield and St. Andrews Univ., M.A.; lect. and 1st cl. hons., Eng. Lang. and Lit.; appts. in Scotland, 1939–41; advsr. to S. of S., Cols. on wartime food supplies, 1942; food comsnr., Mal., 1946; seconded food advsr., H.M. Spec. Comsnr., S.E. Asia, 1946; visits to various Colonies, India and Washington regarding food, led U.K. Del. to F.A.O. rice study group, Trivandrum, 1947; author of *The Struggle for the Freedom of the Press, from Caxton to Cromwell*; *A.E., Poet and Painter*; *Parliament and the Press*, 1648–1653.; *Food Situation in Ceylon*. 1945.

COBB, Frederic Peter.—b. 1915; ed. Univ. Coll. Sch., Lond., Univ. Coll., Lond., and Downing Coll., Camb., B.Sc. (Lond.), B.A. (Cantab.) (1st cl. hons. nat. sci. trip.); on mil. serv., 1939–43, capt.; admin. offr., Nig., 1938; dist. offr., 1947.

COCHRAN, Harry Archibald, B.Sc., M.I.Min.E., M.I.M.M., M.Amer.I.M.E.— b. 1904; ed. Glasgow Acad., 1st cl. hons., and Univ. of Glasgow, B.Sc. (min., eng. with sp. distinc.), Dawson res. schol.; geol. engnr., Nig., 1929; senr. geol. engnr., 1937; senr. inspr. of mines, 1939; dep. ch. inspr., 1944; ch. inspr., 1947.

COCHRANE, Edgar, M.B., Ch.B., M.D. (commendn.) (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Lond.).— b. 1897; ed. Eltham Coll., Univ. of Glasgow, and St. Bart Hosp.; on mil. serv. 1915–19, lieut; dist. surg., Br. N. Borneo, 1925; asst. M.O.H., Br. Guiana, 1932; M.O.H., G.C., 1936; S.M.O., Gren., 1938; D.M.S., Aden, 1945; M.E.C., Gren.; M.L.C., Aden; author of monographs and papers on health and medicine in the tropics.

COCKLE, Harry Maugham.—b. 1910; ed. Rutlish Sch.; p.o.w., 1941–45; acctnt., H.K., 1934; acctnt., acctnt. gen. dept., N. Rhod., 1946; asst. treas., Sarawak, 1947.

CODJOE, Samuel Mensah.—b. 1919; ed. Meth. Sch. and Achimota Coll., Accra, inter. B.A. (Lond.); customs offr., G.C., 1937; collr., 1945.

COE, Victor Rembrandt, M.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E.—b. 1894; on mil. serv. 1915–19; sany. supt., G.C., 1923.

COELHO, John, O.B.E. (1949), M.B.E., A.I.A.S.—b. 1890; ed. Christian Bros. Coll., Gib.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Gib., 1917; supt. of cemetery, 1928; offr. for rates and expenses, 1929; asst. cr. survr. and asst. engnr., 1929; comsnr., lands and works, 1943.

COFIE, Josiah, B.Sc.—b. 1904; ed. Mfantsipim Coll., Cape Coast, and Univ. of Calif., U.S.A., post-grad. course, I.C.T.A.; inspr., plants and produce, G.C., 1933; agric. offr., 1938.

COGHLAN, Bernard Augustine, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), D.P.H. (Eng.), D.T.M. (Liv.).—b. 1899; ed. Blackrock and Univ. Coll., Dublin; on mil. serv. 1939–41, maj.; med. offr., T.T., 1926; S.M.O., Uga., 1945.

COHEN, Aaron Neville.—b. 1913; ed. Cheltenham Coll., and Lincoln Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) (2nd cl. hons. law); on mil. serv., 1940–42, lieut.; admin. offr., Nig., 1936; seconded to Gam., 1945–47.

COHEN, Andrew Benjamin, C.M.G., O.B.E.—b. 1909; ed. Malvern and Trinity Coll., Camb.; 1st cl., 1st pt., class. tripos, 1st cl., 2nd pt., class. tripos; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., inland rev., 1932; trans. to C.O., 1933; ag. prin., 1937; asst. sec., 1943; supt. asst. sec., 1947; asst. U.S. of S., 1947.

COLBY, Geoffrey Francis Taylor, C.M.G. (1947).—b. 1901; ed. Charterhouse and Clare Coll., Camb. (schol.); admin. offr., Nig., 1925; prin. asst. sec. (ag.), 1939; sec., Nig. supply bd., 1942; dir., supplies, 1943; admin. sec., 1945; gov. dep. occasions since 1945; gov. and c.-in-c., Nyasa., 1948.

COLCHESTER, Trevor Charles.—b. 1909; ed. Sloane Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; B.A. (Cantab.), 1st cl. hons. hist. trip.; dist. offr., Ken., 1931; sec. to mem. for health and local govt. and comsnr. for local govt., 1946.

COLCHESTER-WEMYSS, Edward John Hugo.—b. 1910; ed. Woodlands, Deganwy, N. Wales and Malvern Coll. (pte. tutor); apptd. police, Pal., 1933; supt., police, Barb., 1938; 3rd cl. inspr., J'ca., 1943; 2nd cl., 1946.

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COLE, Cedric William.—b. 1905; ed. Camb. and County High Sch. and Christ Church, Oxford (schol.), 1st cl. hons. maths; mod., 3rd cl. hons. math. finals, Oxford; apptd. to col. serv., 1929; senr. dist. offr., Nig., 1946.

COLE, Edward Aboko.—b. 1902; appren G.C., 1923; sub-inspr., gr. II, 1928; gr. I, 1936; tel. inspr., 1941.

COLE, George Frederick, Lieut.-Comdr., R.N.R. (ret.), Master, F.R.G.S.—b. 1905; ed. Campden, Glos.; on naval serv. 1939–45, lieut.-comdr.; ch. offr., T.T., 1931; marine offr., 1932; senr. marine offr., 1944; hydro surv., Kilomboro R., 1931.

COLE, Herbert Llewellyn, O.B.E.—b. 1904; ed. King Edward VI, Bath, and Thames Nautical Training Coll., H.M.S. "Worcester", extra mstr. mariner; on naval serv., 1939–45, lieut-comdr.; mate, marine dept., Nig., 1928; senr. marine offr., 1940; prin. marine offr., 1947; asst. dir., marine, 1948.

COLE, John Sydney Richard, B.A. (Dub.). —b. 1907; ed. Meth. Coll., Belfast, and Trinity Coll., Dublin; barrister-at-law (prizeman), King's Inn, Dublin; mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1930; supt., educ., Nig., 1937; cr. coun., 1940; atty.-gen., Bah., 1946.

COLE, Richard Vaughan.—b. 1898; ed. Brisbane Boys' Gram. Sch. and Queensland Univ.; on mil. serv. 1918–19 and 1940–44, lt.; land survr., Fiji, 1925; supt., surv., 1944.

COLE, William Arthur Stewart.—b. 1906; ed. Thetford Gram. Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; cadet, G.C., 1929; asst. dist. comsnr., 1930; dist. comsnr., 1939.

COLERIDGE, Clifford Alfred George.— b. 1913; ed. Malvern Coll. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.); asst. audr., T.T., 1937; senr. asst. (later senr. audr.), Nig., 1948.

COLGATE, Dorothy.—b. 1903; ed. St. Catherine's High Sch., Grahamstown; nursing sister, N. Rhod., 1937.

COLIN, Jules Barthelemy.—b. 1885; ed. Royal Coll., Mauritius, Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law; on mil. serv. 1917–18; copyist, Maur., 1903; writer, 1906; inspec., distilleries, 1906; clk., 1912; mag. for Maur. and Rodrigues, 1925.

COLLENS, Matthew Kirkham Needham. —b. 1905; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin.; sub-inspr., const., Trin., 1925; asst. supt., police, Nig., 1930; supt., 1945; dep. comsnr., 1946; comsnr., 1948.

COLLETT, Charles Evariste.—b. 1900; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn; ag. legal advsr. and cr. prosctr., Seychelles, M.E.C. and M.L.C., 1947.

COLLEY, Peter.—b. 1907; ed. Downside Sch., Somerset; clk., Fiji, 1929; clk., res. comsnr., off., Br. Sol. Is. Prot., 1933; cadet, 1941; cadet, N. Heb., 1942; admin. offr., 1945.

COLLIER, Charles William Henry.— b. 1892; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, and Oxford, higher gr. exam. in Hindi and Kaithi; immig. dept., Br. Guiana, 1909; immig. agent., 1926; senr. clk., col. secs. off., 1931; prin. clk. and clk. of the exec. and legis. coun., 1932; asst. col. sec., 1934.

COLLIER, Frank Simon, C.B.E. (1949).— b. 1900; ed. Masonic Sch., Bushey, and Lincoln Coll., Oxford (dip. in for.); on mil. serv., 1941–43, capt.; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1922; senr. asst., 1935; consvtr., 1942; dep. ch., 1944; ch., 1946.

COLLIER, Kenneth Hugh Blake, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.C.E.—b. 1902; ed. Christ's Hosp.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Uga., 1928–31; exec. engnr., S.L., 1933; prov. engnr., 1944.

COLLINGS, Maurice Arthur.—b. 1915; ed. Highbury Cty. Sch., and Queens' Coll., Camb. (schol.); on mil serv., 1939–40, capt.; asst. audr., G.C., 1936; asst. audr. (later audr.), cent. off., C.A.D., 1945; prin. audr., Gib., 1948.

COLLINGS, William Richard Kingdon, A.I.N.A.—b. 1904; ed. Sunderland Tech. Coll.; on mil. serv. 1940–45; asst. gov., marine survr., H.K., 1933.

COLLINS, Edward. M.A. (Cantab), F.R.I.C.—b. 1913; ed. Queen Elizabeth Gram. Sch., Blackburn and Downing Coll., Camb.; govt. chem., Maur., 1938; author of *Reaction of Diazotised p-nitraniline with Phenols.*

COLLINS, Francis Richard.—b. 1896; on mil. serv. 1915–20, lieut.; asst. audr., Ken., 1926; asst. audr., col. aud. dept., Lond., 1935; sen. asst. audr., G.C., 1937; audr. (later prin. audr.), Maur., 1945.

COLLINS, Kenneth Stephen, B.A. (Oxon). —b. 1913; asst. audr., T.T., 1936; audr. (later prin. audr.), Gam., 1947.

COLLINS, Samuel Abda, M.B.E.—b. 1893; ed. public sch.; on mil. serv. 1915–19; inspr. rlwys., Pal., 1926; stn. and yard mstr., 1935; ch. traff. inspr., 1941; asst. traff. supt., 1946.

COLLISON, William James.—b. 1897; ed. St. Stephen's, Tonbridge; on mil. serv. 1915–19, lieut.; cl. offr., imp. civ. serv., 1922; senr. survr., posts and tels., Nig., 1946.

COLLS, Stacey Walter Drury, A.F.C., Legion of Merit (U.S.A.), A.F.R.Ae.S.— b. 1907; ed. Royal Naval Colls. Osborne, Dartmouth and Greenwich; qual. pilot, R.N., 1924–47; rtd., 1947, A/Capt., Dir., civ. aviation, E.A., 1947.

COMBE, Arthur Delmar, A.Aust.I.M.M.; A.I.M.M., F.G.S.—b. 1893; ed. N.S.W. State Pub. Sch., and Sydney Tech. Coll., field geol., Uga., 1921; senr. geol., 1939; numerous cont. to departmental literature.

COMBE, Sir Ralph Molyneux, Kt. (1920). —b. 1872; ed. Haileybury Coll. and Exeter Coll., Oxford, B.A. (1894); called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1897; cr. advoc., E.A.P., 4th Aug., 1905; M.E.C. and M.L.C., 1907; atty.-gen., E.A.P., 1912; atty.-gen., Nig., 1913; ch. just., 1918; ret., Mar., 1929.

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COMBE, Robert George Patrick Nicholson, M.C., B.A., barrister-at-law.—b. 1907; ed. Rugby Sch., Clare Coll., Camb.; on mil. serv., 1939–46, col.; cadet (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1930; offr., cl. III, 1934; cl. II, 1940; cl. IB, 1946; col. admin. serv., 1936.

CONAN-DAVIES, Geoffrey Wynne Severn.—b. 1904; ed. Tredannyke Prep. Sch., Bromsgrove Sch. and Oxford Univ., M.A.; cadet, T.T., 1929; asst. dist. offr., 1931; dist. offr., 1941.

CONCANNON, Thomas Arthur Lawrence, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.—b. 1906; ed. Italia Conti's Sch., London, St. Martin Sch. of Art, Sch. of Arch.. Poly., Lond., and Sch. of Planning and Research, Lond. Univ.; p.o.w., H.K., 1941–45; apptd., Pal., 1928; arch., Nig., 1938; H.K., 1941; town planner, N. Borneo, 1948; reported on prisons system, England, 1946; author of various publications on archaeology.

CONGREVE, Roy, M.I.S. (N.Z.).—b. 1913; ed. Wellington Coll., N.Z.; on mil. serv. 1940–46, capt.; staff survr., Ken., 1938.

CONWAY, Harry.—b. 1911; ed. Ardingly Coll., Sussex; police const., Pal., 1933; cpl., 1936; sgt., 1937; asst. inspr., 1938; Br. inspr., 1938; asst. supt. of police, Gren., 1940; supt., St. L., 1944; asst. supt., Aden, 1946; pol. offr., 1949.

COOK, Alexander Edward.—b. 1906; ed. Imp, Serv. Coll., Windsor and Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.); cadet, Nig., 1928; asst. dist. offr. and secretariat, 1931; fin. sec., Gib., 1945.

COOK, Arthur Simpson Kingsbury.—b. 1916; ed. King Edward VI Sch., Chelmsford, and St. Catherine's, Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); Met. Police Coll., Hendon; on mil. serv. 1941–44, maj.; cadet, asst. supt., police, Uga., 1938; asst. supt., 1940.

COOK, James, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.A.C.S., D.P.H.—b. 1904; ed. med. schs., Glasgow, Edin. and Durham Univ.; hon. surg., R.N. Air stn. and Br. army in Trin.; med. supt., col. hosp., Trin., 1936; surg. specist., H.K., 1948.

COOKE, Arthur Hunt.—b. 1906; ed. Univ. Coll. Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.); supt., educ., Nig., 1928; senr. educ. offr., 1944; seconded to inaugurate teacher training coll., Maur., 1942–47.

COOKE, Michael John.—b. 1903; ed. Cambridge House Sch., Birmingham, King Edward's Sch., Birmingham and St. Edward's, Oxford, B.A. (Oxford), 3rd cl. hons. hist.; supt. of educ., T.T., 1929.

COOKE, Nigel Frank.—b. 1916; ed. Ipswich Sch. and Camb. Univ., B.A., Cantab., hons. hist.; on mil serv., 1939–43, lieut.; admin. cadet, Nig., 1938.

COOKE, William.—b. 1897; ed. Sec. and Tech. Schs.; apptd. rlwys., S.L., 1929; Nig., 1931; supt., road transport, 1945.

COOLS-LARTIGUE, Louis.—b. 1905; ed. Dominica Gram. Sch.; clk., admin.'s off., Dom., 1924; jnr. clk., 1927; senr. clk., registry, 1929; ch. clk., admin.'s off., and clk. of coun., 1932; col. treas., 1940; col. treas., St. V., 1945; rep. St. V. at conf. at Barb. on currency, trade and import control, 1946; and shipping, 1947; mem., comsn. of enquiry into working of treas., customs and supplies dept., St. L., 1946.

COOPER, Arthur.—b. 1910; ed. Clifton Sch., Bedford, and privately; met. police, 1931; inspr., Nig., 1938; asst. supt., 1941.

COOPER, Harold, B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.).—b. 1908; ed. King Edward VI Sch., Nuneaton and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb. (exhibr. and prizeman), Yale Univ., U.S.A. (schol.), Princeton Univ., and State Univ. of Iowa, U.S.A., and Queen's Coll., Oxford; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1934; admin. offr., Fiji, 1940; admin offr., gr. II (pub. relations offr.), Nig., 1947; gr. I, 1948; conducted local govt. survey, Fiji, 1945; author of *The Adventures of Kwaku* (Ashanti Folk Stories), 1938; and *Among Those Present* (Pacific islands at war), 1946.

COOPER, Jack Winston, D.S.C. (bar), A.I.N.A.—b. 1910; ed. H.M.S. "Conway"; mstr. mariner; on nav. serv., 1939–46, lieut-comdr.; marine offr., Nig., 1938.

COOPER, Roydon Graham.—b. 1902; ed. Berkhamsted and Emmanuel Coll., Camb., M.A.; cadet, G.C., 1929; asst. dist. comsnr., 1930; dist. comsnr., 1939.

COOPER, Stanley Walter, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M., D.T.H. (Liv.).—b. 1907; ed. Taunton Sch. and St. Mary's Hosp., Lond.; med. offr., G.C., 1935; surg. spec., 1948.

COOPER, William John Dupre.—b. 1911; ed. Felstead Sch. and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb. (exhibr.), B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1939–45, maj.; asst. audr., Uga., 1934; senr. asst. (later prin. audr.), H.K., 1945.

CORBETT, Geoffrey.—b. 1893; ed. St. John's, Whitby and Royal Botanic Gdns. Kew; on mil. serv. 1914–19, lieut.; agric. supt., Rodrigues, 1922; govt. tobacco offr., Maur., 1932; agric. offr., Cyp., 1947; sec. and mem., tobacco indust. comtee., Maur., 1928–29; organised cen. marketing scheme, Maur., 1930; author of *Tobacco Culture in Mauritius.*

CORNELL, Charles Albert.—b. 1887; barrister-at-law, Grays Inn; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt.; asst. dist. comsnr., Ken., 1921; dist. comsnr., 1924.

CORRIE, Sir Owen Cecil Kirkpatrick, Kt. (1939), M.C.—b. 1882; ed. Monckton Combe Sch. and Trinity Coll., Camb. (maths. exhibr.); on active serv. in France, Belgium and Palestine with N. Somerset Yeomanry and R.F.A. (T.F.), 1915–19, M.C. (desps.); jud. offr., Nablus, O.E.T.A. (S.), 1919; vice-pres., ct. of appeal, O.E.T.A. (S), 1919; vice-pres., ct. of appeal, Pal., 1920; senr. Br. judge, sup. ct., 1924; ch. just., Fiji, and ch. jud. comsnr., W. Pac., 1936–45.

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CORRY, Stuart.—b. 1900 ; ed. Switzerland and Germany, Cheltenham Coll., and Oxford Univ., M.A. (hon.) Oxon. ; on mil. serv., 1941–45, capt. ; apptd., 1923 ; cl. V, 1926 ; cl. IV, 1930 ; cl. III, 1935 ; asst. sec., govt. F.M.S., 1939 ; cl. II, 1940 ; cl. IB, ag. res. comsnr., Johore, 1947 ; ag. Br. advsr., Pahang, 1948 ; sec., comsn. of enq. into working of mines dept., 1940.

CORY, Richard Alexander Seymour, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—b. 1903 ; ed. Cornwall Coll., Jca., and Bristol Univ. (fellow of Amer. Coll. of Chest Physicians) ; tuberculosis offr., Jca., 1934 ; S.M.O., Jubilee memorial sanatorium, 1939.

COSGROVE, Alfred Owen, B.Sc. (eng.), M.I.E.E.—b. 1901 ; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown, S.A., and Cape Town Univ., medallist and prizeman ; electcn., posts and tels. dept., Union S.A., 1922 ; Ken., 1926 ; elec. inspr., 1934 ; elec. engnr., 1938 ; mem. of various technical comtees. in Kenya.

COSGROVE, Patrick Charles, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., L.M., D.T.M., D.T.H., M.R.C.P. (Ire.).—b. 1903 ; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin ; on mil. serv. 1940–41 ; specialist, G.C., 1935 ; S.L., 1946.

COSTELLO, John Walter, M.A. (for.). —b. 1899 ; ed. Abbey Sch., Tipperary, Dublin and Oxford Univs. (dip. for.) (Oxon) ; on mil. serv. 1918–22, lieut ; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1925.

COTRAN, Michel.—b. 1903 ; ed. Bishop Gobat Sch. Jerus., dip of coun. of leg. studies, advoc., called to Pal. bar ; apptd. col. serv., 1920 ; police cl. serv., Pal., 1925 ; conf. sec. to ch. just., 1927 ; ch. interpreter, sup. ct., 1937 ; ch. clk., sup. ct., 1942 ; asst. regisr., sup. ct., judicial dept. (senr. serv.) Pal., 1942 ; dep. ch. regisr., 1947.

COTTRELL, John Awdry, O.B.E. (1946). —b. 1904 ; ed. Michael House, Natal and Rhodes Univ. Coll., B.A. (Univ. of S. Africa-Rhodes) ; inspr., schs., Basuto., 1927 ; supt., native educ., N. Rhod., 1930 ; dep. dir., African educ., 1947.

COUGHLAN, Cyril John Albert.—b. 1897 ; ed. Kelly Coll., Tavistock, and H.M.S. "Conway" ; on naval serv. 1915–19, sub-lieut. ; apptd. marine dept., Nig., 1928 ; senr. marine offr., 1942.

COULMAN, Charles Edward.—b. 1894 ; ed. Portland Coll., Chiswick, Latymer Found. Sch., Hogarth Sch. and Lond. Sch. of Econ. ; off. supt. rlwys., Pal., 1926 ; asst. dist. traff. supt., 1932 ; commercial asst., 1938 ; asst. supt., 1942.

COULSON, John Laurie.—b. 1905 ; ed. Haileybury Coll. and Gonville and Caius Colls., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.) ; on mil. serv. 1939–43 ; supt., educ., Nig., 1928 ; senr. educ. offr., 1945 ; G.C., 1945.

COULTHARD, Robert, M.R.C.V.S.— b. 1899 ; ed. Seascale Prep. Sch., Felstead Sch. and Royal Veterinary Coll., Lond. ; on mil. serv. 1917–18, F.O. ; apptd. col. vet. serv., Nig., 1927 ; senr. vet. offr., 1938.

COUPPIS, Theocharis Achillea.—b. 1904 ; ed. Greek Gymnasium, English Sch., Cyprus, Oxford Univ., B.A. (Oxon) ; mounted forest guard, Cyp., 1925 ; forester, 1930 ; senr. forest ranger, 1932 ; asst. consvtr., 1934 ; author of *Trees and Their Place in Village Land Use Development*, and other papers on land and forestry in Cyprus.

COURT, Philip Francis Shelsley, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.). —b. 1900 ; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown, S.A. and Guy's Hosp. ; med. offr., H.K., 1930.

COURTNEY, Patrick Albert.—b. 1896 ; ed. Blackrock Coll., Dublin ; on mil. serv. 1915–19 ; Br. postal serv., 1915 ; T.T., 1921 ; asst. survr., posts and tels., Nig., 1928 ; senr. survr., 1937 ; div. survr., 1939 ; contrlr., posts, 1946 ; dep. dir., posts and accts., 1947.

COUSINS, Charles Edward, A.M.I.C.E.— b. 1906 ; ed. Swansea Gram. Sch. and Swansea Tech. Coll. ; H.M. inspr., factories, H.O., and later M. of L. and N.S., 1936 ; inspr., labour, labour dept., Pal., 1942 ; ch. inspr., 1945 ; dep. dir., 1947 ; comsnr. for mines and labour, N. Rhod., 1948.

COUTTS, Walter Fleming, M.B.E. (1949). —b. 1912 ; ed. Glasgow Acad. and St. Andrews Univ., M.A. ; cadet, Ken., 1936 ; admin., St. V., 1949.

COUZENS, Albert Harry, B.Sc. (eng.), 1st cl. hons.—b. 1902 ; ed. Univ. Coll., Univ. of Lond. ; engnr., H.M. Signal Sch., Portsmouth, 1925 ; H.M. inspr. of factories, H.O., and later M. of L. and N.S., 1930 ; dep. dir., dept., labour, Pal., 1942 ; dir., 1947 ; comsnr., labour, Nig., 1948 ; mem. wages comtee., 1942–43 ; chmn., resettlement advy. comtee., Pal., 1944–47.

COWAN, Gilbert Connolly.—b. 1911 ; ed. Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon) ; asst. audr., Fiji, 1935 ; Nig., 1939 ; senr. asst. (later senr. audr.), Ken., 1946.

COWAN, Thomas Millar.—b. 1896 ; ed. Langholme Acad., Edin. ; on mil. serv. 1914–18 ; M.O.L., 1920 ; lab. advsr. to govt. of Jca. on secondment, 1945 ; mem., marketing and industries bd., 1945 ; chmn., comtee. for consideration of wkmen's compsn. law, Jca., 1945 ; mem., exec. comtee., rehabilitation dept., 1945 ; chmn., trades tests bd. ; official side mem., cent. Whitley Coun.

COWEN, Edmund Keith.—b. 1906 ; ed. Dale Coll., King Williams Town, S.A. ; 2nd gr. asst. inspr., police, Ken., 1933 ; asst. inspr., 1939 ; inspr., 1943 ; asst. supt., 1944.

COWLEY, Kenneth Martin.—b. 1912 ; ed. Merchant Taylors Sch., Crosby and Exeter Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.) (Oxon) ; cadet, Ken., 1935.

COX, Alfred James, B.Sc. (for.).—b. 1902 ; asst. consvtr., forests, G.C., 1925 ; senr. asst., 1937.

COX, Charles Edward Langton.—b. 1889 ; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1918 ; on mil. serv., 1914–18, capt. ; apptd. B. Guiana, 1907 ; police mag., St. V., 1920 ; cr. atty. and regisr. sup. ct., Dominica, 1923 ; pres., dist. ct., Cyp., 1925.

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COX, Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Henry Fortnon, K.C.M.G. (1937), C.M.G. (1927), D.S.O. (1917).—b. 1880; ed. Rugby and R. Mil. Acad., Woolwich; comsnd. R.H. and R.F.A., 6th Jan., 1900; served S.A. war; India, 1905–08; seconded Sudan C.S., 1913–15; on war serv. 1915–18; four times men. in desps., D.S.O., 1917, bar, 1918; brev. lieut.-col., 1919; asst. admin. offr., Pal., 1919; mil. gov., Nablus, 1920; do., Galilee, Aug., 1920; dist. gov., Samaria, 1922; ret. from army with rank of lieut.-col., 1923; ch. Br. res., Trans-Jordan, 1924; ret., 1939.

COX, Christopher William Machell, C.M.G.—b. 1899; ed. Clifton Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, 1st cl. class. mods., 1st cl. lit. hum., Craven Fellow, Oxford Univ., Senr. Demy., Magdalen Coll., Fellow of New Coll., Oxford, since 1926; dir., educ., Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1937; educ. advsr. to S. of S. Cols., 1940; visited Gib., Malta, Seychelles, Maur., H. Comsn. Terr., Cent. Africa, E. Africa, and W. Africa., 1943–44, Gam. and S.L., 1945, M.E. command, 1946; E. Africa, 1947.

COX, Dick.—b. 1904; ed. Eton Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); barrister-at-law; asst. dist. comsnr., S.L., 1928; dist. comsnr., 1934.

COX, Harry Bernard.—b. 1906; ed. Upholland Gram. Sch. and Keble Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); cadet, Nig., 1930; asst. dist. offr., 1933; dist. offr., 1940; admin. offr., cl. II, 1947; census of Nig., S. Prov., 1931.

COX, Sir Herbert Charles Fahie, Kt. Bach. (1946), K.C. (1936, Nig.).—b. 1893; ed. West Indies, B. Guiana, and England, finally at Reading; barrister-at-law (1915), Middle Temple; on mil. serv. 1917–19, lieut.; sub-inspr. police, Br. Guiana, 1913; dist. inspr., 1916; asst. atty.-gen., 1920; atty.-gen., Bah., 1925; gov. and admin. dept. occasions during 1927–29; atty.-gen., Gib., 1929; solr.-gen., Nig., 1933; atty.-gen., 1935; ch. just., N. Rhod., 1946; M.L.C., Bah., 1926–27, chmn., Bah. pub. bd. of health, 1926 and 1927, Bah. water and sewerage bd., 1928 and 1929, and N. Rhod. police comsn. of enq., 1946–47.

COX, John Kidman, R.D.A., R.D.D. (S.A.).—b. 1906; ed. St. Joseph's Coll., Naini Tal, U.P. India and S. Australian State Agric. Coll., Roseworthy, S.A.; on mil. serv., 1939–41, capt.; inspr., plants and produce, G.C., 1931; agric. offr., 1939; N. Borneo, 1947.

COX, Philip Cuthbert.—b. 1895; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana; on mil. serv. 1915–18; sec., E. Demerara, sea defence comsns., 1912; P.W.D., B. Guiana, 1912; postal dept., 1937; ch. clk., educ. dept., 1946; asst. P.M.G., 1947.

COX, Thomas Richard Fisher.—b. 1907; ed. Portora Royal Sch. and Dublin Univ.; dist. offr., Uga., 1930.

COX, William Laurence.—b. 1902; ed. St. Edward's Sch., Oxford and Jesus Coll., Camb., bar exam., Pt. I and part final; cadet, Nig., 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1938.

COZENS, Arthur Barry, E.D.—b. 1913; ed. Aldenham Sch., Peterhouse and Camb. Univ., M.A. (Cantab.), dip. ed. (Lond.); on mil. serv., 1939–43, capt. (desps.); educ. offr., 1938.

COZIER, Dowding Stuart.—b. 1909; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb. and I.C.T.A.; asst. mstr., St. V. Gram. Sch., 1931; asst. supt., police, St. V., 1941; supt., 1946.

CRABB, Rowland Edward.—b 1914; ed. Gram. Sch., Poole, and Oriel Coll., Oxford, B.A.; asst. treas., G.C., 1936; admin. serv., 1938; asst. dist. comsnr., 1939; dist. comsnr., 1945.

CRAIG, Norman.—b. 1898; M.Sc. (Dunelm); ed. Barnard Castle Sch. and Durham Univ.; Nathaniel Clarke schol.; on mil. serv. 1916–19, lieut.; lec. in agric. chem., dep. of agric., Maur., 1924; biochem. and soil physicist, sugarcane res. station, 1929; senr. chem. and o/c sugarcane res. station, 1937; dep. dir., agric., 1947; author of various works on sugarcane cultivation and agric. in Maur.

CRAIG, Rupert Berchmans, A.M.Inst.E.—b. 1897; ed. Jesuit Coll. of St. Stanislaus; on mil. serv. 1914–19 (desps., oak leaf); appren. P.W.D., Br. Guiana, 1913; asst. engnr., 1926; dist. engnr., 1929; exec. engnr., 1943; D.D.P.W. bldgs. and roads, 1946; visited Holland in. con. with sea defences.

CRAMPTON, Stuart Thomas, I.S.O. (1948).—b. 1892; ed. Cent. Foundation Sch., Cowper St., Lond.; on mil. serv. 1914–16; asst. stock verifier, rlwy., Nig., 1922; asst. acctnt., 1922; asst. treas., treasy., 1933; asst. ch. acctnt., rlwy., Nig., 1940; ch. acctnt., 1944.

CRANBORNE, Viscount (called to House of Lords as Baron Cecil of Essendon, 1941), **Robert Arthur James Cecil, P.C. (1940).**—b. 1893; ed. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; lieut. 5th (Res.) batt. Gren. Gds.; M.P. (U.) South Dorset, 1929–41; parly. U.S. of S. for foreign affairs, 1935–38; P.M.G., 1940; S. of S., Dominion affairs, 1940; S. of S., Cols., 1942; lord privy seal, 1942; S. of S., Dominion affairs, 1943; leader of the House of Lords, 1942–45.

CRANE, Alfred Victor, LL.B. (Lond.) (hons.).—b. 1892; solr., sup. ct. judic., Eng. and B. Guiana; dep. mayor, Georgetown, 1923; senr. mag., B. Guiana, 1933; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1935; judge of the sup. ct., Windward and Leeward Is., 1946; mem., B. Guiana legislature, 1926–33; mem. of several select and other govt. comtees.; mem., Georgetown sewage and water bd.; mem., bd. of govs., Queen's Coll; chmn., mag.'s comsn. for making rules of procedure and practice; author of *Law of Unlawful Possession*; *Workmen's Compensation*; *Workmen's Compensation Practice*; *Law of Compulsory Motor Vehicle Insurance*; *A Manual of Rating Law in Georgetown.*

CRANFIELD, Florence Ada.—b. 1897; ed. pte. schs. and business training coll.; nursing sister, H.K., 1925; senr., 1935; matron, 1946.

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CRAUFORD-BENSON, Richard. — b. 1909; ed. Bradfield Coll. and Worcester Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); cadet, N. Rhod. 1932; dist. offr., 1934; sec. to police comsn. of enq., 1946.

CRAWFORD, Frederick, O.B.E.—b.1906; ed. Hymer's Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); cadet, T.T., 1929; asst. dist. offr., 1931; dist. offr., 1941; seconded to E.A.G. conf., 1942–43 and 1945–46, econ. sec., N. Rhod., 1947; dir., dev., 1948.

CRAWFORD, Henry John Pringle.— b. 1914; ed. Shrewsbury Sch. and Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A.; cadet, G.C., 1937; asst. dist. comsnr., 1938; dist. comsnr., 1945.

CRAWFORD, John Gerald.—b. 1894; ed. King's Sch., Chester, and Merton Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon); on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt.; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1921; cl. V, 1922; cl. IV, 1926; cl. III, 1931; cl. II, 1936; cl. IB, 1946; dir., co-op. socys., cl. IA, Mal., 1946.

CRAWFORD, Thomas Allan.—b. 1898; ed. Atkinson Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne Sec. Sch.; traff. inspr., gr. II, rlwys., Nig., 1927; gr. I, 1933; asst. traff. offr., 1938; senr., 1945; dist. traff. supt., 1947.

CRAWFORD, William, M.B., B.Ch., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1902; ed. Coleraine Acad., and Edin., Dublin and Liverpool Univs.; apptd. med. dept., Nig., 1930.

CRAWFURD, Berin Eustace.—b. 1904; ed. Eton Coll. and abroad; cadet, B. Sol. Is. Prot., 1929; dist. offr., 1932; dist. offr., N. Rhod., 1936.

CRAWSHAW, Edward Daniel Weston.— b. 1903; ed. Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); solr., Eng. and N. Rhod., 1930; asst. admin. gen. and dy. official recvr., T.T., 1933; res. mag., admin.-gen., Zanz., 1939; atty.-gen., Aden, 1947.

CREASE, Leonard George, M.A. (Oxon), M.R.S.T.—b. 1891; ed. Oxford High Sch. and Jesus Coll., Oxford, and Univ. of Oxford Training Coll., B. of E. cert.; on mil. serv. 1915–17; educ. appts., Eng., 1908 26; Ceylon, 1926–30; inspr., schs., Br. Guiana, 1931; dir., educ., 1938.

CREASEY, Harold William.—b. 1908; ed. King Edward VII's Gram. Sch., King's Lynn, Norfolk; on naval serv. 1940–44, lieut.; police const., Br. S.A., 1927; trooper, N. Rhod., 1929; asst. inspr., 1930; Uga., 1934; inspr., 1941; asst. supt., 1941.

CREASY, Sir Gerald Hallen, K.C.M.G. (1946), C.M.G. (1943), O.B.E. (1937).— b. 1897; ed. Rugby (schol.) and King's Coll., Camb., 1915; served with R.G.A., 1916–19; asst. prin., C.O., 1920; p.s. to parly. under-sec. for doms., 1925–27; dep. sec., C.O. conf., 1927; prin., 1927; accom. parly. U.S. of S., Cols. (Mr. Ormsby-Gore) to Ceylon, Mal. and Java, 1928; sec., col. agric. coun., 1929–31, and of conf. of dirs. of agric., 1931; accom. parly. U.S. of S., Cols. (Lord Plymouth) to W.A., 1935; prin. p.s. to S. of S., Cols. (Mr. Ormsby-Gore), 1937; asst. sec., 1939; seconded to min. of supply, 1940–42; asst. U.S. of S., C.O., 1943; ch. sec., W.A.C., 1945; gov. and c.-in-c., G.C., 1948.

CREE, Charles Scott.—b. 1911; ed. Sedbergh Sch., Oxford Univ. and Imp. For. Inst., Oxford, B.A. (for.) (Oxon); on war serv. 1939–41; forester, Uga., 1934; asst. consvtr., forests, 1938; senr. asst. consvtr., forests, N. Rhod., 1948; author of *A Working Plan for Settlement Forests in Lango District, Uganda.*

CREED-NEWTON, David Harold, M.B.E. (mil.), B.Sc., (hons.).—b. 1909; ed. Woodhouse Gram. Sch. and Sheffield Univ., dip. educ. (Sheffield), B. of E. cert.; on mil serv. 1939–41, capt.; primary educ. offr., Ken., 1936; educ. offr., 1939.

CREGAN, Kenneth Hamilton.—b. 1898; ed. Wesley Hall and Combermere Sch., Barb.; clk. and asst. acctnt., col. steamer serv., 1916; clk., col. sec.'s off., B. Guiana, 1942; asst. col. sec., 1946; sec. of various confs. and comtees., 1938–44.

CROAL, George Henry.—b. 1893; ed. Middle Sch.; cl. asst., med. dept., Br. Guiana, 1911; 5th cl. offr., customs, 1915; asst compt., customs, 1944; compt., 1945.

CROASDALE, Charles Howard. — b. 1903; ed. Blackburn Gram. Sch., and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.), mod. and med. lang. tripos; admin., Nig., 1927; seconded govt. colly., Enugu, 1937–39; inspr. of labr. for Nig. and Cameroons, 1939–42; extraordinary M.L.C., Nig., 1941–42; mem. Lagos town coun., 1940–42; hdqrs. comsnr. for rover scouts, Nig., 1940–42.

CROFTS, Reginald Alfred, M.Sc. (econ.), B.Com.—b. 1912; ed. Dover County Sch. and Lond. Univ. (schol.), cert. assoc. inst. of bankers; on mil. serv. 1939–45, lieut.-col.; (desps.); asst. dir., commerce and industries, Nig., 1947; dep. dir., marketing and exports dept., 1948.

CROMWELL, Leopold Duncan Godfrey. —b. 1901; ed. Grenada Boys' Sch. and Lond. Sch. of Econ.; apptd. Gren.; maths. and sc. mstr., 1923; W.I. overseer, agric. dept., Nig., 1924; senr. agric. asst., 1937; senr. asst. agric. offr., 1942; agric. offr., 1947.

CROMWELL, Tom Pearson, O.B.E.— b. 1909; ed. Grange High Sch., Bradford, and Christ's Coll., Camb., exhibtnr., state schol., Sir Isaac Holden schol., M.A. (Cantab.); Hokkien; Law; interned, 1942–45; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1932; asst. prot. of Chinese, Penang, 1937; dist. offr., Christmas Is., 1941; asst. sec. for Chinese aff., Mal., 1946; ag. sec. for Chinese affrs. and prot. of labour, Sarawak, 1947; attd. to B.M.A., Mal., for survey of Chinese schs., 1945.

CRONLY, Henry, M.C.R.V.S., D.T.V.M. D.V.S.M. (Edin.).—b. 1904; ed. Blackrock Coll., Dublin; vet. offr., Uga., 1930; D.D.V.S., 1946; D.V.S., 1948.

CROOK, James, O.B.E.—b. 1893; entd. C.A. off., 1913; on mil. serv., 1917–19; ex. off., 1922; asst. hd. stores dept., 1935; dep. hd., 1942; hd., 1948; prin. priority off. to S. of S., Cols., 1948.

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CROOK, Rowland Francis Buchanan, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Glas.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1900; ed. Haileybury Coll. and Glasgow Univ.; asst. engnr., Nig., 1925; prov. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1935; Pal., 1936; asst. dir., P.W.D., Pal., 1938; D.D.P.W., 1947; mem. of Jerusalem municipal comsn., 1945–47.

CROSS, Leslie Vivian Gowing.—b. 1902; ed. Worksop Coll., Notts.; East. Tel. Traing,; cl., educ. dept., T.T., 1930; off. supt., vet. dept., 1940; supt. reg., branch sect., 1942; ch. off. supt., sect., 1946; estab. offr., 1948.

CROSSE, Edward Alexander, A.I.N.A.—b. 1902; ed. H.M.S. "Worcester," 1917–19; mstr. mariner; naval serv. 1940–45, lieut.-comdr., R.C.N. (R.); training offr. and pilot, harbour dept., Br. Guiana, 1936; marine supt., gov. steamers, 1938; port capt., Maur., 1946; harbourmr., 1948.

CROSSE-UPCOTT, William Wickham Reeder.—b. 1899; ed. Blundell's Sch. and Univ.; 2nd lieut. Welsh guards, 1918; lieut., 1920; served with 1st and 2nd K.A.R., T.T., 1922–24; R. of O. (Welsh guards), 1924; on mil. serv. K.A.R. 1939–45, comdr. of 56th (T.T.) btn.; cadet, Uga., 1924; asst. dist. offr., 1926; temp. asst. prin., C.O., 1930–32; dist. offr., Uga., 1936; prov. comsnr. seconded as labour comsnr., 1946; labour comsm., 1947.

CROSSWELL, Noel Alfred.—b. 1909; ed. J'ca. Coll., and West Buckland Sch., N. Devon; apptd. police, Jca., 1930; sub-inspr., 1937; 3rd cl., 1939; 2nd cl., 1943.

CROUCHER, Herbert Harry, B.Sc. (hons.) (Lond.), A.R.I.C.—b. 1904; ed. Dorking High Sch. and Reading Univ.; agric.chmst., Jca., 1931; demstr. in chmstry., 1922; demstr. in agric. chmstry., 1923; asst. Berks. and Bucks. soil survey, 1925; chmstry. lecturer, I.C.T.A., 1926; agric. chmst., Jca., 1931; banana leaf spot control offr., Jca., 1939; dep. dir., agric., 1943; dir., agric., Br. Guiana, 1946; sec., Jca. banana comsn., 1936; sec., sugar control bd., 1937–44; chmn, 1944–45; mem. several comsns. and comtees, and author of sc. papers relating to soils, sugarcane, citrus and bananas.

CROZIER, Douglas James Smyth.—b. 1908; ed. Portora Royal Sch., Queen's Univ., Belfast and Lond. Univs., B.A. (hons.) (Belfast), dip. educ. (Lond.); on mil. serv., 1941–46, capt.; mstr., educ. dept., H.K., 1931.

CRUIKSHANK, John Augustus Cockburn.—b. 1909; ed. Berkhamsted Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, 1st cl. mod. hist., B.A. (Oxon); admin. offr., Nig., 1931; asst. sec., Malta, 1937; admin. offr., Cyp., 1940; comsnr., Virgin Is., 1946.

CRUIKSHANK, John Merrill, O.B E. M.D., C.M. (McGill), F.A.S.C., F.A.C.P., D.P.H., L.M.C.C., cert. trop. med.;—b. 1901; med. dir., Alexander San. (mental dis.), San Francisco, 1927–28; med. off., Bah., 1928; res. surg., 1929; title changed to C.M.O. and res. surg., 1931; mil. serv., R.A.M.C., 1939–41; R.C.A.F., 1941–46; off-in-ch. of preventive med. and hyg. for Commonwealth air training plan, 1941–44; mem., N.R.C. (Canada) comtee blood plasma and substitutes, 1943–45; R.C.A.F. H.Q. overseas 1945–46; lect., trop. dis., trop. hyg., ind hyg., chem. warfare, R.C.A.F. Sch. aviation med., 1941–45; asst. med. advsr., C.O., 1946; D.M.S., Fiji and W. Pac., 1948.

CRUTTWELL, Humphrey John.—b. 1909; ed. Harrow and Caius Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) (schol. and medallist) 1st cl. mod, lang.; cadet, H.K., 1933.

CRYAN, Robert.—b. 1889; ed. Sligo Gram. Sch.; on mil. serv. 1941–45, maj.; apptd. H.K., 1924; ch. elec. engnr. P.W.D., 1938.

CUER, Frank William, M.I.Mar.E.—b. 1901; ed. Stoke Sch., H.M. Dockyard Sch. and Tech. Sch., Devonport; 1st cl. B.O.T., engnr.'s cert.; stn. engnr., Nig., 1930; asst. elec. engnr., 1938; elec. engnr., 1946.

CULLEN, James Reynolds.—b. 1900; ed. Tonbridge Sch. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon), schol. and 1st hon. mods., 2nd litt. hum.; on mil. serv. 1940–45, capt.; dir., educ., Cyp., 1930; Uga., 1945.

CULSHAW, Lionel George, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.I.N.A.—b. 1904; ed. Felsted. Sch. and Imperial Coll. of Science; asst. engnr., Nig., 1928; exec. engnr., gr. II, 1938; gr. I, 1945; dir., public utilities, Gam., 1946.

CUNDALL, Joseph Leslie, M.A. (Cantab.)—b. 1906; ed. Munro Coll., Jca. and Christ's Coll., Camb., barrister-at-law, called to bar, Inner Temple, 1928; dep. clk. of the cts., Jca., 1929; clk. of cts., 1933; res. mag., 1937; police mag. and registr.-gen., S.L., 1939–44; res. mag., Jca., 1944; solr.-gen., 1948.

CUNNINGHAM, Gen. Sir Allan Gordon, G.C.M.G. (1948), K.C.B. (1941), C.B. (1941), D.S.O. (1918), M.C.—b. 1887; ed. Cheltenham, R.M.A., Woolwich; on war serv. 1914–18, brig.-maj. and G.S.O., 2nd. gr. (desps. 5 times), G.S.O., S.S., 1919–21; passed naval staff coll., 1925; bt. lieut.-col., 1928; mach. gun sch. instr., 1928–31; lieut.-col., 1935; Imp. Defence Coll., 1937; comdr., R.A., 1st div., 1937–38; maj.-gen., 1938; comdr., 5th anti-aircraft div., T.A., 1938; commanded 66th, 9th and 51st divs., 1940; G.O.C., E.A. forces, 1940–41; G.O.C.-in-C., 8th Imperial army in M.E., 1941; commandant, Camberley Staff Coll., 1942; lieut.-gen., 1939–45; G.O.C., N. Ireland, 1943–44; G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Command, 1944–45; general, 1945; high comsnr. and c.-in-c., Pal., 1945.

CUNNINGHAM, Clifford Douglas, L.D.S.—b. 1895; ed. Anderson's and St. Mungo's Sch. of Med.; on mil. serv., 1915–19; apptd. Nig., 1928; senr. dental offr., 1947.

CUNNINGHAM, Joseph Moloney, M.M.—b. 1895; ed. Hughes Coll., Belfast; on mil. serv., 1914–19; apptd., 1912; posts and tels., T.T., 1920; Nig., 1925; div. survr., 1938; contrlr., posts, Nig., 1945; P.M.G., Mal., 1946; attd. Br. del., univ. postal union congress, Paris, 1947.

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CURTIS, Cecil Vivian.—b. 1903; ed. St. Simon's, Bristol; on mil. serv. (small arms instr., Pal. gend.), 1920–23; asst. inspr. of police, T.T., 1926; asst. supt., 1929; supt., Zanz., 1935; asst. supt., Uga., 1937; senr. asst. supt., 1942; supt., 1942; senr. supt., 1946; asst. comsnr., 1947.

CURTIS, Gerald Edward.—b. 1909; ed. Winchester Coll. and Trinity Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon); on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj.; cadet, N. Rhod., 1932; dist. offr., 1934; seconded as asst. dir., game and tsetse control, 1947.

CURTIS, Richard John Froude.—b. 1897; ed. Blundell's and Royal Military Acad., Woolwich; on mil. serv. 1916–20, lieut.; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1920; cl. V, 1923; cl. IV, 1927; cl. III, 1932; cl. II, 1937; cl. IB, 1946; res. comsnr. (gr. B), Perlis, 1948.

CURWEN, Robert John Moncrieff, E.D. —b. 1904; ed. Shrewsbury House, Ditton Hill, Wellington Coll., Grenoble Univ. and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.); on mil. serv., 1941–43, capt.; cadet, Nig., 1928; senr. dist. offr., 1946; res., 1948.

CUSACK, Henry Vernon, C.B.E. (1947), F.R.G.S.—b. 1895; ed. Aravon Sch. and Royal Coll. of Sci., Ireland; on mil. serv. 1915–19; asst. audr., S.L., 1920; Nig., 1922; senr. asst., Nyasa., 1928; asst. dir., cent. off., C.A.D., 1933; dep. audr., G.C., 1937; audr., 1938; dep. dir. (later dep. dir. gen.) of col. aud., 1946.

CUSACK, John Ralph.—b. 1902; ed. Aravon Sch., Denstone Coll. and Royal Sch., Armagh; asst. audr., Nig., 1929; audr., Leeward Is., 1935, Maur., 1938; audr. (later dir., aud.), Trin., 1945; dir., aud., Ken., 1948.

CUTHBERT, Dunstan.—b. 1907; ed. Hilton Coll., Natal, S.A.; treas. clk., Ken., 1924; acctnt., 1944.

DAKIN, James Campbell.—b. 1908; ed. South Prim. Sch., Invergargill, N.Z., Southland Boys' High Sch., Univ. of Otago, Dunedin, N.Z. (schol.) and Univ. of Oxford (schol.), M.A. (N.Z.), B.A. (Oxon), dip. of anthrop. (Oxon); on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj. (desps.); cadet, Uga., 1933; dist. offr., 1945; asst. res. and prob. agt., Masaka (prov. admin.).

DAKO, Wallestine Godwin.—b. 1898; ed. Basel Mission Sch., Accra; prob., customs dept., G.C., 1918; 2nd div. offr., 1920; collr., customs, 1943.

DALDY, Alfred Frederick, A.M.I.C.E.— b. 1905; ed. Rugby Sch.; exec. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1930; senr. exec. engnr. P.W.D., N. Rhod., 1948.

DALE, Ivan Robert.—b. 1904; ed. St. Olave's Gram. Sch., Lond., and Oxford Univ., M.A. (Oxon), B.A. (for. and bot.), 1st hons. bot.; asst. consvtr., forests, Ken., 1928; Uga., 1938; senr. asst. consvtr., 1945; author of articles and papers for forestry journals.

DALE, William Leonard.—b. 1906; ed. Hymers Coll., Hull, LL.B. (Lond.), Holt schol., Gray's Inn, 1929; called to bar, 1932; N.E. circuit; 3rd asst. legal advsr., D.O. and C.O., Feb., 1935; seconded to min. of supply, June, 1940; asst. legal advsr., D.O. and C.O., Oct., 1945; accom. Rajah Brooke to Sarawak, 1946; dep. legal advsr., C.O., 1947; author of *Law of the Parish Church* (2nd edn., 1946); part editor *Wharton's Law Lexicon* (14th edn., 1938).

DALGARNO, Wilfred Tait, M.A., B.Sc. (agric.).—b. 1906; ed. Peterhead Acad., Aberdeen Univ. and I.C.T.A.; agric. instr., Bah., 1932; Nig., 1935; senr. agric. offr., 1946.

DALGLEISH, Arthur George.—b. 1909; ed. Harrow and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1932; asst. dist. comsnr., Pal., 1941; clk. to exec. and legis. coun., Nig., 1940–41; clk. to exec. and advy. coun., Pal., 1944; seconded to C.O., 1947.

DALLEY, John Douglas.—b. 1900; police prob., F.M.S., 1920; supt., police, 1938; dir. of Mal. security serv. (pan-Malayan), 1946.

DALRYMPLE, Thomas Hardie, M.B., Ch.B.—b. 1900; ed. Strathallan Sch., Stanley House, Bridge of Allan, and Glasgow Univ.; apptd., 1931; med. dept., S.L., 1933; Nig., 1933; Gamb., 1935; Nig., 1937.

DALTON, Alfred, C.B.E. (1942), M.Inst.T. —b. 1892; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt.; asst. traff. supt., rlwys., T.T., 1920; traff. supt., 1930; asst. supt. of the line, K.U.R. & H., 1936; supt., 1938; dep. gen. man., 1942; gen. man., E.A. R. & H., 1948.

DALTON, Ernest, M.S.R.—b. 1901; ed. Boulevard Mun. Sec. Sch., Hull; asst. govt. radiographer, Br. Guiana, 1930; govt. radiographer, 1933; G.C., 1937.

DANIEL, Edward Welley, B.A. (Lond.), M.R.S.T.. A.R.Hist.S.—b. 1895; ed. St. Paul's Coll., Cheltenham and Lond. Univ. (mem. of convocation); on mil. serv. 1914–20, capt., 1939–41, ch. censor; prin., govt. train. coll. for teachers, Trin., 1927; asst. dir., educ., 1934; dep. dir., educ., 1943; temp. off., M.L.C., 1936, 1939; chmn., sec. and mem. of various comttees. and author of articles and books on W.I. history and a map of W.I.

DANKS, Frank Scobbie, B.Sc. (Edin.),, dip. agric. (S.A.).—b. 1896; ed. Hamilton Acad., Glasgow Univ., Glen Agric. Coll., S.A., Edin. Univ. and Oxford Univ.; on mil. serv. 1915–19, and O.C. intern. camp., 1939–40; garrison engnr., S.C.F., 1943–45, maj.; asst. consvtr., forests, Cyp., 1926; senr. asst. consvtr., Br. Guiana, 1939.

DANKS, William Barr Clelland, B.Sc. (Edin.), M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1900; ed. Hamilton Acad., R.M.C., Sandhurst, Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll., Edin. Univ., Rockefeller Found. Fellow; vet. offr., Ken., 1927; senr., 1943; asst. dir., E.A. vet. res. organ., 1947; Ken. del. to intern. microb. cong., Lond., 1936; 8th world poultry cong., Copenhagen, 1948, and commonwealth agric. bureau conf., Edin., 1948; author of *East Coast Fever, Rabies, Fowl-pox.*

DARLING, Charles Brian Auchinleck.— b. 1905; ed. Framlingham Coll., Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); cadet, G.C., 1928; dist. comsnr., 1937; asst. col. sec., 1938; seconded to C.O., 1939; to D.O., 1940; asst. ch. sec., E.A.G.C. (later E.A.H.C.), 1945.

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DARLOW, Mary, O.B.E.—b. 1891 ; ed. Ladies Coll., Cheltenham and Girton Coll., Camb., class. trip. pt. I, cl. II 2, 1913 ; asst. inspr. nat. health insur. comsn., Eng., 1914 ; asst. ch. of sec., min. of labour, 1919 ; 2nd cl. offr., 1923 ; 1st cl. offr., 1925 ; dist. offr., assistance bd., 1934 ; prin., 1938 ; prin. C.O., 1943.

DASHWOOD, Thomas John Russell, B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1911 ; ed. Wellington and Brasenose Coll., Oxford ; cadet, T.T., 1933 ; asst. dist. offr., 1935 ; dist. offr., 1945 ; clk. of coun., 1948.

da SILVA, Dunstan,—b. 1899 ; ed. St. Francis Xavier Sch., St. Gregory's Gram. Sch., King's Coll., Lagos and 2nd cl. coll. of preceptors ; 3rd cl. clk., post & tels., Nig., 1921 ; 2nd cl., 1921 ; gr. III clk., high divn., prov. admin., N.P., 1924 ; 1st cl. clk., 1926 ; asst. ch. clk., P.W.D., 1938 (on trans.) ; ch. clk., prov. admin., N.P., 1941 (on trans.) ; trans to infrm. off., 1942 ; asst. public rel. offr., 1943.

DATE, William Adrian.—b. 1908 ; ed. sec. sch., Grenada and Lodge Sch., Barb., barrister, Middle Temple ; mag., St. L., 1933 ; atty.-gen., St. V., 1939 ; ag. admin, several occasions ; legal draughtsman, Jca., 1944 ; ch. sec., Wind. Is., 1947.

DAUNT, Achilles, M.A. (Oxon).—b. 1894; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Trinity Coll., Oxford ; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt. ; mstr., Queen's Royal Coll., Trin., 1920 ; senr. mstr., 1938.

DAVID, Arthur Harold, B.Sc. (hons.).—b. 1912 ; ed. Maidenhead County Boys' Sch. and Univ. of Reading, dip. educ. ; on mil. serv. 1939–41, 2nd lieut. ; educ. offr., Ken., 1936.

DAVIDSON, Archer Grant, E.D.—b. 1902 ; on mil. serv. 1939–42 ; collctr., customs, G.C., 1927 ; senr. collr., 1940 ; asst. comp., 1945.

DAVIDSON, Howard William, M.B.E.—b. 1911 ; ed. King Edward VII Sch., J'burg, Witwatersrand, Pretoria and Oxford Univs., B.A. (Oxon), B.A. (Wit.) ; cadet, S.L., 1935 ; asst. dist. comsnr., 1938 ; dist. comsnr., 1942 ; seconded to C.O., 1943–46.

DAVIDSON, Hugh.—b.1904 ; ed. Bedford Sch. and Downing Coll., Camb., B.A. ; cadet, Uga., 1928 ; dist. offr., 1930.

DAVIDSON, Robert Paton, B.Sc. (Edin.), N.D.A., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1907 ; ed. Bell-Baxter Sch., Edin. Univ., Caius Coll., Camb. and I.C.T.A. ; on mil. serv. 1941–46, lieut. ; agric. offr., 1930 ; agric. offr., S.S. and F.M.S., 1938 ; senr. agric. offr., Uga., 1947.

DAVIDSON, Roger Alastair McLaren, C.M.G.—b. 1900 ; ed. Fettes Coll. and Univ. of Edin., M.A. (hons.) ; on mil. serv. 1918–19, 2nd lieut. ; apptd. col. serv. 1924 ; asst. dir., educ., T.T., 1937 ; asst. educ. advsr., C.O., 1941 ; asst. dir., educ., S.P., Nig., 1943 ; dir. of educ., Nig., 1944.

DAVIDSON, Thomas Middleton.—b.1906; ed. Hilton Coll., Natal ; apptd. N.R. police, 1929 ; asst. inspr. police, N. Rhod., 1931 ; inspr., 1936 ; ch. inspr., 1939 ; asst. supt., 1941 ; senr. asst. supt., 1945 ; supt., 1947.

DAVIDSON, William West, O.B.E. (1946).—b. 1910 ; ed. Warwick Acad. and H.M.S. "Conway" ; on mil. serv. 1939–40 ; rev. offr., Berm., 1935 ; clk., 1938 ; clk. leg. coun., 1940 ; exec. coun., 1941 ; asst. col. sec., 1941 ; col. treas., 1947 ; M.E.C. and chmn. of various public bodies.

DAVIES, Cyril Sims, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Univ. of Lond.).—b. 1902 ; ed. Neath Gram. Sch., Univ. Coll., Lond., St. Bart. and Camb. Univ., L.S.H.T.M. ; med. offr., Ken., 1929 ; N. Rhod., 1932 ; S.M.O., 1945.

DAVIES, Edward John, B.A., LL.B. (Wales).—b. 1898 ; ed. Llandovery Coll. and Univ. of Wales ; on mil. serv. 1916–18 ; called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1922 ; cr. coun., Ken., May, 1927 ; leg. mem. of land bank bd., Dec., 1931 to July, 1932 ; cr. coun., G.C., Feb., 1933 ; solr.-gen., Trin., 1936 ; dep. leg. advsr., F.M.S., 1937 ; atty.-gen.

DAVIES, Edward William, A.I.A.A., A.E.A.Inst.A.—b. 1904 ; ed. Marylebone Cent. Sec. Sch., Paddington Tech. Inst., Sch. of Arch., Lond. ; on mil. serv., 1931–35 ; arch. draughtsman, T.T., 1938 ; arch. asst., 1942 ; asst. arch., 1946.

DAVIES, Eric Reginald St. Aubrey, O.B.E. (1945), M.B.E.—b. 1905 ; ed. Felsted Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb. (exhibr.), M.A. (hons.) (Camb.) ; cadet, Ken., 1928 ; information offr., 1943–45 ; dep. prov. comsnr., 1946. prov. comsnr., 1947.

DAVIES, Frederick Ronald Jabez.—b. 1910 ; ed. Mt. Albert Gram. Sch., Auckland, T.T. Coll. and Auckland Univ. Coll., M.A. (hons.), dip. of educ. ; headmstr., Fiji, 1939 ; asst. dir., educ., 1944 ; apptd. N.Z., 1928 ; engaged on preparation of plans of educ. for Fiji.

DAVIES, Kenneth Arthur, O.B.E., B.Sc. (hons.), M.Sc. (Wales), Ph.D. (Cantab.).—b. 1897 ; ed. Pontypridd Sec. Sch., Univ. Coll. of Wales, Aberystwyth, and Trinity Coll., Camb., 1st cl. hons. geol. ; on mil. serv. 1916–19 ; field geol., Uga., 1929 ; senr. geol., 1936 ; dir., geol. survey, 1939 ; author of various papers on geology.

DAVIES, Henry Norman, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. (Liv.).—b. 1897 ; on mil. serv. 1916–19 ; med. offr., T.T., 1926 ; specialist (T.B.), 1946.

DAVIES, William John, M.B.E.—b. 1904 ; ed. Lewis Gram. Sch., Caerleon Training Coll., and Univ. Coll., Lond., B. of E. teach. cert. ; asst. mstr., Falk. Is., 1928 ; prin., Prince of Wales sch., S.L., 1932 ; senr. educ. offr., 1947 ; personnel man., rlwys., G.C., 1948.

DAVIS, Bernard Stratton, M.A.—b. 1904 ; ed. St. John's Sch., Leatherhead and Keble Coll., Oxford ; attd. to Chinese Prot., Penang, 1928 ; ag. dep., immig. offr., S'pore., 1938 ; ag. contrir. of immig., Mal., 1946.

DAVIS, Douglas Eric, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.I.C.—b. 1904 ; ed. Latymer Upper Sch., Birkbeck Coll. and Lond. Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1941–45, lieut ; asst. govt. chmst. and asst. supt., I. & E., H.K., 1938.

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DAVIS, Ernest Howard.—b. 1918; ed. Christian Bros., Gib. and Coll. of St. Joseph, Blackpool, B.A. (hons.) (Lond.); gen. cler. staff, Gib., 1936; asst. sec., 1946; clk. to exec. coun., 1946.

DAVIS, Lionel Stuart, F.C.S., M.S.P.A.—b. 1890.—ed. Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana; on mil. serv., 1915–19, lieut.; lab. asst., Br. Guiana, 1908; asst. analyst, 1914; asst. gov. analyst, Trin., 1933; gov. chem., 1938; served on comtee. on soap standards, and undertook sci. investgns. in Trin. and W.I.

DAVIS, Sir Steuart Spencer, Kt. (1930), C.M.G. (1919).—b. 1875; rev. offr., St. Kitts, 1893; 1st clk., treas. and cus., 1898; lieut., St. Kitts-Nevis def. force, 1898; ag. adjt., 1899; C.A.D., 1901; acctnt., treas., G.C., 1901; asst. treas., 1902; ch. asst., 1908; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1915; treas., civil admin., G.E.A., 1916; treas., T.T., 1919; dep. admin., 1920; treas., Pal., 1922; chmn., economy comtee., 1922; chmn., currency comtee., 1924; del. for Pal. at Constantinople in con. with Ottoman pub. debt., Oct.–Nov., 1924; chmn., comsn. on finances of Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem, 1925; chmn., standing comtee. for commerce and industry from 1928; O.A.G., Pal., and ag. high comsnr., Trans-Jordan, 1930; gov. and c.-in-c., St. H., 1932–37.

DAVIS, Sydney George, Ph.D., M.Sc., F.G.S. (Lond.), F.R.G.S.—b. 1907; ed. Wandsworth County Sec. Sch. and Lond. Univ., Frank Newton prize for geol. res., 1934; on mil. serv. (p.o.w.) 1941–46; mstr., edu. dept., Nig., 1930; H.K., 1940; publications: *The Domestic Water Supply of the Wealdon (Kent, Surrey and Sussex) District*; *The Geographical Background of Hong Kong*; *Hong Kong in its Natural Setting (Chambers' Encyclopædia).*

DAVY-HAYFORD, Mark, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.).—b. 1902; ed. S.P.G. Gram. Sch., Cape Coast and Queen's Coll., Belfast, and Royal Infirmary, Glasgow; junr. med offr., G.C., 1937; med. offr., 1939.

DAWE, Sir Arthur James, K.C.M.G. (1942), C.M.G. (1938), O.B.E. (1932).—b. 1891; ed. Berkhamsted Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; schl., 1910–14, B.A.; war serv., 1914–18, staff, 1917, lieut., R.N.V.R. (R.N.D.); temp. appt. in C.O., Jan., 1918; apptd., under reconstruction scheme, 2nd cl. clk., C.O., 1919; asst. prin., 1920; p.s. to Mr. Amery, 1920; p.s. to Mr. E. F. L. Wood, 1921; prin., 1921; dep. sec. to Imp. Econ. conf., 1923; visited S.L. as sec. to comsn. of enq. into affairs of Freetown municipality, 1926; accom. parly. U.S. of S., Cols. on visit to Pal. and Cyp. 1930; sec., Malta royal comsn., 1931; sent on miss. to Malta, 1933–34; asst. sec., 1936; asst. U.S. of S., C.O., 1938; dep. U.S. of S., 1945; retd., 1947.

DAWES, Guy Prescott.—b. 1906; ed. Wellington and Sandhurst (prize cadet); a.d.c. and p.s. gov., Leeward Is., 1932; asst. supt., police, 1935; supt. and o/c local forces, Seychelles, 1938; 3rd cl. inspr., Jca., 1941; 2nd cl., 1943; conducted police and prisons enq., Turks and Caicos Is., 1942.

DAWSON, Anna Maria.—b. 1894; nursing sister, N. Rhod., 1930; senr., 1944.

DAWSON, Christopher William, C.M.G. (1947).—b. 1896; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, 1929; on mil. serv., 1915–19, capt., S.S.V.F. (interned) 1939–45; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1920; dist. offr., 1925; asst. sec., S.S., 1929; Br. advsr., Perlis, 1937; sec. for defence, Mal., 1940; civ. intern. 1942–45; Br. rep., Sarawak, 1946; ch. sec., 1946.

DAWSON, Frederick Horace Charles.—b. 1902; ed. Bushey Boys' Sch. and R. Albert, Bagshot; gaoler, 2nd cl., T.T., 1925; 1st cl., 1931; asst. supt., prisons, 1938; supt., 1937; senr. supt., 1944; comsnr., 1946.

DAY, Edward Victor Grace.—b. 1896; ed. Christ's Coll., Christchurch and Timaru High Sch., N.Z.; on mil serv., 1943–46, col.; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1921; cl. V, 1924; cl. IV, 1928; cl. III, 1933; cl. II, 1938; res. comsnr., Malacca, 1946; staff offr., gr. B, Mal., 1948.

DAY, Julian Canning.—b. 1913; ed. Blundells, Tiverton; apptd. B.S.A. police (S. Rhod.), 1934; asst. inspr., police, gr. II, N. Rhod., 1938; gr. I, 1942; asst. supt., 1945.

DEACON, Clifford Thomas, A.I.W.E.—b. 1893; ed. Swansea Gram. Sch. and Tech. Coll.; on mil. serv. 1914–19 and 1937–44, maj.; asst., waterwks. dept., P.W.D., Trin., 1925; supt., pipelines, C.W.S. scheme, 1937; asst. gen. man., C.W.B., 1937; senr. engnr., hydraulics dept., 1944.

DEACON, Thomas Claridge.—b. 1905; ed. Nottingham High Sch. for Boys, Borough Road Train. Coll. and Univ. Coll., Nottingham; B. of E. cert.; mstr., European educ. dept., N. Rhod., 1927; prin., 1931.

DEADMAN, Carlyle Walter.—b. 1898; ed. Normal Coll., Pretoria, S.A. (bursary and schol.); on mil. serv. 1917–21; clk., cent. rev. off., Ken., 1933; assessor, inland rev., Ken., 1937; asst. comsnr., jt. inc. tax dept., 1940.

DEAN, Alexander Herbert, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Eng.).—b. 1897; ed. Felsted Sch., Essex, Univ. Coll., Lond. and Univ. Coll. Hosp., Lond.; on mil. serv., 1940–43, capt.; apptd. med. dept., Nig., 1928; specialist, 1946.

DEAN, William Charles.—b. 1894; ed. Seyes Blackford, Somerset; prisons dept., Cyp., 1932; asst. supt., gr. II, Nig., 1934; supt. 1938; inspr., 1946.

DEAN, William George Wallis.—b. 1911; ed. West Buckland, N. Devon.; police, N. Rhod., 1932; asst. supt., Nig., 1947; rep. inspec. before N. Rhod. police comsn. of enquiry.

DEANE, Sir George Campbell, Kt. (1930).—b. 1873; ed. at St. John's Coll., Oxford; M.A. (Oxon) (hons. in jurisprudence); called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1898; practised at the bar, Br. Guiana, 1898–1903; do., Trin., 1903–10; stip. mag., Arima, 1910; stip. mag., Port of Spain, 1913; ag. puisne judge, on various occasions, 1914–17;

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twice apptd. comsnr. under ordce., 1919; capt. and adj., Trin. Light Horse; 2nd puisne judge, 1920; ch. just., Leeward Is., 1923; puisne judge, S.S., and jud. comsnr., F.M.S., 1924; ch. just., G.C., 1929; pres., W.A. ct. of appeal, 1930; ret., Dec., 1935.

DEANE-SIMMONS, Edward.—b. 1902; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown, S.A.; police const., N. Rhod., 1929; det. asst. inspr., 1930; inspr., 1934; ch. inspr., 1938; asst. supt., 1941; supt., 1948; seconded to dept. of intell. and security, 1940–45.

de BOISSIERE, Arnauld John Valleton.—b. 1907; ed. Xaverian Coll., Mayfield, Sussex; apptd. col. serv. 1924; aide-de-camp to gov., Trin., 1930–34; asst. warden, 1934; collr., customs and excise, Nig., 1936.

de BOISSIERE, George Anthony Vallenton.—b. 1898; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin. and Lodge Sch., Barbados; on mil. serv., 1915–19, F/O.; apptd. col. police, Trin., 1920; asst. comsnr., Nig., 1926; supt., 1940.

DE BUNSEN, Bernard.—b. 1907; ed. Leighton Park Sch. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons. mod. hist.) Oxford, teachers' dip., Univ. of Lond.; inspr., schs., min. of educ., 1938; dir., educ., Pal. (on temp. trans. from M. of E.), 1946; reader in educ. (Makerere Coll.), Uga., 1948.

DE COMARMOND, Joseph Henri Maxime.—b. 1899; ed. Royal Coll., Maur., and Inns of Court, Middle Temple; barrister-at-law; mag., Maur., 1927; add. substitute procureur-gen., 1928; substitute procureur-gen., 1932; solr.-gen., Trin., 1938; puisne judge, Pal., 1945; temp. leg. asst., C.O., 1948; chmn. advsy. comtee. established under the defence (emergency) regs., 1945 (Pal.).

de COURCY-IRELAND, Montague George.—b. 1901; ed. Lancing Coll. and Camb. Univ., B.A. (Cantab.); apptd. agric. dept., Uga., 1928; senr. agric. offr., 1946.

DEEGAN, Joseph William.—b. 1899; ed. St. Paul's and St. Gabriel's, Dublin; on mil. serv. 1919–25; asst. inspr., police, T.T., 1925; asst. supt., 1935; Uga., 1938; supt., 1940; asst. comsnr., 1946; dep. comsnr., 1947.

de GARSTON, Aubrey Reginald Austin.—b. 1904; ed. Lancing Coll., Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex; on mil. serv. 1941–46, lieut.-col.; consular serv., 1923–25; cadet, Nig., 1925.

DEGAZON, Denis William Alexander, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.O.M.S. (R.C.S. Eng.).—b. 1909; ed. St. Mary's Coll., St. L., Univ. Coll. and Univ. Coll. Hosp., Lond.; med. offr., Br. Hond., 1935; med. offr., (spec.) Jca., 1948; author of articles in the Caribbean Medical Journal and the British Medical Journal.

DEGAZON, Frederick Eutrope, LL.B. (hons.) (Lond.).—b. 1913; ed. St. Mary's Coll., St. L.; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn, called to bar, 1934; Buchanan prizeman; cr. atty., Dom., 1940; ag. admin., Dom. and St. L., various periods, 1941–47; cr. atty., St. L., 1942; asst. admin., 1943; gov. dep., St. L. in Nov. and July, 1945.

DEIGHTON, Frederick Claude, O.B.E.—b. 1903; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and Gonville, and Caius Coll., Camb., M.A. (Nat. Sc.) (Cantab.); mycologist, S.L., 1926; title changed to plant pathologist.

DE LA WARR, ninth Earl (*cr.* 1761), **Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville,** J.P.—b. 1900; ed. Eton; served in the navy during the war; parly. under-sec., W.O., 1929–30; lord-in-waiting to H.M. 1924 and 1929–31; mayor of Bexhill, 1932–33, 1933–34 and 1934–35; parly. sec., min. of agric. and dep. min. of fisheries, 1930–31 and 1931–35; parly. U.S. of S., Cols., Sept., 1936–37; lord privy seal, 1937–38; pres. of the bd. of educ., 1938–40; first comsnr., off. of works and public bldgs., 1940; dir., home flax prod., min of supply, 1943; lord-in-waiting to H.M., 1924 and 1929–31.

DELISLE, William Henry.—b. 1893; ed. St. Kitts-Nevis Gram. Sch.; copyist, registrar's off., 1911 (St. Kitts); clk., admin.'s off., 1915; ch. clk., P.O., 1920; clk., mag. dist. "C", 1921; asst. tariff clk., treas., 1923; elec. comsnr., 1928; bacteriologist and inspr. of animals, anthrax campaign, Nevis, 1922.

DEMPSTER, William, A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1906; ed. Allan Glen's Sch., Glasgow, and Glasgow Univ.; on mil. serv., 1939–40, 2nd lieut.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1928; exec. engnr., 1945.

DENNIER, Arthur Wood.—b. 1898; ed. Westree Cent. Sch., South Shields; on mil. serv. 1916–19; Br. post off., 1914; Ken., Uga. and T.T. posts and tels. dept., 1929; sub-engnr., 1940; asst. engnr., 1945.

DENNY, Spencer Reeve.—b. 1904; ed. Berkhamsted Sch. (schol.) and Lincoln Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon); cadet, N. Rhod., 1929; dist. offr., 1931.

DE PASS, Frank Alexander.—b. 1915; ed. Munro Coll., Jca.; excise offr., Trin., 1934; asst. supt., police, Trin., 1939; 2nd cl. inspr., Jca., 1945.

DERRIMAN, Francis Philip Louis.—b. 1901; ed. Ratcliffe Coll.; asst. audr., T.T., 1925; Nig., 1934; senr. asst. audr., 1936; audr., Trin., 1938; audr. (later dir., aud.), S.L., 1946.

de ST. CROIX, Francis William.—b. 1901; ed. Whitgift Sch., and S.E. Agric. Coll., Wye, Univ. of Lond., dip. of agric. (distinc.); apptd. vet. serv., Nig., as stockman, 1927; inspr. of livestock, 1936; livestock educ. offr., 1944; author of *The Fulani of Northern Nigeria*.

DESALU, Adebiyi.—b. 1896; ed. King's Coll., Lagos; barrister-at-law; mag., Nig., 1938.

DES ILES, Laurence Emanuel.—b. 1891; clk., Trin., 1907; ch. clk., 1928; asst. warden, dist. admin., 1930; senr. asst., 1933; pensions offr. and ch. inspr. poor relief, 1940.

DES ILES, Timothy Arthur, D.V.M.—b. 1893; ed. Maracas Govt. Sch., Trin. High Sch., N.Y., and Agric. and Vet. Colls. Guelph, Ont., dip. agric.; vet. offr., Trin., 1936.

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D'ESPEISSIS, Jean Lancelot, B.Sc. (W. Aust.), dip. for. (Canb.), B.Sc. for. (W. Aust.).—b. 1909; ed. Guildford C. of E. Gram. Sch. and Univ. of W. Aust.; asst. div. forest offr., W. Aust., 1936; forest offr., N. Guinea, 1937; asst. consvtr. of forests, Fiji, 1940.

DEVAUX, Henry Edward, B.L.—b. 1905; ed. St. Mary's Coll, St. L., and Peterhouse, Camb., M.A. (hons.); cadet, G.C., 1929; dist. comsnr., 1939.

DE VERTEUIL, Joseph Antoine Max.—b. 1896; ed. Ecole Speciale des Travaux Publics, Paris; on mil. serv. 1916–17, 2nd lieut. (French army); asst. dist. engnr., P.W.D., Trin., 1921; asst. engnr., 1930; asst. warden, 1931; senr. asst., 1938; warden, 1942.

DE VERTEUIL, Louis Lorraine.—b. 1912; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin. and I.C.T.A. (dip.); on mil. serv. 1939–42, lt.; employed by sugar cane invest .comtee., of Trin. and Tobago Cocoa res., I.C.T.A., 1932; agric. asst., Antigua, 1934; inspr., plants and produce, G.C., 1937; seconded agric. supt., Dominica, 1943.

DE VILLE, Martin Ingram.—b. 1902; ed. Whitgift Sch. and King's Coll., Univ. of Lond., P.A.S.I. chrtd. survr.; land survr., H.K., 1927; asst. supt., cr. lands, 1946.

DIBBLE, Andrew Mervyn, M.B.E., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1902; ed. Auckland Univ. Coll., N.Z.; apptd. Fiji, 1929; trans. to Tonga, 1934; ch. engnr., African housing dept., N. Rhod., 1936.

DICK, George Sidney, O.B.E., B.Sc. (eng.).—b. 1896; ed. Carhoustie Sch., Harris Acad., Dundee, and St. Andrews Univ.; on mil. serv. 1914–19, 2nd lieut.; asst. engnr., rlwy. construc., G.C., 1923; asst. engnr., rlwys., Nig., 1928; ch. engnr., rlwys., S.L., 1938; asst. ch. engnr., rlwys., Nig., 1946.

DICKENS, Kenneth John.—b. 1906; ed. Christ's Hosp. and Keble Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon); inspr., schs., G.C., 1929; senr. educ. offr., 1941; prin., Tamale Teacher Training Coll., 1945; asst. dir., educ., 1946; dep. dir., 1946.

DICKES, Alan William.—b. 1900; ed. City of London Sch.; on mil. serv. 1941–45, maj.; clk., Br. Sol. Is. Prot., 1925; postmstr., 1927; 1st clk., treas., 1928; asst. treas., G. & E. Is. Prot., 1939; senr. acctnt., acctnt-gen. dept., Nig., 1946; ch. acctnt., colliery dep., 1948.

DICKINSON, Frank Charles, E.D.—b. 1905; on mil. serv. 1939–43, capt.; apptd. spec. serv. tel. foremn., G.C., 1929; inspr., 1933; senr. inspr., 1937; asst. supt., stores, 1938; tel. engnr., 1945.

DICKINSON, Peter Geoffrey.—b. 1906; ed. Giggleswick Sch. and Caius Coll., Camb., barrister-at-law; cr. coun., N. Rhod., 1936; ch. mag., Pal., 1941; solr.-gen., S.L., 1947.

DIGBY, Kenelm Hubert.—b. 1912; ed. Gresham's Sch., Holt and St. John's Coll., Oxford, B.A.; barrister-at-law; cadet, Sarawak C.S., 1934; resigned, 1939; rejoined on agreement, 1940; legal advsr., 1941; civ. intern., 1941–45; atty.-gen., 1947; circuit judge, 1948.

DILL-RUSSELL, Patrick Wimberley, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—b. 1910; ed. St. Thos. Hosp.; on mil. serv. 1940–44, maj.; dist. med. offr., Cyp., 1938; asst. D.M.H.S., 1946.

DINGLE, John Frederic Gordon.—b. 1912; ed. Merchiston, Pembroke Coll., Camb.; cadet (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1934; off., cl. III, 1938; col. admin. serv., 1946.

DITMAS, William Piercy Nevill Leslie.—b. 1908; ed. Perse Sch., Camb. and Seale-Hayne Agric. Coll.; on mil. serv. 1942–45, lieut.-col.; cadet, Sarawak, C.S., 1929; dist. offr., 1938; res., 1946.

DIXEY, Frank, O.B.E. (1929), D.Sc., F.G.S., M.I.M.M.—b. 1892; ed. Univ. of Wales; on mil. serv. 1915–18; govt. geol., S.L., 1918; dir., geol. survy., Nyasa., 1921; dir., water dev. dept., N. Rhod., 1939; dir., geol. survey, Nig., 1944; geol. advsr. to S. of S., Cols., and dir., col. geol. surveys, 1947; advised govts. of Sudan, Eritrea, Ken. and T.T. on water supply problems during 1942–44; author of *Practical Handbook of Water Supply*, London, 1929; official publications on geology, water supply and mineral resources of various African cols. and papers for tech. and sc. journals on geol. and min. resources.

DIXON, James Theopilus Ayodele.—b. 1900; ed. C.M.S. Gram. Sch., Abeokuta, Nigeria; apptd. Nig. police, 1921.

DIXON, John.—b. 1908; ed. Wem. Gram. Sch. and Camb. Univ., B.A. (hons.); admin. serv., Nig., 1930; asst. col. sec., S.L., 1942–46; pub. relations offr., G.C., 1946.

DOBBIN, James Hamilton, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.) .L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), D.T.M. & H. (Liv.), D.P.H.—b. 1896; L.S.H.T.M. cert. (distinc.); on mil. serv. 1914–19; med. offr., G.C., 1928; M.O.H., 1928; asst. D.M.S., 1946.

DOBBS, Henry Adrian Conway.—b. 1914; ed. Winchester Coll. and Trinity Coll., Camb. schol., 1st cl. hons. mental and moral sci., tripos., pts. I and II, M.A. (Oxon), B.A. (Cantab.); apptd. to col. serv., 1937; seconded to Oxford Univ. as lecturer on col. admin., 1945; seconded to Pal. as asst. sec., 1946; served on col. serv. appts. bd., Lond., 1946; asst. sec., W. Pac. H. C., 1948; author of *Some Difficulties in Dirac's Representation Theory*.

DOBBS, Katharine Alice.—b. 1899; ed. St. Paul's Girls' Sch., Darlington Training Coll., and Rachel McMillan Training cent., bd. of educ. teach. cert., educ. offr., Nig., 1936.

DOBSON, Kenneth Blair Austin.—b. 1907; ed. Clifton Coll. and Oriel Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); cadet, T.T., 1931; asst. dist. offr., 1933; dist. offr., 1943.

DODDS, George Edward, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (T.C.D.), L.M. (Rot. Dub.) Doms. (Ire.).—b. 1902; ed. High Sch., Dub. and Trinity Coll., Dub.; med. offr., Nig., 1929; speclst., 1944; author of occsnl. publns. in the Brit. Jour. of Opthal.

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DOHERTY, Henry Aderamu Aremu, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.T.M. (Liv.).—b. 1900; ed. King's Coll., Lagos and Univ. of Glasgow; jnr. med. offr., Nig., 1932; med. offr., 1934.

DOLAN, Robert Henry.—b. 1903; ed. St. Mary's Sch., Chorley; prisons dept., Trin., 1930; S.L., 1936; T.T., 1939; dir., prisons, G.C., 1943; Nig., 1946.

DOMMEN, Michel Edouard, B.A. (for.) (Oxon).—b. 1910; ed. Oakfield, Rugby, Morges, Switzerland, Derby and Oxford Univ.; apptd., for. dept., Cyp., 1931; trans. to Nig., 1937; asst. consvtr., 1947.

DONALD, Craig Reid Cantlie.—b. 1914; ed. Fettes and Emmanuel Coll., Camb. (schol), B.A. (Cantab.); on mil serv. 1940–46, lieut.-col.; admin. offr., Cyp., 1937.

DONALD, David Arthur.—b. 1904; ed. Darlinghurst Jun. Tech. Sch. and Hawkesbury Agric. Coll., N.S.W., dip of agric., H.D.A.; agric. offr., Fiji, 1933; senr. agric. offr., B. Sol. Is. Prot., 1948; rep. Fiji govt., N.Z. exhib., 1939–40.

DONALD, Robertson Sneddon.—b. 1903; on mil. serv. 1940–46; sany. supt., G.C., 1936; resig., 1940; reapptd., 1946.

DONNELLY, William John.—b. 1895; ed. St. Mungo's Acad., Glasgow; assoc. of cert. and corp. acctnts; on mil. serv. 1914–20, 1939–43, maj., N.R. Reg.; clk., lands dept., N. Rhod., 1924; assessor, inc. tax dept., 1930; asst. comsnr., inc. tax, 1944; comsnr., inc. tax, 1945.

DONOVAN, Charles Ernest.—b. 1902; ed. Wesley Coll., Dublin and Dublin Univ., M.A. (Dublin), higher dip. educ. (Dublin); inspr., schs., Ken., 1927; ch. inspr., schs., 1939; dep. dir., educ., 1944; dir., educ., S.L., 1946.

DONOVAN, Wilbur Edmund James.—b. 1899; ed. St. Ignatius Boys' Sch., Richmond, Victoria; clk., Fiji, 1921; ch. clk., 1939; senr. asst. acctnt., treas., 1944; asst. acctnt.-gen., 1947; mem. of various staff and salaries bds.

DORMAN, Maurice Henry.—b. 1912; ed. Sedbergh and Magdalene Coll., Camb., M.A.; admin. offr., T.T., 1935; asst. to the lieut.-gov., Malta, 1945; prin. asst. sec., Pal., 1947; clk. of couns., T.T., 1940–45; seconded to C.O. as asst. sec., 1948.

DOS SANTOS, Sir Errol Lionel, Kt. Bach. (1946), C.B.E. (1939).—b. 1890; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin.; clk., Trin., 1912; asst. treas., 1929; treas. and chmn., agric. bank, 1933; fin. sec., 1941; col. sec., 1947; acted gov., Trin., 3rd Feb. to 6 Mar., 1947; gov. dep. on several occasions.

DOUGHTY, Leslie Roy, B.Sc. (agric.), N.D.A.—b. 1902; ed. Derby Mun. Sec. Sch., Midland Agric. Coll. and Sch. of Agric., Camb.; geneticist, E.A. agric. res. inst., Amani, T.T., 1929; seconded dir., chinchona res. organ., Amani, 1945; author of sci. papers in tech. journals.

DOUGLAS, Sir Francis Campbell Ross, K.C.M.G. (1947).—ed. Glasgow Univ.; journalist, acctnt., solr., parly. p.s. to par. sec. of bd. of educ., 1940; to home sec., 1945; gov. and c.-in-c., Malta, 1946; author of *Land Value Rating*, 1930, and numerous pamphlets and articles.

DOUGLAS-JONES, Sir Crawford Douglas, Kt. (1934), C.M.G. (1920).—b. 1874; ed. Harrow; p.s. to res. comsnr., S. Rhod., 1898; lieut., S. Rhod. volrs., 1908; capt., 1910; sec. to res. comsnr. Rhod., 1911; res. comsnr., 1918; res. comsnr., N. Rhod., 1923; col. sec., Br. Hond., 1924; admin. gov., periods, 1924–26; col. sec., Br. Guiana, 1926; O.A.G. on various occasions, 1927–28; retd., 1935; mem., comsn. of enq. into refugee settlement in Br. Guiana, 1939; min. of supply, 1941–43.

DOW, William Anderson, B.Sc. (eng.) (Lond.), A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1903; ed. Sir Joseph Williamson's Mathematical Sch., Rochester and Imp. Coll. of Sc. and Tech. (schol); C.A., 1925; civ. engnr., chief's dept., Admiralty, 1926; P.W.D., Nig., 1930; senr. exec. engnr., 1945.

DOWBIGGIN, Sir Herbert Layard, Kt. (1931), C.M.G. (1926).—b. 1880; ed. Merchant Taylor's Sch.; police inspr., Ceylon, 1901; asst. supt., 1901; supt., 1905; inspr.-gen., 1913; ret., 1937; reported on Cyprus pol. force, 1926, Pal. pol., 1930, and N. Rhod. pol., 1937; Knight of Grace.

DOWDESWELL, Roland Melville, M.D. (Cantab.).—b. 1901; ed. St. Paul's (schol.) and Camb. (schol.); med. offr., Ken., 1930; laboratory div., 1935; asst. dir., laboratory serv., 1948; author of various papers in *Transactions of R.S.T.M. & H.*, *The Lancet* and *E.A. Medical Journal*.

DOWNIE, Harold Frederick, C.M.G. (1939), O.B.E. (1934), B.A. (1912), M.A. (1914).—b. 1889; ed. Christ's Hosp. and Oxford; Lodge exhibnr. (class.) Univ. Coll., 1908–12; 1st cl. mods., 1910; 2nd cl. lit. hum., 1912; apptd. after compet. exam. 2nd cl. clk., C.O., 1912; on mil. serv. 1914 and 1915–18; ag. 1st cl. clk., 1919; prin., 1920; visited Sudan, Uga., Ken., T.T., Nyasa., N. and S. Rhod., and S.A. as sec., E.A. comsn. on closer union, Dec., 1927 to May, 1928; asst. sec., 1935; second crown agent for cols., 1943; sec., Lond. Conf. on Pal., 1938–39; chmn., E.A. currency bd., 1943, W.A. currency bd., 1944, Pal. currency bd., 1947.

DOWSON, George Carlos Malcolm.—b. 1913; ed. Haileybury Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; B.A. (hons.) (Camb.); on mil. serv. 1941–43, capt.; cadet, Ken., 1936; political offr., S. Abyssinia.

DOXAT, Edmund Joseph.—b. 1910; ed. Malvern Coll.; police const., Pal., 1931; inspr., police, Br. Hond., 1937; supt., police, G. & E. Is. Col., 1940; asst. supt., G.C., 1942.

DRAKE, Francis Sydney, B.Sc., M.I.M. & Cy. E.—b. 1898; ed. Felsted Sch.; on mil. serv. 1916–19; asst. engnr., Kumasi pub. health bd., 1926; exec. engnr., P.W.D., G.C., 1929; senr. exec. engnr., 1944.

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DRAKE, Thomas Norman.—b. 1896 ; ed. Campbell Coll., Belfast ; on war serv. 1917–19, flying-offr. ; cadet, R.I. const. aux. div. ; temp. dist, inspr., R.I.C., 1922 ; inspr., const., Jca., 1924 ; police supt., Trin., 1944.

DRAYTON, Sir Robert Harry, Kt. (1944), C.M.G. (1942), LL.B. (hons.) (Lond.).—b. 1892 ; ed. Exeter Sch. ; on mil. serv. 1914–18 ; solr., 1918 ; treas., solr. off., 1919–20 ; solr.-gen. and subsequently legal draughtsman, Pal. govt., 1920–34 ; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1934 ; atty.-gen., T.T., 1934 ; legal sec., Ceylon, 1939 ; ch. sec., 1942 ; author of revised edition *Laws of Palestine*, 1934.

DRENNAN, John Matthew, D.C.M. (1918).—b. 1891 ; ed. Geo. Watson's Coll., Edin. ; apptd., after compet. exam., clk., 2nd div., civ.serv. and assigned to B. of T., 1910 ; apptd., after compet. exam., clk., 3rd cls., C.A. off., 1912 ; on mil serv. 1914–19 ; asst. head, appts. dept., 1919 ; stores dept., 1922 ; shipping dept., 1930 ; dep. head, gen. dept., 1933 ; shipping dept., 1933 ; loaned to Min. of Fuel and Power, 1944–47 ; hd., fin. dept., C.A., 1947.

DRESCHFIELD, Ralph Leonard Emmanuel.—b. 1911 ; ed. Merchiston Castle Sch., Edin. and Trinity Hall, Camb., B.A. (hons.), law tripos. ; barrister-at-law ; on mil. serv. 1937–44, capt. ; res. mag., Uga., 1938 ; cr. coun., 1944.

DRINKALD, John Oswald, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.—b. 1891 ; on mil. serv. 1914–18 and 1939–45 ; ed. Barnes Sch., Sunderland (dips. of the royal sany. inst., Lond.) ; sany. inspr., T.T., 1921–33 ; sany. supt., gr. II, G.C., 1934 ; gr. I, 1939.

DRYBURGH, Alexander Mitchell.—b. 1895 ; ed. Edin. Univ., M.A. (Edin.) ; on mil. serv. 1915–18 ; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1919 ; 1st asst. dist. offr., B. Pedang, 1920 ; attd. federal secretariat, 1920 ; supernumerary offr., 1922 ; dist. offr., Ulu Kelanton, 1926 ; Raub., 1928 ; sec. to res., Negri Sembilan, 1930 ; offr., cl. III, 1931 ; dist. offr., Ulu Selangor, 1933 ; asst. col. sec., Maur., 1934 ; gov. dep., 1935 ; ch. asst. col. sec., Gib., 1938 ; asst. sec. secretariat, Pal., 1944.

DUBBER, Everitt Horton.—b. 1902 ; ed. Govt. Schs., S. Africa ; apptd. 1930 ; postmstr., N. Rhod., 1940 ; senr. postmstr., 1946.

DUBRUEL de BROGLIO, Maurice, F.C.C.A.—b. 1904 ; ed. Royal Coll., Maur. ; asst. mstr., Royal Coll., comm. classes, Maur., 1932 ; assess. poll tax dept., 1936 ; dep. poll tax comsnr., Maur., 1938 ; income tax comsnr., Br. Guiana, 1946 ; custodian of enemy property, 1940–41 and 1945–46 ; regisr., friendly socy., 1939–41 ; comsnr. of enq. into affairs of the Maur. C.S. and mutual aid assn., and of govt. teachers' benev. fund.

DU CANE, Gen. Sir John Philip, G.C.B. (1928), K.C.B. (1916), C.B. (1910).—b. 1865 ; lieut., R.A., 1884 ; capt., 1893 ; major, 1900 ; lieut.-col., 1902 ; col., 1908 ; maj.-gen., 1915 ; lieut.-gen., 1919 ; gen., 1926 ; D.A.A.G., Staff Coll., 1905–07 ; G.S.O., 1st gr., H.Q. of army, 1908–10 ; C.R.A., 3rd div., 1911–12 ; S.O. to I.G., Home Forces, 1913–14 ; served S.A., 1899–1902 (desps. brevet lieut.-col., Queen's med., 5 clasps, King's med., 2 clasps) ; European war, brig.-gen., III Corps, 1914 ; maj.-gen., R.A., G.H.Q., 1915 ; sp. appt., min. of munitions, 1916 ; commanded XV corps ; Br. rep. with Marshal Foch, 1918 (7 times men. in desps.) ; mstr.-gen., ordnance, 1920–23 ; G.O.C.-in-c., Br. army of Rhine, 1924–27 ; gov. and c.-in-c., Malta, 1927 ; resigned, 1931.

DUCE, Frederick Raymond.—b. 1896 ; ed. Cheam Sch. ; acctnt. and storekeeper, Port Harcourt, 1922 ; trans. to rlwy., Nig., 1931 ; senr. acctnt., 1943.

DUCKWORTH, Edward Harland, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.Sc. (Lond.), hons.—b. 1893 ; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Lond. Univ. ; on mil. serv., 1915–18, lieut. ; inspr., educ., Nig., 1930 ; ag. King's messenger for equatorial Africa, 1946 ; organised Nig. exhibits, youth conf., Lond., 1948 ; editor of *Nigeria* ; author of *The Laboratory Workshop*, and of various contributions to the School of Science Review.

DUDDING, John Scarborough.—b. 1915 ; ed. Cheltenham Coll. (schol.) and Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) ; on mil. serv., 1940–45, maj. ; admin. offr. cl. IV, Nig., 1938 ; cl. III, 1947.

DUFF, Colin Eric, O.B.E. (1949).—b. 1904 ; ed. Salisbury Boys' High Sch., S. Rhod. and Univ. of Cape Town, Rhodes schol., Oxford Univ., B.A. (Cape), M.A. (Oxon.) ; on mil. serv., 1939–41 (p.o.w.) ; asst. consvtr., forests, N. Rhod., 1931 ; senr. asst., 1945 ; consvtr., 1947 ; engaged on research into mining timber, 1942–43.

DUFF, Sir Hector Livingston, K.B.E. (1918), C.M.G. (1915).—b. 1872 ; apptd. by F.O., asst. res. B.C. Africa, 1897 ; resig. from serv., 1903 ; re-apptd., 1904 ; res., 1906 ; seconded, 1909–10 ; admitted mem. of Inner Temple, 1909 ; 1st cl. hons. const. law, 1909 ; 1st gr. res., 1911 ; sec. to the admin., 1912 ; ch. sec. to govt. and M.E.C. and M.L.C., 1914 ; served with Nyasa. field force, 1914–15 (desps.) ; served against rebels in Shire highlands, 1915 (medal and clasp) ; ch. polit. offr. to Brig.-Gen. Northey, C.B., in ops. against G.E.A., 1916 ; ag. gov., Nyasa, 1918 ; ret., 1920 ; author of *Nyasaland under the F.O.* ; *A History of Nyasaland in the Native Dialect* ; *The Ivory Graves* ; *African Small Chop*, 1932 ; *This Small World of Mine*, 1936.

DUFFUS, Herbert George Holwell.—b. 1908 ; ed. Cornwall Coll., Jca. ; solr., sup. ct., judicature, Jca. ; on mil. serv. 1938–44, capt. ; clk., cts., 1943 ; res. mag., 1946.

DUFFUS, William Algernon Holwell.—b. 1911 ; ed. Cornwall Coll., Jca., and Titchfield Sec. Sch., solr. of sup. ct. judicature, Jca. ; dep. clk. of cts., Jca., 1935 ; 1st cl. clk., atty.-gen.'s dept., 1936 ; clk. of cts., 1938 ; res. mag., 1943.

DUFFY, John Owen Charles, 1st cl. B. of T. eng. cert. and motor endorse., natl. cert. mech. eng.—b. 1907 ; ed. St. James' Select Sch., Bootle ; Bootle Tech. Sch., and Coll. of Engnrg. L'pool ; apptd. air min., 1937 ; marine engnr., Nig., 1938.

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DUGGAN, John Walter, M.I.Loco. E.—b. 1900; ed. Hightown Boys' Sch., Crewe, and Tech. Coll (Eng.), Crewe; off. asst. (tech.), Nig., 1927; asst. wks. man., 1929; wks. supt., 1937; wks. man., 1942; ch. mech. engnr., rlwys., Nig. 1948.

DUKE, Edgar Mortimer, LL.B. (Lond.).—b. 1895; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana and Univ. Coll., Joseph Hume schol. (jurisp.), Barstow Law schol.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; dep. regisr., deeds, B. Guiana, 1930; regisr., 1933; legal draughtsman, 1944; solr.-gen., 1946; chmn. and mem. of several comtees., B. Guiana, 1942-47.

DUNCAN, Sir Harold Handasyde, K.C.M.G. (1945), K.C. (1948).—b. 1885; ed. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford, hons. schol. mod. hist., M.A., qualified in compet. exam. for appt. as junr. clk., 1st cl., F.O. (placed 4th in 1908 and 5th in 1909); conf. sec., to London comtee., Imp. Ottoman Bank for work relating to Turkish govt. finance and indus. enterprise in Near East from Dec., 1909; on sp. miss. to Constantinople, 1912; served in army, 1914–19; France and Italy; liaison offr. (intell. A) between Br. G.H.Q., Italy and Br. mil. mission, comando supremo from Aug., 1918, capt., Norfolk Yeomanry; called to bar, Inner Temple, May, 1919; S. Eastern circuit; temp. legal asst., min. of health, 1927; est., 1928; 2nd asst. legal adviser, D.O. and C.O., 1930; asst. do., 1931; ag. adviser, periods 1931–33; legal advsr., 1943; retd. Oct., 1945.

DUNCAN, Walter.—b. 1902; ed. Lady McPherson Grant Pte. Sch., Ballindalloch Pub. Sch., and instruc. course, N.S. Yard; apptd. to police (Scotland), 1920; police, Ceylon, 1923; asst. inspr., T.T., 1930; inspr., 1933; ch. inspr., 1938; asst. supt., 1939; senr. supt., Aden, 1945.

DUNDAS, Hon. Sir Charles Cecil Farquharson, K.C.M.G. (1938), C.M.G. (1934), O.B.E. (1923).—b. 1884; ed. continent; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., 1908; dist. comsnr., 1914; dist. polit. offr. (with hon. rank of maj.), G.E.A., prov. admin., 1916; senr. comsnr., T.T., 1920; col. sec., Bah., 1929; admin., periods, 1929–31; dep. gov., in 1931 and 1932; O.A.G., Aug. to Sept., 1932; ch. sec., N. Rhod., 1934; ag. gov., July–Oct., 1934; gov. and c.-in-c., Bah., 1937; do., Uga., 1940–44; author of *Killimanjaro and Its People*.

DUNDAS, James, B.Sc. (for.).—b. 1907; ed. George Watson's Coll. and Edin., and Oxford Univs.; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1929; mem., Anglo-French for. comsn., 1936–7 and part author of report; author of numerous papers on forestry matters.

DUNKERLEY, Lionel Ernest Brooke.—b. 1899; ed. Hereford Cathedral Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.); asst. dist. comsnr., S.L., 1929; dist. comsnr., 1936.

DUNLOP, Ronald Yorston, M.D., B.Ch. (St. And.), D.T.M. & H. (Liv.), D.P.H. (hons.) (Liv.).—b. 1904; med. offr., Uga., 1935; M.O.H., Kampala Township and lecturer in prev. med. and communicable dis., Uga. Med. Sch., 1943–45; seconded S.M.O., Seychelles, 1946; M.L.C.; M.E.C., 1946–47; S.M.O., Uga., 1948.

DUNN, John Short, B.Sc., A.I.C., F.R.M.S.—b. 1902; ed. Blyth Sec. Sch., Northumberland and Univ. of Reading; inspr., schs., educ. dept., G.C., 1926; govt. chmst., P.W.D., 1936.

DUNTZE, George Edwin Douglas.—b. 1913; ed. Shrewsbury Sch. and Trinity Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon); cadet, Uga., 1936; asst. dist. offr., 1938; asst. res., Buganda (prov. admin.).

DUPAVILLON, Marie Edmond.—b. 1911; ed. Royal Coll., Maur.; on mil. serv. 1942, 2nd lieut.; apptd. 1930; asst. supt., police, Maur., 1946.

DUPRÉ, Walter Hans Ewald.—b. 1904; ed. Felsted and Downing Coll., Camb., M.A.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; pres., dist. ct., Cyp., 1937.

DUROCHER-YVON, Felix, F.C.S.—b. 1915; ed. Mauritius Coll. of Agric. (hons. dip.) and City and Guilds London Inst. (Dept. of Tech.), 1st cl. cert., research wkr. and sc. asst., agric. dept., Maur., 1939; asst. dir., agric., Seychelles, 1944; M.L.C.

DUTHIE, Douglas Watt., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F.C.S.—b. 1904; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch. and Aberdeen Univ., M.A.; asst. biochem. dept., Rowett Res. Inst., 1927; lec. in chem., I.C.T.A., Trin., 1931; chem., dept. of agric., Br. Guiana, 1937; soil chem., E.A. agric. res. inst., Amani, T.T., 1944; author of papers in sc. journals.

DUTTON, Alan Hart.—b. 1913; ed. Sedburgh Sch., Bonn Univ. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (schol.), B.A. (Oxon); on mil. serv. 1940–45, sqdn.-ldr.; cadet, Nig., 1936; admin. offr., 1939; seconded to C.O., 1945; admin. offr., Cyp., 1947; senr. asst. sec., 1948.

DUTTON, Eric Aldhelm Torlogh, C.M.G. (1946), C.B.E. (1938), O.B.E. (1930), M.A.—b. 1895; ed. Hurstpierpoint and Keble Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv. first world war (desps.), maj.; temp. appt., Basuto. admin., 1918–19; p.s. to gov., Uga., 1920; to gov., Ken., 1922; p.s. to high comsnr. of trans., Ken. and Uga., 1925; prin. asst. ch. sec., N. Rhod., 1930; also dep. to gov. for periods between 1932–37; chmn., fin. comsn., 1932; col. sec., Ber., 1938; ag. gov., 1939; ch. sec., Zanz., 1942; chmn., town plan. bd., 1942, cent. dev. auth., 1946, ag. resdt., various occasions; commr. Crown of Belgium and Brill. Star (2nd cl.), Zanz., 1947; author of *The Basuto of Basutoland*, 1923; *Kenya Mountain*, 1929; *The Planting of Trees and Shrubs*, 1937; *Lillibulero, or the Golden Road*, 1944.

DYER, William John.—b. 1904; ed. Ilminster Gram. Sch. and Bristol Univ., M.A. dip. educ. (Bris.); on mil. serv., H.K.V.D.C., 1939–45; inspr., schs., G.C., 1929; asst. mstr., Queen's Coll., H.K., 1934; prin., teachers' training coll., 1946.

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EAGLESOME, Sir John Egan, K.C.M.G. (1916), C.M.G. (1905), M.Inst.C.E.—b. 1868; served in P.W.D., rlwys., India, 1890; recd. thanks of Indian govt., Khojak tunnel, 1892, Godavari bridge 1900; services lent to C.O., 1900, as D.P.W. N. Nig.; in charge of Baro-Kano rlwy. from 1907; dir., rlwys. and works, Nig., 1912; ret. 1919; mem., col. dev. adv. comtee., 1929–40.

EARL, John Cecil St. George, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.), D.T.M. (Liverpool), D.T.H. (Liverpool), D.P.H. (Lond.) F.R.San.I.—b. 1897; on mil. serv., 1916–19; S.M.O. i/c., Zanz.,; med. offr., 1923; health offr., 1930; S.M.O., 1934; S.M.O. i/c. med. and san. supp. serv., Zanz., 1943.

EARNSHAW, Hubert, M.Sc. (Leeds).—b. 1902; ed. Archbishop Holgates Sch., York and Leeds Univ., dip. of educ. (Leeds), bd. of educ. teacher's cert.; agric. schmstr., Nig., 1928; educ. offr., Ken., 1934; S.L., 1938; senr. educ. offr., Ken., 1945; educ. advsr., Sarawak, 1947.

EAST, Rupert Moultrie, O.B.E., M.A., D.Litt. (Oxon.).—b. 1898; ed. St. Edwards Sch., Oxford, and Exeter Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv., 1917–19, lieut.; supt., educ., Nig., 1923; senr. educ. offr., 1935; chmn., Gaskiya corpn., 1945; founding and mangmt. of Gaskiya corpn.; author of *Akiya's Story* (*A Study of the Tiv Tribe*), *Stories of Old Adamawa*; *Language Exams.*; *Six Hausa Plays, etc.*

EASTER, Bertie Harry Michael, C.M.G., C.B.E., B.A. (hons.).—b. 1893; ed. Christ's Coll., Finchley and Lond. Univ. (Ext.); R.N. Div., 1917; lieut., Scots Guards, 1918; Ampleworth Coll., O.T.C., 1919–23; dir. of educ., Gren., 1928; Jca., 1932; local advsr., educ. comtee., Gren., 1931; served on various comsns. of enquiry; author of report on educational system of Br. Hond., 1934.

EASTWOOD, Christopher Gilbert, C.M.G. (1947).—b. 1905; schol. of Eton, 1917, and of Trinity Coll., Oxford, 1923; apptd. to C.O. as asst. prin. after compet. exam., 2nd Nov., 1927; seconded for serv. as p.s. to high comsnr., Pal., 1932; sec. intern. rubber reg. comtee., 1934; prin., 1935; p.s. to S. of S., Cols., 1940–41; prin. asst. sec., cabinet off., 1945; asst. U.S. of S., C.O., 1947.

EASTWOOD, Ethel.—b. 1900; ed. Sharrow Lane Cl. Sch., Sheffield; nursing sister, Ken., 1934.

EASTWOOD, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Ralph, K.C.B. (1943), C.B. (1941), D.S.O. (1919), M.C.—b. 1890; ed. Eton and Sandhurst; served Rifle Bde., 1910–12; a.d.c. to gov.-gen., N.Z., until 1914; on active serv. in Samoa, Egypt, Gallipoli and France, also N. Russia 1914–19; brig.-maj. at Aldershot and in Ireland, 1919; staff coll., 1921 (men. in desps. 7 times), brevet major and bt. lieut.-col; W.O., 1923; G.S.O. 2 staff coll., Camberley, 1928; comnd. the depot, rifle brig., 1931–34, and 2nd batt., K.R.R.C., 1934–36; G.S.O. 1 2nd div., 1936–38; comdt., R.M.C., 1938; div. comdr., 1940; dir. gen., home guard, 1940; G.O.C.-in-C, N. Com., 1941; gov. and c.-in-c., Gib., 1944–47.

ECCLES, Launcelot William Gregory, C.M.G. (1944), M.C.—b. 1890; ed. Michaelhouse and Oxford; on mil. serv., 1914–20, capt.; asst. surv., N. Rhod., 1912; dep. dir., surveys, 1924; comsnr., lands, mines and local govt., 1933; comsnr., lands, mines and surveys, 1942; comsnr., local govt. and African housing, 1946; chmn., lands comsn., 1942, land tenure comtee., African housing comsn., 1944.

ECCLESTON, Ivan Donald.—b. 1904; ed. Calabar High Sch., Jca.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; apptd., Jca., 1923; dep. clk., cts., 1932; clk., cts., 1940; res. mag., 1946.

ECKEL, Percy.—b. 1893; on mil. serv. 1914–20; col. C.S., 1912; const., Trin., 1920; apptd. police, G.C., 1921; dep. comsnr., police, 1942; comsnr., 1948.

EDDEY, Leslie George, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.T.M. & H. (Liv.).—b. 1903; ed. Aberdeen Univ., Langley mem. prize (L.S.T.M. & H.); sany. inspr., G.C., 1928–34; M.O.H., 1939; D.D.M.S. and regisr.-gen., B. Guiana, 1946; D.M.S., 1948; author of articles on mosquito destruction and disease control in medical journals.

EDDY, Trevawas Pearce, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), B.A. (physiology) (Oxon).—b. 1908; ed. Wyggestone Gram. Sch., cert. of L.S.H. & T.M.; med. offr., Nig., 1937; Gam., 1943; M.O.H., 1945.

EDEN, Lois Mary.—b. 1900; ed. Devizes Sec. Sch., Univ. of Lond. and Camb. Training Coll., B.A. (hons.) (Lond.), Camb. teacher's dip.; hist. mistress, Loughborough High Sch., 1923, Rodean Sch., Jo'burg., 1926–29, City and County Sch. for Girls, Chester, 1930–31; hist. mistress, Ken. High Sch., 1932.

EDGE, Peter Granville.—b. 1913; ed. Chigwell Sch., Essex, and University Coll., London; on mil. serv., 1942, lt.; cadet (Chartered Co.'s serv.) N. Borneo, 1937; offr., cl. III, 1941; col. admin. serv., 1946.

EDMONDS, B. D., M.M.—b. 1895; on mil. serv., 1914–19; tem. clk., C.O., 1920; apptd. after compet. exam., cl. offr., C.O., 1921; cl. offr., higher gr., 1928; asst. acctnt., 1937; staff offr., 1937; prin., 1942.

EDMONDS, Edward Reginald.—b. 1901; B.A. (hons. English), King's Coll., Lond. Univ., 1937; entered C.O., 1917; apptd. after exam., asst. clk., 1919; cl. offr., 1920; clk., P.W.D., Uga., 1926; higher gr. cl. offr., C.O., 1929; asst. prin., 1938; prin., 1941; p.s. to S. of S., Cols., 1946; asst. sec., 1947.

EDMUNDSON, Kenneth, M.B., Ch.B. (Liv.).—b. 1903; on mil. serv. E.A., 1940–45; med. offr., T.T., 1928.

EDWARDS, Anderson Colin Talbot.—b. 1908; ed. Rossall Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); barrister-at-law; cadet, Nig., 1931; asst. dist. offr., 1934; seconded to C.O., 1939; to off. of res. min., W.A., 1942; off. of W.A. coun., 1945; asst. ch. sec., Nyasa., 1946; dep. ch. sec., 1948.

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EDWARDS, David, M.A., LL.B. (dist.) (Aber.).—b. 1892; ed. Aberdeen Univ.; mem. of faculty of advocates (Scottish Bar); on mil. serv. 1915–20, lieut.; asst. dist. comsnr., Ken., 1921; dep. regisr., sup. ct., 1923; regisr., 1924; res. mag., 1928; relieving pres., dist. ct., Pal., 1935; pres., dist. ct., 1936; puisne judge, sup. ct., 1941; ch. just., Uga., 1947; mem., comsns. on holy places, Pal.; ed. vol. I, law repts., ct. of appeal for E.A.

EDWARDS, David Charles, B.Sc. (agric.) (Aberystwyth).—b. 1896; ed. Welshpool County Sch., Montgomeryshire, pharm. student, Tewkesbury, Glos., Welsh Univ., Univ. Coll., Aberystwyth; on mil. serv. 1916–19; agric. instr., S.L., 1924; Ken., 1930; senr. agric. offr., 1940; author of articles in *Tropical Agriculture*, and *Empire Cotton Growing Review*, on pasture grasses and native cotton in S.L.

EDWARDS, Geoffrey, M.Inst.C.E.—b. 1895; ed. Ipswich Secondary and Tech. Schs.; on war serv., 1915–19 and 1945–46, lt.-col. (C.A.); apptd. P.W.D., B.F.A., 1919; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Mal., 1924; exec., 1933; senr. exec., 1939; suptdg. engnr., 1946; D.P.W., Mal., 1948; dep. contrlr. heavy indus., Pal., 1942–44.

EDWARDS, Robert Edward, M.C.—b. 1897; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch., Manchester Univ. and Sch. of Mines, Cornwall, dip. 1st cl., Sch. of Metalliferous Mining (Cornwall); on mil. serv. 1915–19, capt., and 1942–45 (p.o.w.), lieut.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Sarawak, 1926; exec. engnr., 1928; D.P.W., 1940.

EDWARDS, Wilfred Henry.—b. 1897; ed. Royal Coll., Maur. and Imp. Coll. of Sci. and Tech., Lond., dip I.C.S.T., fellow of entom. socy.; entom., Maur., 1924; govt. entom., Jca., 1929; engaged in termite control wk. on bldgs.; author of various publns. on pests and diseases of crops, animals and buildings.

EELES, George Nixon, B.Litt., M.A. (Oxon), M.R.S.T.—b. 1897; ed. Arch. Holgate's Sch., York, and Lincoln Coll., Oxford, B.A., 1st cl. hons., mod. lang.; on mil. serv. 1915–19; supt., educ., T.T., 1927; ch. inspr., T.T., 1945; chmn., syllab. comtee, 1933 and 1945.

EGBUSON, James Mow.—b. 1909; ed. C.M.S. Gram. Sch., Lagos; apptd. police, Nig., 1929; court work.

EGERTON, Frank Pownall, A.M.C.T., M.I.E.E.—b. 1900; ed. King Edward VI Sch., Stafford and Manchester Univ. (Coll. of Techn.); on mil. serv., 1944–45, col.; asst. elec. engnr., 1926; exec., 1938; senr. elec. engnr., Nig., 1943; Mal. Planning Unit, Lond., and B.M.A., Mal., 1944; dir., elec., Mal., 1946.

EGGELING, William Julius, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Edin.).—b. 1909; ed. Giggleswick and Edin.; asst. consvtr., forests, Uga., 1931; senr. asst., 1940; consvtr., 1946; author of numerous articles for forestry journals.

EJIWUNMI, Titus Oluseye, B.Sc. (hons.) (Lond.).—b. 1913; ed. Abeokuta Gram. Sch., King's Coll., Lagos, Higher Coll., Yaba and Univ. Coll., Lond.; mstr., gr. III, Nig., 1935; cadet educ. offr., 1940; educ. offr., 1943.

EKERE, Charles Akpan.—b. 1914; ed. Etinan Q.I.M. Inst., King's Coll., Lagos, and Higher Coll., Yaba, M.A. (Lond.), teacher's dip. in Eng. lit. and hist., and educ. dip; mstr, gr. III, Nig., 1937; cadet educ. offr., 1942; educ. offr., 1946.

ELDON, Sidney Alexander, M.B.E.—b. 1894; ed. Nassau Gram. Sch.; 2nd clk., aud. dept., Bah., 1913; ch. clk. and cashier, customs dept., 1923; acctnt., treas., 1939; asst. treas., 1943; compt., customs, 1946.

ELLIOT, Charles Wilfred, M.C.—b. 1894; ed. Sleaford Gram. Sch. and Edin, Univ., for. dip. (Edin.); on mil. serv. 1914–21, capt. (desps.); asst. consvtr., forests, Ken., 1922; senr. asst., 1942.

ELLIOT, James Robert McDowell, O.B.E.—b. 1896; ed. Lancing Coll.; on mil. serv. 1914–19, maj.; cadet, Uga., 1920; A.D.C., 1922; dist. offr., 1931; senr. dist. offr., 1944; prov. comsnr., W. Prov., 1945; compiled lab. enq. reports, 1936 and 1937.

ELLIOT, Norman Stewart.—b. 1903; certs. of royal sany. inst., cert. for trop. hygiene; gr. II sany. supt.; G.C., 1928; gr. I, 1936; training offr., 1945.

ELLIOTT, Denis Macfarlane.—b. 1911; ed. Sedburgh Sch., and Keble Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.) (Oxford); cadet, Nig., 1937.

ELLIOTT, George Arthur, M.M.—b. 1895; ed. Taunton's Sch., Hartley Univ., Southampton; on mil. serv. 1914–18; royal ord. surv., 1912; Br. Hond., 1921; draughtsman and computer, 1928; dir., surv., 1943; mem., town planning comtee., Belize, 1945.

ELLIOTT, Gilbert Francis, M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1899; ed. Chatham House and Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll., Edin.; on mil. serv. 1917–19; vet. offr., N. Rhod., 1927; senr., 1945.

ELLIOTT, Hugh Francis Ivo, M.A. (Oxon.), M.B.O.U.—b. 1913; ed. Eastbourne Coll. and University Coll., Oxford; cadet, T.T., 1937; asst. dist. offr., 1939; ed. of gazette, 1948; seconded sect., 1948.

ELLIOTT, Hugh Percival.—b. 1911; ed. St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate, and Hertford Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.) (Oxon.); cadet, Nig., 1934; seconded to C.O., 1946; supervsr., col. serv. course, London, 1948.

ELLIOTT, Philip John, O.B.E.—b. 1892; ed. Leeds Central High Sch.; entd., C.A. off., 1911; asst. hd. dept., 1927; dep. hd., stores dept., 1933; hd., pay dept., 1945; shipping dept., 1945.

ELLIS, Cecil Philip, B.Sc. (hons. chmsty.), F.R.I.C., F.C.S., M.R.S.T.—b. 1903; ed. Cranleigh Sch. and Univ. of Lond.; mstr., Bo. Sch., S.L., 1929; vice-prin., Prince of Wales Sch., 1933; educ. offr., 1938; senr., 1944; N. Borneo, 1948.

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ELLIS, John Alfred.—b. 1900; ed. Michaelhouse, Natal, Tech. Coll., Durban; on mil. serv. 1916–17 and 1941–43, 2nd lieut.; examr. accts., aud. dept., Ken., 1924; asst. acctnt., P.W.D., 1929; acctnt., P.W.D., Cyp., 1936; ch. acctnt., P.W.D., Ken., 1943; Nig., 1947.

ELLIS, John Hugh.—b. 1909; ed. Queen Elizabeth's Sch., Carmarthen and Jesus Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); admin. offr., Nig., 1931; asst. dist. offr. and dist. offr., 1931; secretariat, 1945; dev. sec., Sarawak, 1948.

ELLIS, John Medlicott, O.B.E. (1933).—b. 1895; ed. Haileybury and Emmanuel Coll., Camb. (schol.); on mil. serv., 1914–19, capt.; asst. sec., Cyp., 1919; ch. asst. sec., 1922; col. sec., Falk. Is., 1927; col. sec., Gren., 1934; ag. gov., Falk. Is. on several occasions 1927–34; asst. ch. sec., Nyasa., 1935; prov. comsnr., 1941.

ELLISON, Edward Wilfrid, B.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1905; ed. Shrewsbury Sch., Queens' Coll., Camb.; cadet, G.C., 1930; asst. dist. comsnr., 1931; dev. sec., N. Borneo, 1947.

ELLISON, George.—b. 1898; ed privately; on mil. serv. 1918–20; jnr. clk., 1914; postal learner, 1915; sorting clk. and telegraphist, 1916; tel. supt., Pal., 1930; postmr., 1933; dep. contrlr., posts, 1940; asst. P.M.G., 1946.

ELLISON, Randall Erskine, E.D.—b. 1904; ed. Repton (schol.) and New Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon), 1st cl. hons. mod. hist.; on mil. serv. 1940–43, capt.; supt. educ., Nig., 1928; dir., educ., Som., 1938 (secondment); senr. educ. offr., 1944; asst. dir. educ., T.T., 1945; dep. dir., educ., 1946.

ELMES, Basil George Tonge, M.D. (Edin.), Ch.B. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. (Edin.).—b. 1903; ed. Rossall Sch., Lancs., Univ. of Edin., Rotunda Hosp., Dublin, and Univ. of London, L.S.H.T.M. cert. (distinc.); on mil. serv. 1940–42, maj.; med. offr., Nig., 1927; pathologist, 1930; asst. dir. of lab. serv., 1943; author of various contribtns. to medical journals.

ELPHINSTONE, Sir Howard Graham, 4th Bart.—b. 1898; ed. Sedbergh Sch.; enlisted army 1917–20; asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, June, 1921; dist. offr., 1923.

ELPHINSTONE, Sir Lancelot Henry, Kt. (1931), K.C., M.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1879; ed. Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1904; atty.-gen., Br. Hond., 1913; solr.-gen., Trin., 1919; atty.-gen., T.T., 1921; puisne judge, designate, S.S., 1924; atty.-gen., 1924; ch. just., F.M.S., 1929; ret., 1932; asst. editor of 7th edn. of *Dart's Vendors and Purchasers*, and co-editor of 23rd edn. of *Prideaux's Precedents*; asst. editor of 6th edn. of *Elphinstone's Introduction to Conveyancing and Registration of Land*; author of *The Conveyancer's Year Book*; *Guide to the War Damage Act.*

ELSTON, Archibald Henry.—b. 1897; police const., H.K., 1919; asst. supt., 1941.

EMANUEL, Aaron.—b. 1912; ed. Henry Thornton Sch., Clapham, and Lond. Sch. of Econ., B.Sc. (econ.) 1st cl. hons., Lond.; econ., int. inst. of agric., Rome, 1935; econ., B.O.T., 1938; senr. temp. asst., M.O.F., 1940; temp. admin. offr., C.O., 1943; prin., 1946; seconded W.A.C., 1948; asst. sec., C.O., 1948.

ENGELAND, Stanley Stephen.—b. 1896; ed. Dulwich L.C.C. Sch.; on naval serv. 1914–18; linotype operator, Ken., 1921; asst. supt., T.T., 1934; supt., press, Nig., 1940; govt. printer, Pal., 1947.

ENGLAND, Richard Harold Francis.—b. 1907; ed. Christian Bros., Tipperary, Castleknock Coll., Dublin, and Mt. St. Joseph's Coll., Tipperary; on mil. serv. 1940–42, capt.; police const., Pal., 1932; sgt., 1936; inspr., police, Nig., 1938; asst. supt., 1941.

ENGLISH. Patrick Thomas, M.B.E.—b. 1902; clk., Montserrat, 1921; Antigua, 1927; clk. and customs offr., G. & E. Is. Col., 1931; author of *Man's March through the Ages.*

ENNALS, Charles Thomas Cutlack, M.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1907; ed. St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate and Trinity Hall, Camb. (prizeman); cadet, Nig., 1930.

ERRINGTON, Richard Percy, A.C.A.—b. 1904; ed. Sidcot Sch.; treas., Nig., 1929; admin. offr., 1937; Nyasa., 1946; contrlr., essential supplies and prices, 1946; fin. sec., Aden, 1948.

ERSKINE-LINDOP, Reginald Alexander. b. 1897; ed. Royal Coll., Maur.; on mil. serv. 1915–19; asst. supt., police, Leeward Is., 1919; supt., 1924; dep. comsnr., police, Barb., 1924; comsnr., Bah., 1936; dep. comsnr., police, Trin., 1943.

ESPITALIER-NOEL, Joseph George.—b. 1894; ed. Royal Coll., Maur.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1916; dist. and stipendiary mag., Maur., 1921; add. substitute procureur and advocate-gen., 1922; mstr. and regisr., sup. ct., 1932; puisne judge, 1942; mem. and chmn. of various comsns. of enq., etc., between 1941 and 1946.

ESPITALIER-NOEL, Joseph Roger.—b. 1901; ed. Royal Coll., Maur.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; dist. and stip. mag. for lesser dependencies, 1929; dist. and stip. mag. for Maur. and Rodrigues, 1934; mstr. and regisr., sup. ct., 1942; substitute procureur and advoc.-gen., 1944; mem., C.S. comsn., 1945.

ETKES, Perez Willard, B.Sc. (civ. eng.), M.Am.Soc.C.E., M.Am.Soc.Mil.E.—b. 1892; ed. Pub. Sch. No. 63, New York, Struyvesant High Sch., New York, Cooper Inst. (Tech.), New York City Coll., A. & M. Coll., Tex., U.S.A., medallist; clk. of wks., Pal., 1920; asst. engnr., 1921; engnr.-in-ch., 1930; senr. exec. engnr., 1942.

ETUK, Sampson Udo.—b. 1903; ed. Etinan Inst., Lond. Univ., Inst. of Educ. (cert.), and Columbia Univ., New York, M.A. (Columbia), senr. teacher's cert.; apptd. educ. dept., Nig., 1925; 2nd gr. teacher, 1930; mstr., 1940; educ. offr., 1943; mem. of comtee. to recommend whether Africans should be apptd. to the admin. serv., 1942.

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EUSTACE, Robert Brook Bridges.—b. 1907; ed. Harrow Sch. and Oxford Univ., B.A. (Oxon) (hist., hons.); cadet, Nig., 1929.

EVANS, Albert Victor.—b. 1899; ed. Tarka High Sch., Tarkastad; on mil. serv. 1917–18; postal asst., N. Rhod., 1929; senr. postmstr., 1946.

EVANS, Arthur Frederick Evan, O.B.E., M.I.E.E.—b. 1901; ed. Acton and Poly. Sch., Lond.; on war serv. 1940–6, maj.; Br. P.O., 1919–30; co-ordinating engnr., Alexandria, 1934; staff engnr., H.Q., Cairo, 1935; reg. dir., Alex. and W. Desert, 1937; dir., war and emer. wks., 1945; div. engnr., posts and tels. dept., N. Pal., 1946; chmn. of a comtee, author of an article and expounder at Oxford Univ. of theories on telegraph and telephone technicalities.

EVANS, Charles David.—b. 1907; acctnt, T.T., 1929; rly. acctnt., N. Borneo, 1937.

EVANS, Daniel, B.Sc. (eng. & civ. eng.), (U.S.A.), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.Am.SOC.C.E.—b. 1909; ed. Wallasey Gram. Sch. and Montclair High Sch., N.J., U.S.A., Princeton Univ., U.S.A.; engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1936; exec. engnr., 1937; seconded to Gam. as exec. engnr., pub. utilities dept., 1944, and as drainage engnr., 1946 (i/c design and construct., Bathurst drainage scheme).

EVANS, Doris Mary.—b. 1906; ed. Gloucester High Sch. for Girls, Gloucester Royal Infirmary and Maternity Hosp., Loveday St., Birmingham; nursing sister, H.K., 1939.

EVANS, Frederick Anthony, B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.).—b. 1907; ed. Charterhouse (schol.) and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1934; prov. comsnr., Gamb., 1939; asst. col. sec., 1944; col. sec., Bah., 1947.

EVANS, Harry.—b. 1907; B.Sc., with 1st cl. hons., Ph.D., 1st cl. dip. educ. (Wales); ed. Caernarvon Higher Gr. Sch. and Univ. Coll. of N. Wales (schol.), botany; on war serv. 1941–46 (dep. of informn., dep. dir., inf. off.); botanist, sugarcane research stn., Maur., 1932; author of articles on sugarcane cultivation and agric. in Maur.

EVANS, Kenneth Leigh, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), M.P.H. (Harvard).—b. 1903; ed. Munro Coll., Jca., and King's Coll. Hosp., Lond.; med. offr., Kingston, Jca., 1930; bacteriologist, 1931.

EVANS, Sidney Harold, O.B.E.—b. 1911; ed. King Edward's Sch., Stourbridge; journalist and press and inf. offr., min. of inf., 1940; dep. pub. rel. offr., C.O., 1946.

EVANS, Thomas, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H. (Edin.).—b. 1906; ed. Malvern Coll., Bristol Univ.; on mil. serv. 1942; med. offr., Mal., 1934; N. Rhod., 1946.

EVANS, Thomas Daniel.—b. 1903; ed. Neath Sch., Caerleon Coll., and Univ. of Wales, B. of E. final cert.; on war serv. 1941–44; asst. mstr., Falk. Is., 1932; headmr., 1939; supt., educ., 1941; educ. offr., S.L., 1944.

EVANS, Walter Evan.—b. 1911; ed. Queens' Coll., Camb., B.A.; on mil. serv. 1939–45, flying offr.; asst. audr., Nig., 1935; S.S. and F.M.S., 1938; senr. asst. (later, senr. audr.), Ken., 1946.

EVELYN, Edward Arthur.—b. 1904; ed. St. Kitts-Nevis Gram. Sch.; rev. offr., St. Kitts, 1922; ch. clk., P.O., 1927; dep. harbr. mstr. and cashier, treas., 1928; govt. offr., E. dist., Dominica, 1930; lent to Virgin Is. govt., 1932; ag. mag., dist. F, Dominica, 1933; J.P., 1934; clk. to admin., and clk. of coun., St. Kitts, 1935; asst. to admin., 1941; supply offr., 1942; M.E.C., St. Kitts, 1945; warden of Nevis, 1945.

EVELYN-WRIGHT, Graham Fortescue.—b. 1900; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury, Eng., and Potchefstroom Coll., S.A.; on mil. serv. 1914–18 and 1939–45, capt.; apptd. to police, Bech., 1923; asst. comsnr., police, Nig., 1927; supt., 1944.

EVERETT, Edwin.—b. 1916; ed. Blundells, Camb., M.A. (hons.) and Police Coll., Hendon; on mil. serv., 1940–43, capt.; police cadet, Nig., 1938; senr. asst. supt., 1948; customs and police, Dahomey border, 1938; grndnut trans. subsidy control, 1948.

EVERETT, Mabel Lucy.—b. 1902; ed. Bodmin County Sch., Cornwall; appt. col. serv., 1932; senr. nursing sister, H.K., 1942.

EVETTS, Julian Arthur.—b. 1911; ed. Westminster Sch., B.N.C. and Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); cadet, N. Rhod., 1935; dist. offr., 1937.

EWART, Frederick Kenneth, M.A. (Oxon), F.C.S.—b. 1902; ed. Botelor Gram. Sch., Warrington, Rossall Sch. and Exeter Coll., Oxford (schol.); barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; Profumo prizeman, 1931; asst. mstr., educ. dept., H.K., 1926–29; practised C.C.C. and Wales and Chester circuit, 1931–37; mag., Uga., 1937; senr. police mag., Nig., 1942; leg. advsr., Gam., 1942; title changed to atty.-gen., 1945; M.E.C. and M.L.C., Gam., 1942–47; mem., W.A. ct. of appeal, 1946; solr.-gen., G.C., 1947; M.E.C. and M.L.C., G.C., 1947.

EYRE, John Coles, B.Sc. (agric.), D.I.C.—b. 1903; ed. Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch, S.A., Univ. Stellenbosch, Royal Coll. of Sc. and I.C.T.A.; agric. offr., T.T., 1931; senr. agric. offr., dept. of agric. and fisheries, Pal., 1943; dep. dir., agric., N. Rhod., 1948.

EZECHIEL, Sir Percy Hubert, K.C.M.G. (1935), C.M.G. (1923).—b. 1875; B.A. (Bombay) (1889 (*aet.* 14); B.A. (Lond.) (1894), major schol., Trin. Coll., Camb., 1896; 4th wrangler and B.A. (Camb.) (1897) apptd. after compet. exam., 2nd cl. clk., C.O., 1898; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1903; sec., C.A., 1905; mem., fair wages advisory comtee., 1909–1920; sec., col. econ. dev. comtee., 1919–20; sec. and mem., E.A.C. bd., 1919; crown agent for cols., 1920; dir. of col. schols., 1921; rep. of C.O. on exec. coun. of Br. Empire exhibtn., 1921–25; chmn., Pal. curr. bd., 1926; mem., H.K. curr. comsn., 1931; ret., 1938.

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FACEY, Harry Hanford, A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1901; ed. Blundell's Sch., Tiverton, and Lond. Univ.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Ken., 1928; senr. asst. engnr., 1938; exec. engnr., 1945.

FACEY, Samuel Dyke.—b. 1904; ed. Blundell's Sch. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); cadet, N. Rhod., 1928; dist. offr., 1930.

FAIRBAIRN, Harold, O.B.E., M.D. (Glas.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—b. 1898; ed. Allen Glen's Sch., Glasgow and Univ. of Glasgow; on mil. serv., 1917–19; med. offr., T.T., 1925; sleep. sick. offr., 1935; med. offr., i/c trypan. res. lab., Tinde, 1946.

FAIRCLOUGH, Ferdinand Roy, M.B.E. (1938).—b. 1895; apptd. after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the C.S., and assigned to C.O., 1914; on mil. serv. 1915–19; p.s. to Lord Stevenson, 1922; cl. offr., higher gr., 1923; staff offr., 1933; sen. staff offr., 1941; senr. staff offr., senr. gr., 1942; ch. exec. offr., 1947; jt. sec., Wilson comsn. on col. W. & O. pensions and prov. funds, 1934–36.

FAIRCLOUGH, John Loxham, M.C.—b. 1896; ed. Leatherhead; on mil. serv., 1916–19; apptd. T.T., 1923; admn. offr., 2nd grd., 1925; asst. dist. offr., 1926; dist. offr., 1934; dep. prod. contrlr., 1943; dep. dir., manpower, 1944; dep. prov. comsnr., 1948.

FAIRFIELD, Harold Thomas.—b. 1905; ed. Polytechnic; const., Kent county const., 1927; inspr., police, Uga., 1930; asst. supt., 1940; senr. asst., 1947.

FAIRLEY, William, M.A. (Cantab.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1891; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and Magdalene Coll., Camb.; on mil. serv. 1945–46, col.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Ken., 1919; dist. engr., Zanz., 1922; exec. engnr., Ken., 1925; ch. engnr., N. Rhod., 1935; D.P.W., 1940; D.P.W., Mal., 1945.

FAIRWEATHER, Donald Norman Albert, M.B.E. (mil.), A.M.I.R.E.—b. 1899; ed. Diocesan Sch., Belize; wireless operator, 1917; wireless supt., Br. Hond., 1931.

FAITHFULL, Albert Edward, D.C.M.—b. 1890; ed. St. Paul's, Brighton and Brighton Tech. Coll.; on mil. serv., 1914–19; Br. P.O., 1910; inspr., Ken., Uga. and T.T., posts and tel. dept., 1921; sub-engnr., 1928; asst. engnr., 1938.

FALCONER, John.—b. 1898; ed. Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen and Aberdeen Univ., M.A., 1st cl. hons. class.; on mil. serv. 1917–19, lt.; apptd., M.C.S., 1921; cl. IB, 1946; res. comsnr., Malacca, 1947.

FANSHAWE, Dennys Basil, B.A. (for.) (Oxon).—b. 1915; ed. Oundle Sch. and Pembroke Coll., Oxford, O.T.C. (R.E.), cert. "B" (engnrs.); asst. consvtr., forests, B. Guiana, 1937; senr. asst., 1948.

FARQUAHARSON, George Arthur Raymond, B.A. (Oxon.), A.M.Inst.C.E.—b. 1907; ed. Munro Coll., Jca. and Oxford Univ.; 2nd cl. supt., P.W.D., Jca. 1934; asst. engnr., 1937; exec. engnr. P.W.D., Nig., 1939; asst., D.P.W., Jca. 1946; D.D.P.W., 1947.

FARQUHARSON, James Robbie, C.B.E. (1948), O.B.E., B.Sc. (eng.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1903; ed. Glasgow Univ. and Royal Tech. Coll., dip. R.T.C.; asst. engnr., K.U.R., 1925; senr. asst. engnr., 1933; personal asst. to gen. man., T.T. rlwys., 1937; exec. offr., econ. cont. bd., 1941; ch. engnr., T.T. rlwys., 1942; gen. man., 1945; ch. engnr. and dep. gen. man., E.A. R. and H., 1948; sec. and exec. offr., econ. control bd., T.T.; author of *Tanganyika Transport—a Review*, 1945.

FARR, Frank James, M.B., Ch.B. (Bris.), L.D.S. (Bris.), D.M.R. & E. (Camb.).—b. 1900; ed. Wycliffe Coll., Glos., Bristol; govt. radiologist, H.K., 1928.

FARRELL, Arthur Cedric.—b. 1899; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin., and Codrington Coll., Barb., M.A. (Durham), L.C.P.; clk., Trin., 1921; asst. mstr., Queen's Royal Coll., Trin., 1927.

FARRER, James Alfred, B.Sc. (eng.).—b. 1910; ed. Epanth Coll., Rhyl, and Owen's Coll. Manchester Univ.; engnr., post. and tels., Nig., 1938.

FARRINGTON, William Douglas, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1903; ed. Felsted School, City and Guilds College (Queen's Engnrg. Wks., Bedford, 1924); asst. engnrg. inspr., C.A., 1927; junior asst. engnr., 1936; asst., 1939; dep. ch., 1945.

FAULKNER, Donald Ernest.—b. 1911; ed. City of Oxford High Sch. and London Univ., dip., mental health; housemr. (borstal), H.O., 1933; asst. supt., prisons, Nig., 1937; soc. welfare offr., 1945; author of pamphlet on juvenile delinquency in Nigeria, 1944.

FAWDRY, Alan Lovejoy, M.A. (1st cl. hons. nat. sc.), M.D., B.Chir. (Cantab.).—b. 1912; ed. Clifton Coll. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., schol. and prizeman; dist. med. offr., Cyp., 1939; med. offr., Aden, 1947; author of sundry articles on Mediterranean anaemia in Cyprus.

FAWDRY, John Adams, A.C.S.M., M.Inst.M.M.—b. 1901; ed. Bedford Sch. and Camborne Sch. of Mines; inspr., mines, T.T., 1928; ch. inspr., mines., N. Rhod., 1938.

FAY, Brian Cecil.—b. 1916; ed. Sevenoaks Sch. and Hendon Police Coll.; p.o.w., H.K.; met. police, 1935; police cadet, H.K., 1938; asst. supt., 1940.

FEAST, Arthur Cooper.—b. 1880; ed. Merchant Taylors; on mil. serv. 1914–18, capt.; stores clk., P.W.D., Ken., 1928; clk., cent. rev. off., 1933; asst. rev. offr., 1934; senr., 1937; assessor, jt. inc. tax, 1940.

FEATHERSTONE, Eric Kellett, C.M.G. (1944).—b. 1896; ed. Carlisle Gram. Sch. and Queen's Coll., Oxford (Thomas exhibtnr.), B.A., lower standard Hausa, Kanuri, class. Arabic; on mil. serv. 1915–19; cadet, Nig., 1921; cl. II, 1939; cl. I, 1941; staff gr., 1944; seconded as res. comsnr., Swaziland, 1942–46; res., Kano prov., Nig., 1947.

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FEHILY, Joseph Patrick, O.B.E., M.B., F.A.C.S., D.P.H.—b. 1892; ed. Blackrock Coll., Dublin and Univ. Colls., Cork and Dublin; on naval and mil. serv. 1915–18, and 1945–46, col.; med. offr., H.K., 1924; 2nd health offr. of port, 1926; port health offr., 1931; senr. health offr., 1940.

FELTHAM, Stanley Crathern, A.R.I.B.A. —b. 1896; ed. N. Poly., Lond.; on mil. serv. 1914–16; architect, H.K., 1922; exec. engnr., 1940.

FEMI-PEARSE, Jamieson Townsend.—b. 1898; ed. Royal Colls., Glasgow and Edin.; med. offr., Nig., 1929.

FENTUM, Clarence George.—b. 1896; ed. Strand Sch., King's Coll.; on mil. serv. 1914–18, lieut.; cpl., Br. gendarmerie, Pal., 1922; police const., Ken., 1926; asst. inspr., 1929; inspr., 1938; ch. inspr., 1945; asst. supt., 1946.

FERDINAND, James William Donald, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), M.D. (Howard, U.S.A.), dip. of Georgia State, U.S.A.—b. 1904; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, Howard Univ., U.S.A. (schol. sci. & med.); acted gov. med. offr., B. Guiana, 1936; junr. med. offr., mental hosp., 1938; gov. med. offr., 1940; author of *Treatment of schizophrenia by insulin, etc.* (B.M.J.).

FERGUSON, Gordon Patrick.—b. 1904; B.A. (Cantab.); asst. mstr., educ. dept., H.K., 1929; prin., Cent. Br. Sch., 1946.

FERGUSON, Ronald Eustace Grant, B.Sc. —b. 1900; ed. Leamington Coll. and Birmingham Univ.; on naval serv. 1916–19, and mil. serv. 1939, capt.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1925.

FERGUSON, William Russel Walton, B.Eng., A.M.I.Min.E., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1910; ed. Sheffield Univ.; on mil. serv. 1939–46, maj.; engnr., geol. surv., Nig., 1937; water supply engnr., col. mines serv., 1946.

FERGUSSON, Gen. Sir Charles, 7th Bart., G.C.B. (1932), G.C.M.G. (1924), K.C.B. (1915), K.C.M.G. (1918), C.B. (1911), M.V.O. (1906), D.S.O. (1898), D.L., J.P.—b. 1865; ed. Eton and Sandhurst; joined Gren. Gds., 1883; adj., 1890–94; joined Egyptian army, 1895; Sudanese campaigns, 1896–98; severely wounded, Rosaires (med. with eight clasps, men. five times in desps.); commanded 15th Sudanese, 1899 (2nd cl. Medjidie); garrison and dist., Omdurman, 1900; adj.-gen., Egyptian army, 1901–03; commanded 3rd batt. Gren. Gds., 1904–07; brig.-gen., gen. staff, Irish command, 1907–08; inspr., inf., 1909–13; served European war, 1914–18; in command 5th div., and subsequently of 2nd and 17th army corps; mil. gov., occupied German terr., 1918–19 (seven times men. in desps.); gov. and c.-in-c., New Zealand, 1924; assumed govt., Dec., 1924; ret., 1930; chmn., W. Indian closer union comsn., 1932.

FERREIRA, Sydney Eric Leonard, M.D. (Tor.), L.M.C.C., L.M. & S.(N.S.), D.P.H. (Tor.).—b. 1901; ed. Jamaica Coll. and Toronto Univ.; ag. supernumerary M.O., Jca., 1933; supernumerary, M.O., 1934; ag. D.M.O., Lucea, 1934; ag. M.O., Yaws comsn., 1934; M.O.(H), 1934; M.O. (H) i/c V.D. clinics, 1937; A.D.M.S. (H.), 1944.

FERRER, Vernon Oliver. M.Sc. (Cornell), dip. agric. (I.C.T.A.).—b. 1909; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin., I.C.T.A. and Cornell Univ., U.S.A.; agric. asst., agric. dept., Trin., 1935; agric. econ., dept. of agric., B. Guiana, 1946; author of *Some Economic Aspects of Peasant Farming in Tobago, B.W.I. A Note on the Performance of the Coconut Palm in British Guiana.*

FETHERSTONHAUGH, Alfred Hardinge —b. 1901; ed. St. Bees Sch., Cumberland and Trinity Coll., Dublin; on war serv. 1918–19 and 1941–46, lt.; dist. inspr., R.I.C., 1920; asst. game warden, F.M.S., 1928; ag. ch. game warden, Mal.

FEURTADO, Wesley Yorke, A.M.Inst. C.E., L.R.I.B.A., M.R.San.I.—b. 1900; ed. Munro Coll., Jca.; asst. draughtsman, P.W.D., Jca., 1927; ch. draughtsman, 1934; D.D.P.W., 1941; D.P.W., 1947; mem. and chmn. of various comtees. and bds.

FFORDE, John Patrick Ilbert.—b. 1910; ed. Imp. Serv. Coll., Windsor; on mil. serv. 1941, maj.; apptd. Pal. police, 1931; asst. supt., 1935; dep. supt., 1941; supt., 1946; asst. inspr. gen., 1946; comsnr., S.L., 1948.

ffRENCH, Nigel Meredyth.—b. 1901; ed. Queen Elizabeth's Sch., Ipswich; on mil. serv. 1940–44, S/Ldr.; asst comsnr., police, Nig., 1927; supt., 1944.

FIELD, George Arthur Charles.—b. 1903; ed. Gresham's Sch., Holt, and St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); employed Chinese govt. salt admin., 1925; asst. supt., customs, Sarawak, 1930; supt., 1931; civ. intern., 1941–45.

FIELD, John Osbaldiston.—b. 1913; ed. Stellenbosch Boys' Sch., S. Africa, and Magdalene Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); 1st cl. hons. arch. and anth. trip.; admin. offr., Nig., 1936; author of *Bronze Castings from Igbo, S. Nigeria.*

FIELDS, Leonard Victor.—b. 1903; ed. Judd Sch., Tonbridge; apptd. col. serv., Nig., 1927; ch. inspr., 1943; storekeeper, post. and tels., 1944; senr., 1947.

FINDLAY, Robert Leslie.—b. 1907; ed. Fettes Coll., Edin. and Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A. (Camb.); cadet, Nig., 1930.

FINLAY, Thomas Victor William, C.M.G. (1948).—b. 1899; ed. King's Hosp., Dublin; on mil. serv. 1918–19; apptd. col. police, 1925; supt., 1937; asst. comsnr., Nig., 1943; dep. comsnr., 1945; comsnr., 1946.

FISHER, Helen Craig.—b. 1903; ed. Kirkconnel Pub. Sch.; nursing sister, H.K., 1933.

FISHER, John Cartwright Braddon.—b. 1911; ed. Blundell's Sch., Tiverton; on mil. serv. 1942–46, maj. (temp.); cadet, Sarawak C.S., 1932; dist. offr., 1937; cl. II, 1946.

FISHER, Leslie Russell.—b. 1907; ed. Ilford Coll.; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; clk., treas., Ken., 1925; examr., accts., 1925; acctnt., regisr.-gen. dept., 1930; asst. comsnr., jt. inc. tax and inland rev. dept., 1940; regional comsnr., inc. tax, 1946.

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FISHER, Robert.—b. 1910; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Camb., B.A.; asst. audr., G.C., 1932; Pal., 1936; senr. asst. audr., Nig., 1944; prin. asst. (later prin. audr.), 1946.

FISHER, Sir Stanley, Kt. (1922).—b. 1867; ed. Westminster and Brasenose Coll., Oxford, M.A. (1891); barrister-at-law, Inner Temple and Lincoln's Inn (called 1890); apptd. pres. of dist. ct. of Kyrenia, Cyp., 1902; puisne judge, Cyp., 1911; ch. just., Cyp., 1919; on sp. mission to Cairo under F.O., 1924; ch. just., Trin., 1924; ch. just., Ceylon, 1926; ret., Aug., 1930; passed exam. in modern Greek, Dec., 1903, and in Turkish, 1918; jt. comsnr. for compiling revised edn. of statute laws of Cyp. (pub. 1907), for which recd. thanks of legis. coun. and S. of S.; jt. comsnr. under reprint of statutes law, 1913; edn. pub., Feb., 1914; comsnr. for laws, under reprint of statutes law, 1922; edn. pub., 1924; compiler of *The Mukhtar's Handbook*, 1911; pub. *Ottoman Land Laws*, 1919.

FISHER, William Edward.—b. 1904; ed. Swindon Sec. Sch., N. Wilts. Tech. Inst., and Derby Tech. Coll.; tech. instr., educ. dept., Uga., 1929; senr. instr., 1942; supt., tech. educ. and ch. instr., Kampala Tech. Sch., 1946; seconded for spec. duty in connection with training schemes for demob. soldiers, 1944.

FISHLOCK, Charles William Laurence, B.Sc. (agric.) (Lond.), B.Sc. (agric.) (Reading Adeundum), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1903; ed. Victoria Coll., Bath, Reading Univ. and Camb. Univ. (schol.); agric. offr., Uga., 1929; senr. agric. offr., educ., 1945; dean, sch. of agric., Makerere Coll., Kampala, 1946 and 1947; chmn., bd. of studies in agric., Makerere Coll., 1946 and 1947; superv. spec. training (agric., med. educ.); mem., civ. reabsorption orgnstn., Uga., 1945–6–7.

FITT, Edward George, B.A., LL.B.—b. 1906; ed. Portora Royal Sch., Enniskillen, N.I., and Dublin Univ.; solr.; asst. land offr., T.T., 1930; legal. asst., land and surv. dept., Nig., 1936; regisr. of titles and conveyancer, Uga., 1943; ch. regisr., sup. ct., Pal., 1947; admin.-gen., Nig., 1948.

FITZGERALD, Harold Edward.—b. 1896; ed. Bishop Foy High Sch., Waterford and Lismore Coll., Co. Waterford, Ireland; on mil. serv. 1914–19 and 1940–43, capt.; apptd. to col. serv., Ken., 1935; trans. to Uga., 1938; senr. asst. supt., prisons, 1946.

FITZGERALD, Sir William James, Kt. Bach. (1944), M.C., K.C., Croix de Guerre.—b. 1894; ed. Blackrock Coll., Dublin and Trinity Coll., Dublin; on mil. serv. 1914–18; admin. serv., Nig., 1919; cr. coun., 1924; solr.-gen., N. Rhod., 1932; atty.-gen., 1933; atty.-gen., Pal., 1937; ch. just., 1944; mem., comsn. of enq. on local admin. of Jerus., 1945.

FITZMAURICE, Lawrence Whylie, O.B.E., M.D.C.M. (McGill), D.P.H., F.A.C.S., F.I.C.S., F.A.P.H.A., L.M.C.C., M.C.P.S. (Man.), M.R.San.I.—b. 1900; ed. Govt. High Schs. and McGill Univ. (4th hons. list); on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj.; asst. M.O., Bah., 1936; M.O., 1937; ag. ch. M.O., 1941; D.M.S., Jca., 1946.

FLEMING, Alan McKinstry, M.C., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—b. 1895; ed. Univ. Coll. Sch. and Middlesex Hosp.; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt.; med. offr., Uga., 1929; Gib., 1936; Ken., 1942; S.M.O., 1947.

FLEMING, Charles James Wallace.—b. 1904; ed. S. Rhod. and Univ. Coll., Oxford; cadet, N. Rhod., 1931; dist. offr. 1933.

FLEMING, Edward Donovan.—b. 1898; ed. Bradford Gram. Sch., and Jesus Coll., Camb.; on mil. serv., 1917–19, 2nd lt.; cadet, M.C.S., 1921; ag. sec. for Chinese affairs, Mal.; attd. U.N.E.S.C.O. Confce. at Nanking, 1947.

FLEMING, Maxwell Hector Vandemere.—b. 1904; ed. Mill Hill and Wadham Coll., Oxford Univ., B.A. (Oxon); on mil. serv. 1941–42, lieut.; Sudan govt., 1926–32; ch. inspr., schs., Cyp., 1938.

FLETCHER, Sir Arthur George Murchison, K.C.M.G. (1930), Kt. Bach. (1929), C.M.G. (1922), C.B.E. (1919).—b. 1878; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Trin. Coll., Oxford (exhibtnr.); cadet, H.K., 1901; J.P., 1904; p.s. to O.A.G., 1907; dep. offl. recvr., 1909; asst. to atty.-gen., 1909; regisr., trade marks and letters patent, 1910; p.s. to O.A.G., 1912; offl. recvr., 1912; asst. col. sec. and clk. of coun., 1913; p.s. to gov., 1913; M.E.C., M.L.C., 1916–25; chmn., shipping control comtee., 1917–19; col. sec., Ceylon, 1926; O.A.G., 1927; gov., Fiji and high comsnr., W. Pacific, 1929; gov. and c.-in-c., Trin., 1936; resigned, 1938.

FLETCHER, Denzil Cornwall, B.Sc.—b. 1903; ed. Sheffield Univ.; cadet, Nig., 1925; admin. offr., cl. I, 1946.

FLETCHER, Gilbert Maxwell—b. 1899; ed. Northampton Sch. and Dublin Univ., M.A. (Dublin), dip. econ. and commercial knowledge (Dublin); on mil. serv. 1917–19, lieut.; cadet, Uga., 1925; senr. dist. offr., 1947; dist. comsnr., Toro (prov. admin.).

FLETCHER, John Leslie.—b. 1898; ed. Saffron Waldron Gram. Sch., Anerley Coll., and Felsted, Essex; barrister-at-law (Gray's Inn); asst. dir., customs dept., Pal., 1937; dep. dir., 1946; contrlr., supplies, B. Guiana 1948.

FLETCHER-COOKE, John.—b. 1911; ed. Malvern Coll. and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford (schol.), dip. (deg. sup.) de l'univ de Paris B.A. (Oxon), 1st cl. hons. phil., pol. and econ., econ. research with Prof. G. D. H. Cole, Oxford Univ., 1933; on mil. serv. 1942–46 (p.o.w. 1942–45), flt.-lieut.; asst. prin., C.O., 1934; p.s. to perm. U.S. of S., 1937; offr., Mal. C.S., 1937; asst. sec., F.M.S., 1938; spec. duty, dist. off., Klang, 1939; mag., S'pore., S.S., 1939; sec., foreign exchange control., Mal., 1939; dist. offr., Cameron Highlands, 1940; offr., cl. IV, 1941; attd. C.O. for spec. duty and accom. const. comsnr. (Sir Harold MacMichael) to Malta, 1946; under-sec., Pal., 1946; seconded to C.O. as temp. asst. sec., 1948; C.O. rep. w. perm. U.K. del. to U.N. in N. York, 1949; mem., const. comsn., Malta, 1946.

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FLOYER, Richard Kestell.—b. 1901 ; ed. Bradfield Coll., Berks and Clare Coll., Camb., B.A. and M.A. (Camb.) ; cadet, Nig., 1928 ; admin. offr.

FLYNN, John Henry.—b. 1903 ; ed. Lancing and Hertford Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon) ; cadet, Ken., 1928 ; dist. offr., 1932.

FOGGIE, Alistair, B.Sc.—b. 1908 ; ed. Daniel Stewart's Coll., and Edin. Univ. ; asst. consvtr., forests, Cyp., 1929 ; trans. to G.C., 1936 ; seconded to I.F.I., Oxford, 1940–43 ; senr. asst. consvtr., forests, G.C., 1944.

FOLEY, Edwin John, M.B., Ch.B. (Liv.), D.P.M., R.C.S.I.—b. 1900 ; med. offr., T.T., 1937 ; specialist, mental dis., 1946.

FOLLOWS, Charles Geoffrey Shield, C.M.G.—b. 1896 ; ed. Wellington Sch., Somerset ; on mil. serv. 1914–20, staff capt. ; p.s. to gov., Seychelles and clk. to coun., 1920 ; attd. C.O., 1925 ; asst. sec., Gib., 1925 ; ch. asst. sec., 1927 ; asst. ch. sec., N. Rhod., 1936 ; admin. sec., 1938 ; fin. sec. and ag. ch. fin. advsr. to mil. admin., U.K., 1945.

FOLWELL, Cecil George.—b. 1916 ; on mil. serv. 1941–43 ; apptd. C.S., U.K., 1933 ; acctnt., P.O., G.C., 1939 ; contrlr., savings bank, 1945.

FOOT, Hugh Macintosh, C.M.G. (1946), O.B.E.—b. 1907 ; ed. Leighton Park Sch., Reading, and St. John's Coll., Camb. ; admin. offr., Pal., 1929 ; attd. C.O., 1938 ; asst. Br. res., Trans-Jordan, 1939 ; B.M.A., Cyrenaica, 1943 ; col. sec., Cyp., 1943 ; O.A.G., 1944 ; col. sec., Jca., 1945 ; O.A.G., 1945–46 ; ch. sec., Nig., 1947.

FOOT, James Arthur.—b. 1899 ; ed. elem. and sec. schs. ; on mil. serv. 1915–19 ; ch. offr., Ken. prisons, 1926 ; asst. supt., prisons, 1934 ; supt., 1936 ; asst. comsnr., Ken., 1939 ; comsnr., prisons, Uga., 1946.

FOOTMAN, Charles Worthington Fowden.—b. 1905 ; ed. Rossall Sch. and Oxford Univ., B.A. (Oxon) ; cadet, Zanz., 1930 ; seconded to E.A.G.C., 1942 ; seconded to C.O., 1943 ; fin sec., Nyasa., 1947.

FORBES, John, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1902 ; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen and Glasgow Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1945–46, lieut.-col. ; first pub. appt., 1929 ; exec. engnr., P.W.D., S.L., 1942 ; engnr., H.K., 1945 ; mem., Br. mil. admin. (H.K.) supplies missn. to Okinawa, 1946 ; mem., building recons. advy. comtee., H.K., 1946.

FORBES, William Armitage.—b. 1905 ; ed. Clifton Coll. and Camb. Univ., B.A. (Cantab.) ; cadet, T.T., 1928 ; dist. offr., 1940.

FORBES, William Robert, F.A.I.A.—b. 1904 ; ed. Farraline Park Sch., Inverness, and High Sch., Inverness (prizeman and medallist), Sch. of Accountancy, Glasgow (dip.) ; stores accts. clk., T.T. rlwys., 1928 ; sub-storekeeper i/c accts., 1931 ; senr. sub-storekeeper, 1939 ; stores acctnt., 1943 ; acctnt., acctnt.-gen.'s dept., 1944 ; senr. acctnt., acctnt.-gen.'s dept., Uga., 1947 ; reorganised accts. on amalgamation of P.W.D. and rlwy. stores, T.T., 1938, and accts. and records of lease-lend stores, T.T., 1947.

FORBES-WINSLOW, Vivian Francis, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Eng.).—b. 1904 ; ed. Univs. Sch., Hastings, St. Bart's Hosp. and Lond. Univ. (Kitchener schol.) ; on mil. serv., 1940–44, maj. ; med. offr., Nig., 1938 ; med. offr. of health.

FORD, John, M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon.), F.R.E.S.—b. 1910 ; ed. Latymer Upper Sch. ; College, Oxford ; on mil. serv., 1940–43, capt. ; entom., tsetse res. dept., 1938 ; tsetse res. offr., E.A.H.C., 1948.

FORD, Robert Wilson, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1916 ; ed. Canadian pub. and high schls., Ontario Vet Coll., Univ. of Toronto, and Royal Vet. Coll., Lond. ; apptd. in Canada, 1939 ; vet. offr., G.C., 1941 ; Jca., 1945.

FORDE, Noel Henry Boys.—b. 1907 ; ed. Lancing Coll., Shoreham ; on mil. serv. 1941–43, capt. ; police const., Pal., 1932 ; asst. supt., 1934 ; Nig., 1939 ; senr. asst. supt., 1944.

FORGAN, James Colville.—b. 1900 ; ed. Sterling High Sch. and R. Tech. Coll., Glasgow ; asst. engnr., survr., T.T., 1926 ; asst. engnr., open lines, 1929 ; senr. asst. engnr., open lines, 1940 ; dist. engnr., open lines, 1945.

FORREST, Jack Raymond.—b. 1898 ; ed. Hackney Tech. Inst. and Sarisbury Ct. Teachers' Training Coll. ; B. of E. teacher's cert. ; on mil. serv. 1917–19 and 1939–40, maj. ; asst. mstr., Ken., 1928.

FORSYTH, Hector William, B.E., A.M.N.Z.Inst.E., A.M.Inst.C.E.—b. 1910 ; ed. Gram. Sch. and Univ. Coll., Auckland, N.Z., Canterbury Univ., N.Z. ; on mil. serv. 1941–45, capt. ; apptd. to Fiji, 1934 ; town sewerage engnr., Suva Town Bd., 1937 ; trans. to H.K., 1940.

FORT, Edward Dimond.—b. 1896 ; ed. Victoria, B.C., Canada ; on mil. serv. 1914–15 and 1918 ; apptd. survr., Jca., 1923 ; asst. survr., Nyasa., 1930 ; survr., G.C., 1943 ; senr., 1944.

FORTE, Patrick Archibald.—b. 1914 ; ed. Queen's Coll. ; appren., lands and mines dept., B. Guiana, 1932 ; govt. survr., 1942 ; asst. dist. comsnr., 1945 ; dist. comsnr., 1947 ; topographer on geol. surv., 1934–40.

FORTESCUE, Trevor Victor Norman.—b. 1916 ; cadet, H.K., 1939 ; asst. p.s. to gov., 1939 ; asst. def. sec., 1941 ; interned 1941–45 ; asst. fin. sec., 1946.

FORTT, Stanley Marchmont.—b. 1906 ; ed. Warminster Gram. Sch., Wilts ; European police const., Ken., 1929 ; asst. inspr., police, Uga., 1937 ; inspr., police, 1939 ; asst. supt., 1944.

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FOSBROOKE, Henry Albert.—b. 1908 ; ed. Pocklington Sch., E. Yorks., and St. John's Coll., Camb. (schol.), M.A., 1st cl. anthrop. trip. ; on mil. serv. 1938–41, 2nd lieut. ; cadet, T.T., 1931 ; asst. dist. offr., 1933 ; dist. offr., 1943.

FOSTER, Joseph William.—b. 1898 ; on mil. serv. 1915–19 ; elec. fitter, P.W.D., G.C., 1928 ; bcast. offr., 1936 ; senr. bcast. offr., 1941.

FOSTER, Lionel Esworthy.—b. 1904 ; ed. St. Mary's, Redcliffe Sch., Bristol, Bristol Cath. Sch., Thames Naut. Traing. Sch., and H.M.S. " Worcester," 1st cl. extra certs. ; on naval serv., 1940–44, ag. comdr., R.N.R. ; marine offr., Nig., 1928.

FOSTER, Philip Forster.—b. 1904 ; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford ; admin. offr., Ken., 1928 ; dep. prov. comsnr. 1947.

FOSTER, Robert Sidney.—b. 1913 ; ed. Eastbourne Coll. and Peterhouse, Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Camb.), mech. sc. trip. ; on mil. serv. 1940–43, maj. ; cadet, N. Rhod., 1936 ; dist. offr., 1938.

FOSTER, Wilfred Neill.—b. 1900 ; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.), M.I.P. ; asst. petroleum tech., Trin., 1936 ; petroleum tech., 1946.

FOSTER, William Gordon.—b. 1907 ; ed. Walthamstow Tech. Coll., London ; Br. P.O., 1923 ; tel. inspr., Pal., 1936 ; asst. engnr., 1946.

FOULGER, Robert Edward, C.M.G. (1947).—b. 1899 ; ed. Wellington Coll., Berks., Coldstream Guards and Pembroke Coll., Camb. ; on war serv. 1945, col. ; police probtnr. S.S., 1920 ; Nig., 1923 ; dep. comsnr., police, G.C., 1939 ; Nig., 1942 ; dep. inspr.-gen., police, S'pore., 1945 ; comsnr., police, 1946 ; chmn., S'pore. police pay code comtee., 1946.

FOULKES-ROBERTS, David Swynford, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1899 ; ed. Colet House Sch., Rhyll, Rossall Sch., Fleetwood and Faraday House ; on mil. serv. 1918–19 ; asst. engnr., posts and tels. dept., Nig., 1925 ; senr. engnr., 1938 ; div. engnr., 1943.

FOUNTAIN, Derek Sendey.—b. 1912 ; ed. Cranleigh Sch. ; police const., Pal., 1931 ; asst. comsnr., Nig., 1936 ; asst. supt., 1937 ; senr. 1945.

FOWLER, Arthur Francis, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1909 ; ed. Bedford Sch. and St. Thos. Hosp. ; house surg., E. Surrey hosp., 1934 ; Royal Surrey county hosp., 1935 ; med. offr., G.C., 1936 ; Tang., 1948.

FOWLER, Wilfred, B.Sc.—b. 1907 ; ed. Barry, Glam., and Univ. of Wales ; cadet, Br. Sol. Is. Prot., 1929 ; admin. offr., Nig., 1936 ; cl. II, 1947.

FOX, Frank William Whetton, M.B., Ch.B. (Vict.).—b. 1900 ; ed. Queen Elizabeth's Sch., Mansfield, and the Victoria Univ. of Manchester, L.S.H.T.M. cert. ; med. offr., Nig., 1929.

FOX, Harold Robert Leslie, C.B.E., B.Sc. (civ. & min.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1889 ; ed. Potsdam, Jca., Camperdown, Jca., Epsom Coll., England and Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Boston, Mass., U.S.A. ; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt. ; apptd. col. serv. 1920 ; dist. engnr., govt. rlwy., Jca., 1921 ; res. engnr. on bridge regirding, 1926 ; ch. engnr., 1927 ; gen. man., 1939 ; mem. of several comtees. ; author of article on *The Railway System of Jamaica*, 1945.

FOX, Jocelyn Errol, M.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1907 ; ed. Perse Sch. and Christ's Coll., Camb. ; asst. supt., prisons, Trin., 1934 ; dep. dir., prisons, Jca., 1943 ; supt., prisons and lunatic asylums, Nyasa., 1948.

FOXLEE, Richard William, C.B.E., M.Inst.C.E.—b. 1885 ; ed. Westminster Sch. ; served in engnrs. dept., G.N.R., 1903–09 ; G.C.R., 1909–15 ; P.L.A., 1915–21 ; dep. head, engnrg. design dept., C.A., 1921 ; dep. ch. engnr. (civ), 1928 ; ch. civ. engnr, 1945.

FOX-PITT, Thomas Stanley Lane, O.B.E. (mil.).—b. 1897 ; ed. St. David's, Reigate, R.N. Coll., Osborne and Dartmouth ; on naval serv. 1914–18, lieut. ; 1939–45, comdr. ; cadet, R.N., 1910 ; cadet, N. Rhod. 1927 ; dist. offr., 1929.

FOX-STRANGWAYS, Vivian.—b. 1898 ; ed. Winchester ; on mil. serv. 1916–22, capt., and 1940–45, col. ; cadet, Nig., 1923 ; attd. C.O., 1929 ; dist. offr., 1931 ; trans. Nyasa., 1933 ; res. comsnr., G. and E. Is. Col., 1941 ; attd. to C.O., 1946 ; under-sec., Pal., 1946 ; sec. for African affrs., Nyasa., 1948 ; liaison offr., Rhod.–Nyasa. royal comsn., 1938.

FRANCIS, Sir (Cyril Gerard) Brooke, Kt. Bach. (1938), K.C.—b. 1883 ; ed. private tutor, called to bar, Inner Temple, 1907 ; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt. ; lieut., armed native const., Fiji, 1901 ; admin. offr., 1909 ; ch. police mag. and regisr., supreme ct. 1919 ; atty.-gen., Br. Hond., 1921 ; Zanz., 1924 ; T.T., 1929 ; ch. just., N. Rhod., 1934 ; vice-pres., Rhod. ct. of appeal, 1937 ; ret., 1939 ; re-apptd. ch. just. and pres., leg. coun., Berm., 1941 ; chmn., comsns. of enq. in various cols. ; author of revision of laws of Fiji, 1921, and Br. Hond., 1924.

FRANKLIN, Henry.—b. 1906 ; ed. Roan Sch., Exeter Coll., Oxford and Lincoln's Inn, B.A. (Oxon) ; dip. in educ. (Oxon) ; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn ; war corres., 1943–45 ; inspr., native educ., N. Rhod., 1928 ; prov. admin., 1929 ; jud. dept., 1936 ; secretariat, 1940 ; infn. offr., 1943 ; dir. of infn., 1946 ; author of *Ignorance is No Defence.* and *War and Northern Rhodesia.*

FRANKLIN, John Neville.—b. 1902 ; ed. Thame and London Univs. ; apptd. const., Trin., 1927 ; asst. supt., police, G.C., 1934 ; supt., 1944 ; asst. comsnr., 1948.

FRASER, Alistair Garden.—b. 1902 ; ed. Rugby Sch. and Oxford Univ., B.A. (Oxon), M.A. (Oxon) ; ordained deacon and priest (C. of E.), 1939 ; hon. C.F. attd. N. Carrib. Command sch. ; mstr., Achimota Coll., G.C., 1924 ; headmr., Munro Coll., Jca., 1937 ; asst. dir., educ., Nyasa., 1945 ; dep. dir., 1946.

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FRASER, Hamish.—b. 1900 ; ed. Geo. Watson's Coll. and Edin. Univ., B.Sc. (for.) Edin. ; on mil. serv., 1940–42, capt. ; asst. consvtr., forests, T.T., 1925 ; senr. asst., Tang., 1948.

FRASER, Hugh Arthur, B.V.Sc.—b. 1901 ; ed. private sch. and Univ. of Toronto, Canada ; govt. vet. surg., Br. Guiana, 1939 ; conducted investgtn. of mineral deficiency of livestock at Ebini experiment stn., Berbice River.

FRASER, Malcolm Lionel.—b. 1893 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin. ; clk. treas., 1913 ; sub-inspr., Trin. constab., 1915 ; asst. supt., police, G.C., 1921 ; supt., 1927; comsnr., Nyasa., 1943.

FRASER, Norman Burgess.—b. 1903 ; ed. East End Sch., Elgin, Moray, Scotland, and R.A.F. Elec. and Wireless Sch., Winchester ; police const., H.K., 1928 ; sgt., 1938 ; sub-inspr., 1945 ; inspr., 1946 ; asst. supt., 1947.

FRASER, Robert Hope, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1904 ; ed. Oundle Sch. and Edin. Univ. ; agric. offr., N. Rhod., 1929 ; senr. agric. offr., 1944.

FRASER, Walter Ogle.—b. 1896 ; ed. Middle Sch., Georgetown ; on. mil. serv. 1918–19 ; apptd. cl. asst., commissaries dept., Br. Guiana, 1914 ; 6th cl. offr., customs dept., 1917 ; 5th cl., 1921 ; 2nd cl. offr., harbours and pilotage dept., 1924 ; 1st cl. clk., 1926 ; ch. clk., 1928 ; 1st cl. clk., treas., 1932 ; educ. dept., 1933 ; ch. clk., treas., 1940 ; acctnt., 1943 ; asst. treas., 1944 ; dep. col. treas., 1946.

FREEMAN, Richard,—b. 1897 ; apptd. printg. dept., Kenya, 1927 ; supt., press, Nig., 1946 ; dep. govt. printer, 1947.

FREEMAN, William Edwin, A.R.C.S., B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1909 ; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin., Ilkley Gram. Sch., Royal Coll. of Sc., Camb. Univ. and I.C.T.A. ; tobacco breeding offr., Maur., 1933 ; botanist, Nig., 1937 ; senr. botanist, 1946.

FREEMAN, William Leslie Whitworth.—b. 1903 ; ed. New Mills Sec. Sch. ; clk., T.T., 1926 ; stationmstr., 1928 ; traff. inspr., 1935 ; asst. traff. supt., 1936 ; senr. asst., 1944 ; supt., 1945.

FREESTON, Sir Leslie Brian, K.C.M.G. (1945), C.M.G. (1941), O.B.E. (1930), B.A.—b. 1892 ; ed. Willaton Sch. and New Coll., Oxford (open scholar) ; on mil. serv., 1914–19, capt. ; apptd. C.O., 1919 ; visited Ceylon, 1921, and Bah. and B. Hond., 1927 ; sec., col. dev. advsy. comtee., 1929-31 ; sec., E.A.G.C., 1935 ; ch. sec., T.T., 1939 ; ag. gov., 1941–42 ; gov., Leeward Is., 1944 ; gov. and c.-in-c., Fiji, and high comsnr., W. Pac., 1948.

FRENCH, Marcus Harry, M.A., Ph.D., A.R.I.C.—b. 1909 ; ed. St. Catherine's Coll., Camb., dip. agric. (Cantab.) ; chmst., T.T., 1931 ; asst. food (animal products) contrlr., 1940 ; seconded to Ken. as hides, skins and leather contrlr. for E.A., 1944.

FRERE, Sir Bartle Henry Temple, Kt. (1918), LL.B.—b. 1862 ; ed. Charterhouse Sch. and Trinity Coll., Camb. ; called to bar Lincoln's Inn, 1887 ; pres., dist. ct., Cyp., 1897 ; pol. mag. and coroner, Gib., 1902 ; atty.-gen., 1911 ; ch. just., 1914 ; judge, prize ct., 1914 ; cable censor during first European war ; ret. 1922 ; chmn. of quarter sessions ; high sheriff, Norfolk, 1930 ; county contrlr., A.R.P., 1938–41 ; publications ; *Guide to the Flora of Gibraltar; The Laws of Gibraltar ; Amy Robsart.*

FRUMKIN, Gad, C.B.E.—b. 1887 ; ed. Univ. of Constantinople, fac. of law ; gov. and mem., exec. coun., Hebrew Univ., Jerus.; ch. mag., Jerus., 1914 ; ct. of appeal, Pal., 1920 ; puisne judge, sup. ct., Pal., 1926 ; mem., Pal. comtee. on jurisdiction religious cts., 1920 ; chmn., Pal. comtee. on ritual slaughtering and burial ; author of *Hebrew Translation of Mejellah*, and contributions to *Journal of Comparative Legislation* regarding legal position of women in Turkey and Egypt and under Jewish law.

FULLER, Arthur Ernest.—b. 1902 ; ed. St. Felix Coll., Suva ; clk., Fiji, 1916 ; asst. acctnt. and o/c tel. stores, Fiji, 1938 ; gr. A. clk., treas., 1941 ; asst. treas., G. and E. Is. Col., 1946 ; treas. and collr., customs, 1947 ; seconded to Pitcairn Is. in con. with new stamp issue and opening of post off.

FULLER, Eric Charles Guy.—b. 1903 ; on mil. serv. 1941–42, lieut.-col. ; apptd. treas., Ken., 1927 ; asst. treas., 1929 ; Nig., 1936 ; senr. acctnt., 1938 ; fin. asst. to inspr.-gen., police, Pal., 1939–41 ; asst. fin. advsr. to govt. of Ethiopia, 1942–44 ; prin. acctnt., Nig., 1946.

FULTON, Adam, M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1897 ; on mil. serv. 1915–19 ; qualified vet. surg., 1922 ; vet. offr., G.C., 1926 ; senr., 1937 ; D.V.S., S.L. and Gam., 1948.

FURNESS, Sir Robert Howard, Kt. Bach. (1929).—b. 1880 ; ed. King William's Coll., Isle of Man ; solr. (hons.), 1902 ; practised at bar of B. Hond., 1906–13 ; regisr.-gen., B. Hond., 1913 ; served with Br. W.I. regt., 1915–19 ; called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1919 ; mag., T.T., Jan., 1920 ; senr. mag., 1921 ; solr.-gen., Trin., 1923 ; ch. just., Barb., 1926 ; ch. just., Jca., 1936–44.

FURSE, Maj. Sir Ralph Dolignon, K.C.M.G. (1941), C.M.G. (1935), D.S.O.—b. 1887 ; ed. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A. ; asst. p.s. to S. of S. (Mr. Lewis, later Lord Harcourt), 1910 ; on active serv. in 1st King Edward's Horse, K.O.D.R., 1914–18 ; France and Italy, capt., 1914 ; maj., 1916 ; wounded, 1917 ; D.S.O., 1918 ; bar to D.S.O., 1919 ; twice men. in desps. ; asst. p.s. (apptmts.) to S. of S. (Lord Milner), 1919 ; Mr. Winston Churchill, 1921 ; Duke of Devonshire, 1922 ; p.s. (apptmts.) to S. of S., Mr. Thomas, 1924 ; Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery, 1924 ; Lord Passfield, 1929 ; visited on C.O. business-Canada, 1922, 1923, 1928, as rep. at Imp. forestry conf. ; mem. bd. of govrs., I.F.I. ; asst. sec., C.O. (dir. of recruit. (col. serv.)), 1930 ; retd., 1948 ; advr. to S. of S., Cols., on training courses for col. serv. and C.O. rep. on forestry comtee., Oxford, dealing with I.F.I., 1948.

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FUSSELL, Alice Mary Lovell.—b. 1897 ; ed, Royal Sch. for Naval Officers' Daughters, Twickenham ; nursing sister, Ken., 1933.

GABOUREL, Robert Ewart.—b. 1896 ; ed. St. Mary's Sch. and Diocesan High Sch., Belize, Br. Hond. ; apptd. cl. serv., Br. Hond., 1913 ; asst. col. sec., 1942.

GADDUM, Edward Walter, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1906 ; ed. Rugby Sch., Lond. Univ. and S.E. Agric. Coll., Wye ; agric. offr., Ken., 1929.

GAGAN, Arthur Ernest.—b. 1897 ; ed. Wandsworth Tech. Inst., Lond. ; wireless operator, B. Guiana, 1922 ; wireless engnr. 1928.

GALLAGHER, Robert Henry.—b. 1896 ; ed. Bersham Sch. ; on mil. serv., 1915–19, capt. ; Brit. postal serv., 1912 ; T.T., 1919 ; asst. surv., posts and tels., Nig., 1929 ; senr., 1936 ; divsnl., 1945 ; retd., 1947 ; re-appt., temp. basis, 1948.

GALLAGHER, William Norman. — b. 1913 ; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin and Wadham Coll., Oxford, B.A. ; served Indian civ. serv. (dist. offr., dep. sec., dep. adminr. and ag. sec.), 1936–47 ; econ. liaison offr. for the Caribbean Area, C.O., 1948.

GALSWORTHY, Arthur Norman.—b. 1916 ; ed. Emanuel Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb. ; senr. schol. of Corpus Christi Coll., 1936–37, 1st cl. mod. languages tripos., pt. I, 1935, and pt. II, 1937 ; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 1938 ; asst. sec., 1947.

GALWAY, Lieut.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Lionel, K.C.M.G. (1910), C.M.G. (1899), D.S.O. (1896).—b. 1859 ; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Sandhurst; entered army, 1878 ; lieut., 1881 ; capt., 1887 ; brevet-maj., 1897 ; maj., 1899 ; and lieut.-col., 1901 ; apptd. dep. comsnr. and vice-consul, Oil Rivers prot., 1891 ; dep. comsnr. and consul, Niger Coast prot., 1897 ; and div. comsnr., Niger Coast prot. (now S. Nig.), 1899 ; ag. consul-gen., Niger Coast prot., periods, 1986–99 ; ag. high comsnr., S. Nig., 1900 ; Brass exped., 1895 (desps., medal with clasp, D.S.O.) ; Benin exped., 1897 (desps., clasp, brevet majority) ; Aro exped. as chief pol. offr., 1901–02 (desps., medal with clasp) ; gov., St. H., 1902 ; gov., Gam., 1911 ; gov., S. Aust., 1914 ; ret., 1920.

GAMBLES, Robert Moylam, M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Edin.), M.R.C.V.S., F.R.E.S.—b. 1910 ; ed. Westminster Sch. (King's schol.), Trinity Coll., Camb., Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll. (C.O. schol.), and Edin. Univ. ; on mil. serv., 1941, 2nd lieut. ; vet. offr., Cyp., 1935 ; vet. research offr., Pal., 1938 ; vet. offr., Cyp., 1939 ; vet. res. offr., Cyp., 1945 ; author of *A List of Parasites Recorded from Cyprus*, and other medical papers.

GANDY, Gerard Horace.—b. 1896 ; ed. Royal Naval Colls. of Osborne and Dartmouth ; on naval serv. 1914–18, lieut., and 1939–45, comdr. ; land survr., H.K., 1927 ; asst. supt., surveys, 1946.

GARDNER, Leopold Creighton, A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.Loco.E.—b. 1903 ; ed. privately and Calabar High Sch., Jca. ; apptd., col. serv., 1922 ; jnr. draughtsman, loco. branch, govt. rlwy., Jca., 1923 ; draughtsman, engnrg. branch, 1930 ; ch. draughtsman, 1935 ; draughtsman survr., 1939 ; wks. man., 1941 ; mech. engnr., 1945 ; engnr.-in-ch., 1946 ; mem., various bds. and comtees.

GARDNER-BROWN, Anthony Geoffrey Hopwood.—b. 1913 ; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) ; on mil. serv. 1940–43, lieut ; cadet, N. Rhod., 1936 ; dist. offr., 1938.

GARLAND, Neill, B.Sc. (nav., arch., & marine eng.), A.R.T.C., dip. R.T.C., M.I.N.A.—b. 1899 ; ed. Alloa Acad., Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow and Univ. of Glasgow ; on mil. serv., 1940–45, maj., p.o.w., H.K.V.D.C. ; apptd. H.K., 1928 ; senr. survr., ships, 1946 ; marine mag., 1947 ; author of *The Effective of Length on Propulsion, Elastic Models in Determining Ship Traverse Strength*, jt. patentee " Lambert-Garland " mooring buoy.

GARLAND, Thomas Vincent, B.A., B.A.I. (Dublin)—b. 1906 ; ed. Belvidene Coll., Dublin and Trinity Coll., Dublin ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1930 ; B. Guiana, 1934 ; dist. engnr., 1938 ; exec. engnr., 1946 ; exec. engnr., gr. I, P.W.D., Ken., 1948.

GARLICK, Herbert Clifford, B.Sc., B.E. (N.Z.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1908 ; ed. Auckland Gram. Sch., N.Z., Auckland Univ., Coll. and Canterbury Univ. Coll., N.Z. ; apptd. P.W.D., Nig., 1937 ; exec. engnr., 1946.

GARNER, Archibald Thomas.—b. 1895 ; ed. St. Francis Xavier Coll., Liverpool and Liverpool Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1914–19 ; asst. inspr., police, T.T., 1921 ; police cadet, 1928 ; asst. supt., 1930 ; supt., 1944.

GARNETT, Christopher Bradshaw.—b. 1903 ; ed. Clayesmore Sch. and Peterhouse, Camb., M.A. (agric.) (Cantab.) dist. agric., offr., T.T., 1926 ; marketing offr., Nyasa, 1940 ; senr. agric. offr., 1941 ; dep dir., agric., 1942 ; M.L.C., 1942 and 1944.

GARRARD, Robert Milne.—b. 1905 ; ed. Framlingham Coll., Suffolk, Hilton Coll. (Natal) and Rhodes, Univ. (Cape); asst. land survr., N. Rhod., 1929 ; senr. survr., 1939.

GARRATT, Oswald Vernon.—b. 1904 ; ed. Portsmouth Gram. Sch. and R.M.C., Sandhurst ; on mil. serv. 1918–28 ; home, prisons and borstal serv., 1928–36 ; dep. supt. prisons, Trin., 1936 ; housemr., Home serv., 1939 ; prison supt., G.C., 1940 ; supt. prisons, S.L., 1945 ; dir. prisons, G.C., 1946.

GARSON, Alexander Denis.—b. 1904 ; ed. Epsom Coll. and Magdalene Coll., Camb. ; 2nd cl. hons., hist. tripos., M.A. ; cadet, Nig., 1928 ; asst. dist. offr., 1931 ; seconded to C.O. as asst. prin., 1933 ; prin., 1942 ; asst. sec., 1948 ; sec., C.A.C. of A. and A.H., 1935–41 ; mem., interdep. comtee. on locust control, 1941–45.

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GARTON, Frank Kekewich.—b. 1900; ed. St. Mary's, Brook Green, Lond.; p.o.w., 1941–45; engnr., H.K., 1924; tel, sub-engnr., 1927; wireless sub-engnr., 1935; asst. wireless engnr., 1938; wireless engnr., 1939.

GARVEY, Ronald Herbert, C.M.G. (1947), M.B.E. (1940), M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.A.I.—b. 1903; ed. Trent Coll. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; cadet, Fiji and W. Pac., 1926; attd. high comsnr.'s off., W. Pac., 1926–27; asst. dist. offr., Br. Sol. Is. prot., 1929; dist. offr., 1930; dep. comsnr. for W. Pac., 1930; asst. sec., 1932; spec. duty to Tonga, 1939; asst. Br. res. comsnr., N. Heb., 1940; dist. offr., Nyasa., 1942; attd. secretariat, Zomba, 1943; admin., St. V., 1943; gov.'s dep., Wind. Is., 1945; ag. gov., 1946; gov. and c.-in-c., B. Hond., 1948; Wind. Is. rep. at Caribbean reg. air conf., Washington, 1946; also W.I. and Leeward Is. rep. at air conf., Lond., 1947; attended tuberculosis conf., Lond., 1947; attended at C.O., Mar.–Aug., 1947.

GASCOIGNE, Charles Edward, C.A. (Glas.).—b. 1907; ed. Dollar Acad., Scotland and Peter Symonds Sch. (Christ's Hosp.), Winchester; on mil serv., 1944–46, lieut.-col.; asst. treas., Sarawak, 1934; treas. 1946.

GASKELL, William Peter, A.C.S.M., A.I.M.M.—b. 1914; ed. Dragon Sch., Oxford, Blundell's Sch. and Camborne Sch. of Mines (1st cl. assoc.); on mil. serv. 1940–43, capt.; inspr., mines, Nig., 1937; senr. inspr., 1947; asst. ch. inspr., 1947.

GASKIN, Edward Arthur Lugar.—b. 1895; ed. Windlesham House, Brighton, St. Paul's and Peterhouse, Camb. (class. schol.); on mil. serv., 1914–19, lieut.; apptd. educ. dept., Nig., 1921.

GATER, Sir George Henry, G.C.M.G. (1944), K.C.B. (1941), Kt. Bach. (1936), C.M.G. (1918), D.S.O. (1916), J.P.—b. 1886; ed. Winchester and New Coll., Oxford (2nd cl. hons., mod. hist., dip. in educ.); Oxfordshire educ. comtee, 1911–12; asst. dir., educ., Notts., 1912–14; served European war, Gallipoli, Egypt, France (desps. four times, twice wounded, D.S.O. and bar), 1914–18; dir., educ., Lancs. county coun., 1919–24; educ. offr., L.C.C., 1924–33; clk. of coun., 1933–39; jt. sec., min. of home security, 1939; perm. U.S. of S., Cols., 1940; seconded for duty as sec., min. of home security, 1940–42; ret., 1947.

GATES, George Mervyn, M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1914; ed. Hurstpierpoint Coll., Royal Vet. Coll., Lond. and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb.; on mil. serv., 1939–43, capt.; vet. offr., Nig., 1937.

GATRELL, Valentine Charles George.—b. 1897; asst. supt., govt. printing off., S'pore., 1926; dep. supt., 1935; asst. supt., govt. press, G.C., 1942 (on secondment); govt. printer, S'pore., 1945.

GAULD, Edgar Reuben, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1905; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch. and Univ.; on mil. serv. 1940–43; med. offr., G.C., 1932.

GAUNT, John.—b. 1905; ed. Oratory Sch., Caversham, B.N.C., Oxford (trop. course); cadet, N. Rhod., 1928; dist. off., 1930.

GAVIN, Crichton Ian.—b. 1908; ed. Malvern Link Prep. Sch., Bromsgrove Sch. (Worcs.) and Worcs. Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); admin cadet, Nig., 1930.

GAYER, Charles Murray Acworth.—b. 1904; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Peterhouse, Camb., M.A. (hons.) (Camb.) (exhibr.); cadet, Uga., 1926; dist. offr., 1938; asst. ch. sec., 1944; dir., pub. relations and social welfare, 1946; sec. Bunyoro land tenure enq. comtee., 1931; chmn. Bgishu land tenure enq. comtee., 1939; dir. refugees, 1943–45.

GAYNER, John Leicester Scarlett.—b. 1904; ed. St. George's Coll.; outdoor offr., customs, Jca., 1921; asst., collr.-gen.'s off., 1923; asst., col. sec.'s off., 1925; 2nd cl. clk., admin.-gen.'s off., 1927; 1st cl. 1937; ch clk., marketing dept., 1940; asst. to comsnr of commerce and industries, 1943; dep. comsnr. of commerce and industries, 1946; seconded as man. of the salt industry, Turks and Caicos Is. and acted as food contrlr. for a period of three yrs. from 1940.

GEE. Hugh Leslie Denham, M.B.E. (1948).—b. 1899; ed. privately; appt. col. serv., 1929; res. supt., prisons, Cyp.; temp. asst. supt., police and prisons, Pal., 1941; asst. supt., prisons, 1946; senr. asst. supt., 1947.

GEMMELL, Margaret Frame Davidson.—b. 1905; ed. Kilmarnock Acad. and Jordanhill Coll., Glasgow, Scottish teacher's gen. cert., Froebel cert. (A); mistress, educ. dept., H.K., 1927.

GEORGE, Sandys Parker.—b. 1899; ed. St. Peter's Sch., York, passed for R.M.C., Sandhurst (1917); on mil. serv. 1917–23; ag. capt.; R.A.F., flt.-lieut., 1923–30; apptd. to police, Nig., 1931; senr. asst. supt., 1939; supt., 1946.

GERAHTY, Sir Charles Cyril, Kt. (1939), K.C. (1931).—b. 1888; ed. Trent Coll.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1909; maj. (ret.) 3rd (res.) batt. E. Lancs. regt.; asst. res. and comsnr., prov. cts., N. Nig., 1911–14; war serv. in France, Belgium and W.A., 1914–18; legal asst., lands director-ate, W.O., 1919; pres., dist. ct., Cyp., 1920; jt. compiler, 2nd vol. stat. law of Cyp., 1923; atty.-gen., 1926; atty.-gen., Trin., 1929; puisne judge, S.S., and judge, F.M.S., 1932; puisme judge, S'pore, 1933; legal adviser to gov., Malta, 1935; legal sec., 1936; ch. just., Trin., 1937–43.

GERRARD, Fergus St. Maur, B.A.—b. 1904; ed. Nat. Univ. of Ireland; sub-inspr., police, B. Guiana, 1927; dist. inspr., 1936; dist. comsnr., 1940; senr. dist. comsnr., 1944; admin. offr., G.C., 1948.

GHANEM, Muhammad Abduh, B.A. (Beirut).—b. 1912; ed. Govt. Sch., Aden, and Am. Univ. of Beirut, teach. dip.; teacher, govt. sec. sch., Aden, 1937; asst. educ. offr., 1941; educ. offr., 1946.

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GHUNNEY, Albert Babington, I.S.O.—apptd. learner, G.C., 1911 ; prob., 1912 ; 1st div. clk., 1929 ; asst. contrlr., posts, 1939 ; senr. asst. contrlr., 1947.

GIBBERD, Alan Vernon, M.B.E., N.D.A., N.D.D.—b. 1903 ; ed. Kent Coll., Canterbury, and Reading Univ. ; apptd. Nig., 1929 ; senr. agric. offr., 1945.

GIBBON, Geoffrey McKay, M.B., Ch.B.—b. 1896 ; ed. Gordons Coll., Aberdeen, and Edin. Univ. ; on war serv. 1914–15 and 1917–18 ; surg. prob., R.N.V.R. ; surg., R.R.S. "Discovery II", 1931–33 ; med. offr., Cyp., 1933 ; Uga., 1938.

GIBBON, Maurice William, A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1910 ; ed. Sedburgh Sch., Yorks. and Trinity Coll., Dublin, 1st cl. hons., nat. sc. ; agric. offr., Nig., 1935 ; senr., 1946.

GIBBONS, Edward John, C.B.E. (mil.) (1947), M.B.E. (civ.) (1939).—b. 1906 ; ed. King Henry VIII Sch., Coventry and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. (exhibtnr.), M.A. (Cantab.) ; on mil. serv. 1941–46, brig. (desps. 1941) ; cadet, Nig., 1929 ; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946 ; staff gr., 1947 ; ch. civ. affairs staff offr., H.Q., supreme allied comdr., S.E. Asia, 1944–46 ; author of *Administrative Reorganisation of the Colony Districts of Nigeria* (sess. paper No. 9/1939) ; *Report on African Local Government : Kenya, Uganda and Eastern Nigeria,* 1948.

GIBBS, Cyprian Bernard.—b. 1910 ; ed. Grenada Boys' Sec. Sch. ; asst. mstr. and adj. (lieut.), cadet corps, boys' sec. sch., Gren., 1927 ; clk., treas. and customs dept., Gren., 1935 ; conf. clk. to admin., St. L., 1940 ; ch. clk., admin. off., St. V., 1943 ; ch. clk., gov. off., Wind. Is., 1944 ; gov. sec., St. V., 1944 ; compiled St. V. development plan, 1947.

GIBSON, Gerald Mercier, B.A., B.A.I.—b. 1902 ; ed. Masonic and Mountjoy Schs., Dublin, and Dublin Univ. ; staff survr., Uga., 1926 ; senr. survr., Uga., 1945 ; asst. dir., surveys, asst. land offr. and asst. comsnr., mines, Uga., 1946 ; dep. dir., surveys, dep. land offr. and dep. comsnr., mines, 1946.

GIBSON, Gordon, A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.Inst.T., M.I.Loco.E.—b. 1902 ; A.L.S. (research) rlwys., Nig., 1925 ; wks. man., rlwys., T.T., 1937; ch. mech. engnr., 1939; asst. ch. mech. engnr., K.U.R. & H., 1946 ; ch., 1948 ; E.A.R. & H., 1948.

GIFFARD, George Godfrey.—b. 1892 ; ed. K.E.S., Louth ; on mil. serv., 1914–19 and 1940–45, capt. ; acctnt., T.T., 1925 ; ch. acctnt., P.W.D., 1938 ; asst. acctnt.-gen., Nig., 1942 ; dep. treas., S.L., 1944 ; retd., 1948 ; ch. acctnt., medical, Nig., 1948 ; M.L.C., M.E.C.

GIGG, James Frederick.—b. 1894 ; ed. Westville L.C.C. Sch., London, and Bath Rd. Poly. ; on mil. serv. 1915–19 ; foreman of wks., S L , 1926 ; senr. foreman, 1939 ; exec. engnr., 1944.

GILBERT, Chamberlain Jesse.—b. 1894 ; ed. Collingbourne Kingston Sch., Wilts. and St. Peters Sch., Marlborough ; on mil. serv., 1914–20, lieut. ; asst. inspr., police, T.T., 1921 ; asst. supt., 1927 ; asst. commr., Nig., 1929 ; supt., 1944.

GILBERT, Charles Gray Gosling, M.C.—b. 1893 ; ed. Salters Gram. Sch., Bermuda, Dulwich Coll. and Oxford Univ., B.A. (Oxon) ; on mil. serv. 1915–19, maj. ; dir., educ., Berm., 1924 ; mem., educ. comsn., Berm., 1929.

GILBERT, Francis Walter, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1903 ; ed. St. Charles Coll., Pietermaritzburg and Guy's Hosp. ; med. offr., N. Rhod., 1930 ; prov. med. offr., 1943.

GILBERT, John Orman.—b. 1907 ; ed. Felsted and Pembroke Coll., Oxford ; on mil. serv. 1942–46, maj. ; cadet, Sarawak C.S., 1928 ; dist. offr., 1938 ; res., 1946.

GILBERT, Joseph Trounsell, C.B.E. (1949), O.B.E.—b. 1888 ; ed. Bedford and Brasenose Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) ; asst. collr., Zanz., 1912 ; asst. sec. and p.s. to res., 1915 ; senr. asst. sec., 1924 ; asst. ch. sec., 1928 ; del. C.O. conf., 1930 ; ret., 1934 ; atty.-gen., Berm., 1938.

GILBERT, Thomas Travers, M.B.E. (mil.), B.A., M.A.I., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1900 ; ed. Mountjoy Sch., Dublin and Trinity Coll., Dublin ; on mil. serv. 1942–45 ; exec. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1928 ; prin., govt. tech. sch., G.C., 1938 ; asst. dir., educ. (trade and tech. trading), 1945.

GILBERT, William Thomas Moran, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Dub.).—b. 1900 ; ed. Rathmines Sch., Dublin ; med. offr., Nig., 1930.

GILCHRIST, Kenneth James, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).—b. 1910 ; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Guy's Hosp. ; med. offr., Gib., 1936 ; surg. specialist, Fiji, 1946.

GILES, Arthur Frederick, C.B.E.—b. 1899 ; ed. English Coll., Cyp., and privately ; on mil. serv. 1941, lieut.-col. ; apptd., Egypt, 1919 ; supt., police, Pal., 1938 ; asst. inspr.-gen., 1939 ; dep. inspr.-gen., 1946.

GILES, Laurence Cranmore, M.B.E.—b. 1909 ; ed. King Edward VI Sch., Birmingham, and Queen's Coll., Oxford, 1st cl. hons., mods., and 1st cl. greats, dip. in social anthrop. (Oxford), higher standard, Hausa, inter-standard, Fulani (A) ; on mil. serv. 1940–42, 2nd lieut. ; cadet, Nig., 1933 ; admin. offr., 1943 ; supervsr., col. serv. course, Oxford, 1948 ; 1st editor Hausa vernacular paper *Gaskiya,* 1939 and 1944 ; Nig. liaison offr., Fort Lamy, 1940 ; pol. and econ. negotiations with Niger col. officials, 1942–43 ; author of *Hausa Village and Co-operation.*

GILES, Walter Wilfred Edwin, M.R.S.T., F.R.G.S.—b. 1907 ; ed. Oxford, M.A. (Oxon), dip. educ. (Oxon) ; on mil. serv. 1939–41 ; asst. mstr., King's Sch., Canterbury, 1931 ; headmr., Busoga Coll., Uga., 1933 ; supt., educ., T.T., 1935 ; dir., educ., Seychelles, 1944 ; M.L.C., 1944 ; M.E.C. and agric. bd., 1945 ; chmn., advsy. coun. for educ., 1944 ; jt. author of *Better English* ; mem., royal socy. of S. Africa, 1942.

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GILL, Henry Sewell Currer.—b. 1903; ed. Royal High Sch., Edin., Edin. Univ. and Christ Church, Oxford, M.A., exhibtnr., 1st cl. hons., class.; cadet, T.T., 1927; asst. dist. offr., 1929; dist. offr., 1939; dep. prov. comsnr., 1946.

GILL, Humphrey Clarendon.—b. 1903; ed. Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. (hons.) (Oxon); barrister-at-law; cadet, Nig., 1925; senr. dist. offr., 1945.

GILL, Leslie Edwin.—b. 1907; apptd. temp. draughtsman, Trin., 1931; draughtsman, 1934; ch., 1943; draughtsman, G.C., 1944; ch., 1946.

GILLES, Eric Christian, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), M.P.H., D.P.H., D.Sc. (Hopkins Univ.).—b. 1901; ed. St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo, Ceylon Medical Coll., Royal Infirmary, Edin. and Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., Deta Omega Gold Key, 1931; med. offr. of health, 1926; M.O.H., Nig., 1937; senr. health offr., 1946; asst. D.M.S., 1947; author of numerous articles in technical journals, etc., on health matters.

GILLESPIE, Joseph Henry, B.eng., M.I.C.E., M.I. nav. arch. and welding.—b. 1893; ed. Barrow Tech. Sch. and Liverpool Univ.; apptd. P.W.D., Nig., 1928; naval arch., marine dept., 1943.

GILLETT, James.—b. 1901; ed. Royal Gram. Sch., Guildford, Pembroke Coll., Oxford and Wycliffe Hall, Oxford; M.A. (hons.) (Oxon), dip. educ. (Oxon); on mil. serv. 1937–44, chaplain; chaplain and asst. mstr., Ken., 1928; headmr., Nairobi Sch., 1939; mem., local comtee of salaries comsn., 1927.

GILMOUR, Andrew, M.A. (hons. class.).—b. 1898; ed. Royal High Sch., Edin. and Edin. Univ.; p.o.w., Dec., 1941, H.K.; civ. internee, 1942–45, Stanley camp, H.K.; cadet, Mal., C.S., 1921; regisr.-gen., statistics, S.S. and F.M.S., 1938; shipping contrlr., S.S., 1939–41; sec. for econ. affs., S'pore., 1946; chmn., standing trade advsy. comtee., S'pore., 1946–47; chmn., port emer. comtee., S'pore, 1946–47.

GIMSON, Sir Franklin Charles, K.C.M.G. (1946), C.M.G. (1945), B.A. (Oxon).—b. 1890; ed. Cheltenham Gram. Sch. and Balliol Coll., Oxford (schol.); on mil. serv. 1918, 2nd lieut.; Ceylon C.S., 1914; col. sec., H.K., 1941; O.A.G., H.K., 1945; gov. and c.-in-c., S'pore., 1946.

GINNER, Harold William Easton.—b. 1903; ed. Eastbourne Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj.; supt., educ., T.T., 1927; senr. educ. offr., 1946.

GISBORNE, James Henry, A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1911; ed. Nottingham High Sch., Oxford and Cambridge Univs. and I.C.T.A., finals B.A. (hons. botany), passed, but degree not taken up; agric. offr., Nig., 1936; botanist, 1947.

GITTINS, John Wansbrough, B.A.—b. 1906; ed. Blundell's and Exeter Coll., Oxford; cadet, G.C., 1928; resig., 1929; cadet, Fiji, 1930; dist. comsnr., 1933; asst. sec., 1937; comsnr., census, 1946; admin. offr., gr. I., 1947.

GLANVILLE, Robert Ranulf, C.B.E., B.A. (agric. B., Dublin), B.Sc. (Nat. Univ., Ireland), A.R.C.S. (Ireland).—b. 1901; ed. Wesley Coll., Dublin, Dublin Univ. and Royal Coll. of Sc., Ireland; agric. offr., S.L., 1924; senr., 1939; prin. agric. offr., Nig.; dir., agric., S.L.

GLASGOW, John Phillip, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.I.C.—b. 1913; ed. Nelson Coll., Canterbury Coll., N.Z. Univ., and Royal Coll. of Science (Lond. Univ.); on mil. serv. 1940–44, capt.; apptd. dept. of tsetse res., T.T.; E.A. tsetse reclam. dept., 1946; jt. author of "*The Extermination of Glossina palpalis fuscipes Newstead by Hand Catching*, 1947."

GLEDHILL, Eric Irvine.—b. 1908; ed. King's Sch., Pontefract, and Leeds Univ., B.Com. (hons.), dip. in educ.; bd. of educ. cert.; on mil. serv. 1939–43, maj.; educ. offr., Ken., 1932; prin., Indian male teacher training centre, 1948.

GLEDHILL, Henry, B.Sc.—b. 1903; ed. King's Sch., Pontefract and Univ. of Leeds, dip. in educ.; educ. offr., Ken., 1928.

GLENCROSS, Arthur.—b. 1908; ed. Ashton-in-Makerfield Gram. Sch. and Manchester Univ., B.A. (hons.); on mil. serv. 1941–46, lt.; M.C.S., 1931; ag. res. comsnr., Perlis, 1947; ag. Br. advsr., 1948.

GLENDAY, Sir Vincent Goncalves, K.C.M.G. (1942), C.M.G. (1937), O.B.E. (1929), M.A. (Oxon) (hons. nat. sci.), F.G.S., dip. for.—b. 1891; ed. St. Bee's Sch., Cumberland, and Wadham Coll., Oxford; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Dec., 1913; offr. in ch., Somali disarmament, N. Frontier dist., Mar., 1919 (A.G.S. med.); seconded as dist. comsnr., Br. Som., Mar.–Sept., 1920; asst. dist. comsnr., Oct., 1922; dist. comsnr., 1926; Abyssinian miss., 1927–28; senr. dist. comsnr., 1934; prov. comsnr., 1935; gov. and c.-in-c., Som., 1939; Br. res., Zanz., 1946.

GLENNIE, Alan Forbes Bourne.—b. 1903; ed. Royal Naval Coll., Osborne and Dartmouth and Trinity Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); cadet, N. Rhod., 1924; asst. native comsnr., 1927; dist. offr., gr. III, 1929; gr. II, 1934; prov. comsnr., 1945.

GLOVER, Luc Ronald André.—b. 1905; ed. Royal Coll., Maur., and Lond. Univ., B.A. (hons. class.) (Lond.), univ. exhibtnr. in class. and French; mstr., Royal Coll. Sch., Maur., 1929.

GLOVER, Philip Earle, M.B.E., M.Sc. (Rand).—b. 1912; ed. Parktown High Sch., S.A., Witwatersrand Univ., Jo'burg; on mil. serv. 1939–47, maj.; field offr., tsetse research dept., T.T., 1938; botanist, 1939; tsetse research offr., E.A.H.C., 1948.

GOBLE, Leslie Herbert.—b. 1901; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury, and R.M.C., Sandhurst; on mil. serv. 1920–23; cadet, Nig., 1924; cl. II, admin. offr., 1943; cl. I, 1945; staff grade, 1947.

GODLEY, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander John, G.C.B. (1928), K.C.B. (1916), K.C.M.G. (1914), C.B. (1910).—b. 1867; ed. Royal Naval Sch., Haileybury, United Serv. Coll.

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and R.M.C., Sandhurst ; lieut., Royal Dub. Fus., 1886 ; adjt., 1889 ; capt., 1895 ; maj., 1897 ; col., 1905 ; apptd. comdt., N.Z. forces, 1910, with local rank of maj.-gen. ; comdg. N.Z. exped. force, Egypt and Dardanelles, 1914–15 ; maj.-gen., 1915 ; temp. lieut.-gen. in com. of Anzac army corps, France, 1916 ; lieut.-gen., 1918 ; gov. and c.-in-c., Gib., 1928–33 ; foreign decorations : legion of hon., croix de commandeur (1917) ; order of the crown, grand officer (Belgium), 1917 ; order of the white eagle (Serbian), 1917 ; croix de guerre (Belgian) (1918) ; author of *Life of an Irish Soldier*, 1939 ; *British Military History in S. America*, 1942.

GODSALL, Walter Douglas.—b. 1901 ; ed. Bromsgrove Sch. and Worcester Coll., Oxon., B.A. (Oxon.) ; on mil. serv. 1945–46 brig. ; cadet, Ceylon, 1923 ; cl. IV, 1925 ; cl. III, 1931 ; cl. II, 1932 ; offr. cl. IA, Mal. C.S., 1945 ; fin. sec., Mal. (staff offr.) 1946.

GOEPEL, John.—b. 1906 ; ed. Chigwell Sch. and Christ's Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.) ; cadet, Fiji and W. Pac., 1928 ; clk., exec. and legis couns., 1930 ; dist. comsnr., 1932 ; asst. sec., 1935 ; pol. offr., Aden, 1939 ; asst. res. advsr., Mukalla, 1940 ; dist. comsnr., Aden colony, 1942 ; prin., C.O., 1943 ; dist. comsnr., Aden, and chmn., townships auth., Aden and Sheikh Othman, 1946 ; dir., econ. control (conjoint), 1947–48 ; inf. offr. (conjoint), 1948 ; M.E.C. and M.L.C., 1947 ; supt., Aden census, 1946 ; author of *A Text Book of Fijian* and of Imp. Inst. lecture notes on Aden.

GOLDING, Frederick Dennis, M.A., F.R.E.S.—b. 1897 ; ed. Oundle Sch. and Queen's Coll., Camb. ; on mil. serv. 1915–19, lieut. ; supt., agric., Nig., 1922 ; 2nd entom., 1923 ; senr. entom., 1925 ; locust res. 1930–47 ; attended internat. locust confs., 1932, 1934 and 1938 ; attd. to French locust res. miss., Tchad, 1935 ; author of papers on econ. entom. and other subjs.

GOLDSPINK, Walter Edward.—b. 1896 ; on war serv. 1912–36, R.N. ; wireless traff. supt., G.C., 1937.

GOLLAN, Sir Henry Cowper, Kt. (1921), C.B.E. (1918).—b. 1868 ; ed. Charterhouse, M.A. (Edin.) ; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1891, N. circuit ; p.s. to Col. Lugard, comsnr. and comdt., W.A.F.F., 1899 ; p.s. to H.C. of N. Nig., 1900 ; atty.-gen. of N. Nig., 1900 ; ch. just., 1901 ; prepared criminal code for N. Nig., 1904 ; compiled procs. of N. Nig., 1905 ; ch. just., Berm., 1904 ; prepared Cts. Consolidating Act, Berm., Dec., 1905 ; chmn., produce comsn., 1905, and of aliens comtee., 1906 ; chmn., bd. of educ., Berm., July, 1907 ; atty.-gen., Trin., 1911 ; Ceylon, 1918 ; ch. just., H.K., 1924 ; chmn., salaries comsn., 1928–29 ; ret., Aug., 1930.

GOMES, Stanley Eugene, K.C.—b. 1901 ; ed. St. Joseph's Coll., Dumfries and Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) ; barrister-at-law ; on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj. ; mag., B. Guiana, 1929 ; asst. atty.-gen., 1933 ; atty.-gen., Leeward Is., 1944 ; puisne judge, Trin., 1948 ; apptd. sole comsnr. to enq. into the affairs of the Helena country dist., 1928, and the Skelton explosion, 1940.

GOMEZ, Charles James.—b. 1905 ; ed. Christian Bros. Coll, Gib. ; apptd. govt. serv., Gib., 1924 ; book-kpr., 1943 ; collr. of rev., 1946.

GOOCH, Stanley John William, M.I.C.E., chtd. civ. engnr.—b. 1889 ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., F.M.S., June, 1912 ; exec. engnr., Johore, May, 1922 ; senr. exec. engnr., P.W.D., 1927 ; senr. exec. engnr., hydraulics, Selangor, 1929 ; res. engnr., civ. aerodrome, S'pore, 1933 ; senr. exec. engnr., Kinta., 1933 ; state engnr., grade I, 1935 ; Perak, 1936 ; D.D.P.W., S.S., 1938 ; D.P.W., Nig., 1939 ; senr. temp. tech. offr., C.A., 1945 ; dep. ch. civ. engnr., 1948.

GOODFELLOW, Derek Charles, M.B.E. —b. 1910 ; ed. Bedford Sch., R.M.C., Sandhurst, and Peterhouse Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.) ; on mil. serv., 1940–45, maj. ; apptd., N. Rhod., 1937.

GOODLIFFE, Frederick Arnold.—b. 1905 ; ed. King's Coll., Choir Sch., Camb., Huish's Sch., Taunton, and King's Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Camb.) ; cadet, Nig., 1928.

GOODMAN, Leonard, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—b. 1907 ; ed. King's Coll., Lond., and Charing Cross Hosp., (prizeman) ; med. offr., G.C., 1939 ; surgical specialist, Aden, 1947 ; med. offr., G.C., 1948.

GOODMAN, Kenneth Hugh, M.B.E., mstr. mariner.—b. 1907 ; ed. Halesowen Gram. Sch., Naut. Coll., Pangbourne ; marine offr., Nig., 1935.

GORDON, James, B.Sc., B.Agric. (hons.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1904 ; ed. Queen's Univ., Belfast, and I.C.T.A. ; inspr., plants and produce, G.C., 1935 ; agric. offr., 1938 ; seconded to Gamb., 1941 ; reverted to G.C., 1946.

GORDON, John Lewis.—b. 1905 ; ed. Glasgow Acad. Fettes Coll., and Exeter Coll., Oxford (open class. schol.), M.A. (hons.) ; cadet, Nig., 1930.

GORDON, Michael Ian Newnham.—b. 1914 ; ed. Charterhouse ; sub-inspr., police, B. Guiana, 1935 ; dist. inspr., 1937 ; county supt., 1941.

GORDON, William. — b. 1894 ; ed. Boroughmuir Sch., Edin. ; on mil. serv., 1914–19, capt. ; apptd. col. serv., 1927 ; compt., customs, S'pore, 1946.

GORDON, William Anthony.—b. 1910 ; ed. Sedbergh and Trinity Coll., Oxford, M.A. (for.), dip. anthrop. (Oxford), barrister-at-law, Inner Temple ; on mil; serv. 1939–44, capt. ; asst. consvtr., forests, G.C., 1935 ; Cyp., 1939 ; author of articles in *Punch*, *Field* and *Blackwoods*.

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GORDON-HALL, William Alexander.—b. 1894 ; ed. Cheltenham Coll., and Trinity Coll., Oxford ; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn ; on mil serv., 1914–19, capt ; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1919 ; cl. V, 1922 ; cl. IV, 1926 ; cl. III, 1931 ; cl. II, 1936 ; cl. Ib, 1940 ; res. comsnr., Kelantan, 1946 ; Negri Sembilan, 1946 ; Br. advr., 1948.

GORING, Edith Francis.—b. 1899 ; ed. Eunice High Sch., O.F.S., Grey Univ. Coll. and Jo'burg. Univ. Coll., B.A. (S. Africa), T.I., T.II., Transvaal ; headmistress, N. Rhod., 1934.

GORMLEY, Charles Henry, O.B.E.—b. 1904 ; ed. Reading Univ., and Camb. Univ., B.A. (hons.) ; on mil. serv., 1940–47, brig. ; cadet, T.T., 1927 ; asst. dist. offr., 1929 ; Som., 1936 ; dep. prov. comsnr., Ken., 1947 ; admin. sec., 1948.

GORSUCH, Leslie Harold.—b. 1897 ; ed. Ipswich Sch., and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., B.A., on war serv. 1916–19, Lt. ; cadet F.M.S., 1920 ; cl. V, 1923 ; cl. IV, 1927 ; cl. III, 1932 ; asst. sec. to gov., 1933 ; collr. estate duty, S.S., 1936 ; cl. II, 1937 ; seconded to C.O. as temp. prin., 1939 ; interned ; seconded D.O., 1946 ; seconded C.O. as asst. sec., 1947.

GOSDEN, Minnie, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Edin.).—b. 1895 ; ed. Malvern Girls' Coll., and Lond. Hosp. ; on war serv., 1914–17 (V.A.D.) ; bacteriologist, Cyp., 1929 ; pathologist, Trin., 1936 ; S.L., 1941 ; senr. pathologist, 1943.

GOTT, John Bury.—b. 1900 ; ed. Lancing Coll., and Oriel Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.), (hons.) mod. hist. ; on mil. serv., 1918, 2/lt. ; supt., educ., N.P., Nig., 1922 ; dep. dir., educ., 1944.

GOULD, Thomas Herbert Williams.—b. 1903 ; ed. Elliot Sch., London ; C.A., 1921 ; admin. clk., T.T., 1925 ; tax offr., 1930 ; acctnt., 1932 ; asst. treas., 1938 ; senr. acctnt., Nyasa., 1943 ; treas. and ch. of cust., Som., 1946 ; fin. sec., 1947.

GOULD, Trevor Jack, LL.M.—b. 1906 ; ed. Auckland Gram. Sch., and Univ. of N.Z. ; on mil. serv., 1941 ; p.o.w., 1942–45 ; barrister and solr., N.Z. (1928), and Fiji (1934) ; crown coun., H.K., 1938 ; temp. addtnl. judge, 1946–47 ; marshal in prize, 1939 ; proper offr. of the crown, 1940–41.

GOULDING, Ernest Victor Dorset.—b. 1893 ; ed. Queen's Coll. ; 6th cl. offr., customs dept., B. Guiana, 1913 ; cl. I clk., 1939 ; asst. compt., customs, 1945.

GOVAN, William Ashley.—b. 1904 ; ed. Glasg. Acad. and Leys Sch., Cambridge ; asst. supt., police, G.C., 1928 ; supt., 1942.

GOWERS, Sir William Frederick, K.C.M.G. (1926), C.M.G. (1919), M.A., barrister-at-law (Inner Temple).—b. 1875 ; ed. Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb. ; B.A., 1898 (1st cls. class. tripos) ; entd. serv. of B.S.A. Co., Jan., 1899 ; asst. native comsnr., Matabeleland, 1900 ; resigned, 1902 ; 3rd cls. res., N. Nig., 1902 ; 2nd cls., 1906 ; 1st cls., 1910 ; lt.-gov., N. Nig., 1921 ; gov. of Uga., 1925–32 ; senr. crown agt. for the cols., 1932 ; ret., 1938 ; dep. chmn., cereals cont. bd., 1939–40.

GOWING, Dudley Sayers.—b. 1898 ; ed. Felstead ; on mil. serv., 1915–24, capt. ; asst. comsnr., police, G.C., 1924 ; comsnr., 1933 ; asst. ch., police, Gib., 1933 ; comsnr., 1937.

GRACE, Alfred Joseph.—b. 1906 ; ed. Rathmines Sch., Dublin ; on naval serv., 1940–45, petty offr. ; land asst., T.T., 1937 ; senr., 1939 ; ch. clk., 1942 ; asst. regisr., titles, Nig., 1948.

GRACIE, Alan James.—b. 1904 ; ed. Royal High Sch., Edin. and Edin. Univ., M.A. (hons.) (Edin.) ; apptd., M.C.S., 1928 ; cl. V, 1931 ; cl. IV, 1935 ; cl. III, 1940 ; cl. II, 1945 ; ag. estab. offr., Mal.

GRAHAM, Alexander, M.I.Mar.E., A.M.I.N.A.—b. 1896 ; ed. Falkirk High Sch. ; on mil. serv., 1915–19 ; temp. survr., ships, S.S., 1924 ; survr., ships, 1926 ; survr.-gen., ships, S'pore, 1946.

GRAHAM, Charles Drummond, A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1901 ; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury ; on mil. serv., 1940–43, maj. ; apptd. to K.U.R. & H., 1922–26 ; temp. asst. engnr., P.W.D. Ken., 1927 ; asst. engnr., P.W.D. (road surveys), 1927 ; road survr., 1932 ; asst. engnr. (rev. staff), 1937 ; senr. asst. engnr., 1944 (exec. engnr, gr. II) ; exec. engnr., gr. I, 1945.

GRAHAM, Christopher.—b. 1909 ; ed. Portsmouth Gram. Sch. and Caius Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.), dip., educ. (Lond.), dip., anthrop. (Cantab.) ; educ. offr., Nig., 1931.

GRAHAM, Ian Thorbourne.—b. 1904 ; ed. Calabar High Sch., Kingston, Jca. ; solr., sup. ct. of judicature, Jca., 1927 ; registr. of titles, 1933 ; trustee in bankruptcy, 1937 ; admin.-gen., 1946 ; J.P., 1938 ; chmn., port wkrs. arbitration bd. ; mem. of wages bd. ; mem. of assessment bd., inc. tax and excess profits tax, 1944–45 ; mem. of C.S. guarantee assoc., 1946.

GRAHAM, Reginald Moray.—b. 1898 ; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Grahams Town, S.A., R.M.C., Sandhurst, and Keble Coll., Oxford, dip., for. ; on mil. serv., 1919–22, capt. ; asst. consvtr., forests, Ken., 1925 ; senr. asst., 1947.

GRAND, Geoffrey Clarence, F.R.G.S.—b. 1899 ; ed. Gt. Yarmouth Gram. Sch. and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) ; on mil. serv., 1918–19, lieut. ; Leicestershire regmt. regular, 1921–30 ; seconded to Nig. regt., R.W.A.F.F., 1923–27 ; apptd. asst. comdnt., N.T. constab., G.C., 1927 ; police G.C., 1929 ; supt., police, G.C., 1945.

GRANNUM, Sir Edward Allan, Kt. (1926), C.M.G. (1915).—b. 1869 ; 3rd clk. registr's off., Barb., 1885 ; 2nd cl., 1885 ; clk. mstr-in-chancery off., 1887 ; hon. grad. dip., Ontario Com. Coll., Can., affiliated inst. chrtrd. acctnts., Can., 1889 ; practised pub. acctnt., Barb., asst. audr., S.L. and Gam., 1897 ; asst. audr. G.C. and Lagos, 1900 ; audr., 1900 ; local audr., Cyp., 1902 ; audr.-gen., Maur., 1909 ; rev.-gen., Maur., 1912 ; col. sec., 1923 ; O.A.G. various occasions, 1926–30 ; ret. 1931.

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GRANT, George Alexander.—b. 1909; ed. St. V. Gram. Sch.; clk. elec. dept., St. V., 1931; clk., P.W.D., 1934; man., govt. cotton ginnery, 1936; attached Trin. govt. surveys dept. (field training), 1941; asst. supt., wks., 1942; supt., wks. and crown land, St. V., 1944.

GRANT, Helen Gordon.—b. 1900; ed. Dunphail Pub. Sch., Morayshire; nursing sister, H.K., 1932; senr., 1942.

GRANT, Marjorie Ann.—b. 1908; ed. High Sch., Inoceness, Eastern Districts Hosp., Glasgow, and Midwifery, Rotten Row, Glasgow; nursing sister, H.K., 1938.

GRANTHAM, Sir Alexander William George Herder, K.C.M.G. (1945), C.M.G. (1941), M.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1899; ed. Wellington, R.M.C., and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; admin. offr., H.K., 1922; col. sec., Berm., 1935; Jca., 1938; ch. sec., Nig., 1941; gov., Fiji, and high comsnr., W. Pac., 1944; gov. and c.-in-c., H.K., 1947.

GRANTHAM, William, M.A.—b. 1898; ed. Downing Coll., Camb.; on mil. serv., 1916–19, lieut. and 1941–45; apptd. col. serv. 1924; senr. drainage and irrig. engr., F.M.S., 1938; dir., drainage and irrig., Mal., 1946.

GRATTAN-BELLEW, Arthur John, B.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1903; barrister-at-law, practised London 1925 to 1935; mil. serv., 1941–42, p.o.w., 1942–45; mem., leg. dept., Egypt Govt., 1936–38; col. legal serv., 1938; mag., Kuala Lumpur, 1938; asst. legal advr. and dep. pub. prosecutor, F.M.S., 1939; crown (later federal) coun., Mal., 1946; atty.-gen., Sarawak, 1948.

GRAVER, George Stanley, A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1898; ed. Davenport High Sch.; on mil. serv. 1916–18, lieut. and 1941–45, maj.; engnr., P.W.D., H.K., 1923; exec. engnr., 1948.

GRAVES, John Christie.—b. 1909; ed. Etchingham Park Sch., Univ. Coll. Sch. junr. Sch., and Univ. Coll. Sch., Lond; B.S.A. Mounted Police, S. Rhod., 1927; inspr. police, N. Rhod., 1934; asst. supt., 1947; transferred to Nig., 1947; joint rep., N. Rhod. police comsn. of enquiry, 1946.

GRAY, Evelyn May.—b. 1901; ed. Milham Ford Sch., Oxford, and Univ. Coll., Reading, B.A. (Lond.); asst. mist., H.K., 1929; senr. mist., 1941; woman inspr. of schls., 1946.

GRAY, Geoffrey Leicester.—b. 1905; ed. Latymer (Upper) Sch.; asst. protector (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1923; offr., cl. III, 1929; cl. II, 1934; cl. IB and gov. sec., 1938; col. admin. serv., N. Borneo, as comsnr. of immig. and labour, 1946.

GRAY, George Cecil Rhodes.—b. 1899; ed. Marchiston Castle Prep., Larchfield Sch., Helensburg, and Edin. Univ., dip. for.; on mil. serv., 1918–19, lieut.; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1923; senr. asst., 1931; consvtr., 1946.

GRAY, John Davidson.—b. 1896; ed. Peterhead Acad. and Thomson's Civil Serv. Coll. Aberdeen; on mil. serv., 1915–19; British P.O., 1912; postal clk. and telegraphist, posts and tels. dept., Ken., Uga. and T.T., 1921; jnr. postmr., 1926; postmr., 1931; senr., 1936; asst. regional dir., 1945; regional dir., 1947.

GRAY, John Macfarlane, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ireland), L.M. (Rot.), D.P.H. (T.C.D.).—b. 1898; med. offr., Uga., 1925; ag. med. offr. health, H.K., 1933; health offr., 1936.

GRAY, Sir John Milner, Kt. (1944).—b. 1889; ed. Perse Sch. and King's Coll., Camb., M.A.; solr., sup. ct., 1923; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1932; on mil. serv., 1915–16 (twice wounded); asst. dist. comsnr., Uga., 1920; mag., 1924; judge, sup. ct., Gam., 1934; O.A.G., 1935 and 1940; ch. just., Zanz., 1943.

GRAY, Margaret.—b. ; ed. Cheltenham Ladies Coll., and Queen Charlotte's Hosp., R.S.I. cert.; nursing sister, G.C., 1933; senr., 1940.

GREEN, Arthur William, C.B.E.—b. 1887; ed. Queen's Park Coll., Lond., Mill Hill and private tuition; on mil. serv. 1914–18, capt.; govt. serv., Sudan, 1913; govt. serv. (frontier adminstn.), O.C. sub. dist., Egypt, 1919; O.C. dist. and pol. offr., W. frontier, 1921; ch. inspr., W. dist., prov. and pol. offr., W. frontier, 1926; gov. W. dist. prov., 1930–37; temp. asst. comsr., Cyp., 1939; temp. comsnr. 1940; mem. of both leg. and mil. comsns. (Egyptian) for delim. of Egypt and Lybia frontier (Italian), 1926–27.

GREEN, Bernard Joseph, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1912; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Crosby, and Liverpool Univ., hons. in surg.; apptd. med. dept., Gam., 1937; med. offr., Nig., 1945.

GREEN, Frederick Ray Hilton, A.R.S.M., A.I.M.M., F.R.G.S.—b. 1901; inspr. of mines, Ken., 1933; supt., surveys, B. Guiana, 1936; comsnr., lands and mines, 1939; ch. inspr., mines, S.L., 1947.

GREEN, Frederick Walter Victor.—b. 1891; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana; offr., customs dept., B. Guiana, 1914; asst. commissary, 1917; gr. III, 1925; cl. II offr., dist. adminstn., 1932; dist. comsnr., 1935; inspr., distilleries and rev. offr., 1947; chmn. and mem. of several comtees and contrlr., mineral oils, 1944.

GREEN, Jessie Irene.—b. 1902; ed. elem. sch.; nursing sister, Gib., 1930; Pal., 1933; Grenada, 1941; H.K., 1946.

GREEN, Robert Percy.—b. 1907; ed. Oundle Sch., and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge, B.A. (Cantab.) hons.; asst. audr., Nig., 1930; Malaya, 1935; audr., Leeward Is., 1938; senr. asst. audr., Nig., 1944; Nyasa., 1946; dep. dir., aud., Tang., 1948.

GREEN, Ronald Gordon.—b. 1909; ed. private and Govt. Sch., Nairobi, Ken.; on mil. serv. 1939–43, capt.; clk., Ken., 1929; acctnt., regisr. gen. dept., Ken., 1944; acctnt. gen.'s dept., Uga., 1945; dep. official recvr., Ken., 1944–45.

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GREENE, Ian Rawdon, B.A., LL.B., (T.C.D.).—b. 1909 ; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin ; on mil. serv., 1940–41 ; called to bar, King's Inns, Dublin, 1931 ; crown coun., T.T., 1935 ; res. mag., Zanz., 1937.

GREENER, Richard Howey Greensitt, M.B.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1899 ; ed. Tynemouth Boys' Sch. and W. Hartlepool Tech. Coll., 1st cl. B.O.T. engnr. ; on mil. serv. 1918–20 ; stn. engnr. P.W.D., Nig., 1929 ; mech. engnr. gr. 2, 1945 ; gr. I, 1946.

GREENHILL, Marcus Arthur, M.B.E.—b. 1899 ; ed. Christ's Hosp. Foundation (Wolverhampton), St. George's Coll. (London) ; apptd., C.O., 1914 ; on mil. serv., 1917–19 ; seconded as asst. sec., C.E.M. Bd., 1937–39 ; Br. Col. Supply Mission, Washington, 1943 ; seconded to staff of compt. for dev. and welf. in W.I., 1945 ; sec., Br. sec., Caribbean comsn.

GREENING, Leslie Stuart, O.B.E., M.C. (1917), bar (1918).—b. 1895 ; on mil. serv. 1914–18, capt. and 1940–45, lt.-col. ; asst. inspr., police, T.T., 1920 ; cadet, 1925 ; asst. dist. offr., 1927 ; admin. offr., Cyp. ; comsnr., 1935 ; adminstr., Antigua, 1946 ; St. Kitts, 1947 ; econ. liaison offr. for Pac. and N. Borneo Area, C.O., 1948.

GREENWAY, Cyril John.—b. 1907 ; ed. Gloucester Tech. Coll. ; on mil. serv. 1940–43, staff capt. ; dist. stn. mstr., rlys., T.T., 1930 ; admin. asst., rlways., Nig., 1938 ; asst. traffic offr., 1940 ; dist. traff. supt., 1947.

GREENWAY, Percy James, F.L.S.—b. 1897 ; ed. East Anglian Inst. of Agric., Chelmsford, R. Hort. Soc., Wisley, Ripley, and R. Botanic Gardens, Kew ; on mil. serv., 1916–19 ; herbarium asst., R. Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1922 ; herbarium asst. and agric. demons. in systematic botany, I.F.I., Oxford, 1925 ; systematic botanist, E.A. Agr. Res. Inst., Amani, T.T., 1928 ; author of *A Swahili Dictionary of Plant Names* (1937), *A Swahili Botanical English Dictionary of Plant Names* (1940), and various papers on systematic ecological and econ. bot.

GREENWOOD, Geoffrey Martin.—b. 1908 ; ed. Rugby Sch. and Christ's Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.) ; on mil. serv. 1940–45, capt. (p.w. 1941–45) ; admin. offr., Uga., 1931 ; asst. dist. offr., Pal., 1935 ; admin. offr., Cyp., 1935 ; dist. offr., Uga., 1947 ; asst. ch. sec., 1948.

GREENWOOD, Morrison, M.B.E., M.Sc. B.Sc.—b. 1904 ; ed. Oldham Grammar Sch., and Manchester Univ., 1st cl. hons., chem., grad. prizeman ; agric. chmst., Nig., 1927 ; G.C., 1931 ; senr. specialist, 1942 ; agric. chmst., Nig., 1947 ; senr., 1948 ; author of articles and pamphlets on crops, soils, etc.

GREER, Frederick John, B.Sc.—b. 1900 ; ed. Foyle Coll., Londonderry and Queen's Univ., Belfast ; on mil. serv. 1918–19 ; engr., posts and tels. dept., G.C., 1928 ; senr. engr., 1946.

GREEVES, Thomas Noel, B.Sc., M.Agr. b. 1908 ; ed. Royal Sch., Dungannon, N. Ireland and Queens Univ., Belfast ; agric. offr., Nig., 1938.

GREGG, James Reali, K.C. (1944).—b. 1899 ; ed. Royal Belfast Acad. Inst. and Harvard and Camb. Univs., B.A. (Cantab.) ; barrister-at-law, Kings Inn, Dublin and Belfast, N.I., Gray's Inn ; K.C., Uga. ; police mag., St. V., 1929 ; atty.-gen., 1930 ; mag., G.C., 1933 ; cr. coun., Nyasa., 1936 ; solr.-gen., Uga., 1939 ; atty.-gen., 1943 ; puisne judge, Nig., 1948 ; govt. rep. on St. V. arrowroot bd., 1930 ; chmn., Uga. war transport comsn.

GREGORY, Eric John, C.D.A. (Wye), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1907 ; ed. Durham Sch. and Wye Coll., post grad. training, Queen's Coll., Oxford and I.C.T.A. ; man., St. Augustine exper. stn., Trin., 1933 ; agric. offr., Uga., 1938 ; senr. agric. offr., Jca., 1946 ; author of various publns. on citrus experiments and sugar cane variety trials, Trin.

GREGORY-SMITH, Henry Graham.—b. 1899 ; ed. Rugby and Sandhurst ; on mil. serv. 1918, lieut. and 1940–42, maj. ; admstve. offr., Ken., 1929 ; comsnr. of the interior, B. Guiana, 1946 ; mem., settlement comsn. 1947.

GREIG, Robert Coventry Hunter.—b. 1909 ; M.A. (econ.), Edin. ; asst. dist. offr., T.T., 1932 ; seconded as asst. sec., Pal., 1938.

GRETTON, Ronald Henry.—b. 1907 ; ed. King George High Sch., Vancouver, and Univ. of Brit. Columbia, B.A. ; admin. offr., Nig., 1929 ; admin. offr., Gambia, 1931 ; regisr., co-op. soc., Nig., 1948.

GREY, Phillips Patrick.—b. 1903 ; ed. Aldenham Sch. and Camb. Univ. ; on mil serv., 1940-45, sqdn/ldr. ; admin. offr., Nig., 1930.

GREY, Ralph Francis Alnwick, LL.B. (N.Z.).—b. 1910 ; ed. Wellington Coll., N.Z., Auckland Univ. Coll., N.Z., and Pembroke Coll., Camb., barrister and solr., sup. ct., N.Z. ; admin. offr., Nig., 1937 ; asst. fin. sec., 1948.

GRIBBLE, George Ricarde Hodgson.—b. 1907 ; ed. Bournemouth Sch. ; police const., Ken., 1927 ; asst.-inspr., 1930 ; asst. supt., 1935.

GRIER, Anthony MacGregor, B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1911 ; ed. St. Edwards Sch., Oxford, Exeter Coll., Oxford ; on mil. serv., 1939–40, lt. ; prob., col. admin. serv., 1934 ; asst. dist. comsnr., S.L., 1935 ; dist. comsnr., 1942 ; seconded to C.O. as prin., 1943 ; prin. asst. sec., N. Borneo, 1947.

GRIER, Sir Selwyn Macgregor, K.C.M.G. (1936), Kt. Bach. (1934), C.M.G. (1929).—b. 1878 ; ed. Marlborough Coll. (class. schol.) and Pembroke Coll., Camb. (class. schol.) ; 2nd cl. tripos, 1900 ; 1st cl. French and English special, 1901 ; B.A. (1900) ; called to the bar, 1910 ; asst. res., N. Nig., 1906 ; 3rd cl. res., 1908 ; sec., native affrs., Nig., 1921 ; col. sec., Trin., 1929 ; ag. gov. for various periods 1929–34 ; gov. and c.-in-c., Windward Is., 1935 ; ret., 1937.

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GRIEVE, Michael Hope, B.Sc. (agric.) (Edin.), dip. agric. (Edin.).—b. 1904; ed. George Watson's Boys Coll., Edin. and Edin. Univ.; asst. agric. offr., Ken., 1930; agric. offr., 1931; senr., 1947.

GRIFFIN, Alan Francis Rathbone.—b. 1911; ed. St. John's, Leatherhead and Selwyn Coll., Camb.; B.A. (Cantab.) (hons., hist.); interned, 1941–45; cadet, Sarawak C.S., 1934; dist. offr., 1939.

GRIFFIN, Beatrice Mary.—b. 1909; ed. Royal Sch. for Naval Officers' Daughters, Twickenham; (asst. dispenser's cert.) nursing sister, Gib., 1936; senr. matron, Cyprus, 1945.

GRIFFIN, Sir Charles James, Kt. (1923), K.C. (Ireland) (1920), K.C. (Gibraltar), (1914).—b. 1875; B.A. (hons.), Royal Univ., Ireland; 1st schol. in modern lit., exhibitnr; Chancellor's gold medallist; called to the Irish bar, 1898; went Connaught circuit; apptd. cr. prosecutor, B.C.A. prot. (later Nyasaland), 1901; atty.-gen., 1905; judge of high court, 1906, and mem., H.B.M. ct. of app. for E.A.; chmn., comsn. on trading and licensing, May to Sept., 1909 (rec. thanks of prot. govt.); sole comsnr. for revision of Nyasa. laws, 1913, and rec. thanks of prot. govt.; atty.-gen., Gib., 1914; King's proctor for prize ct. proceedings; K.C. for the colony, Dec., 1914; ch. just., Leeward Is., 1919; sole comsnr. for revision of laws of Antigua and Montserrat, 1921; ch. just., high ct., Uga., 1921–32; sole comsnr. for revision of laws of Uga., 1923, and rec. thanks of govt. in coun.; chmn., Bataka land comsn., 1924; retd., 1932.

GRIFFIN, Charles Norman, M.B.E., M.D., C.M. (McGill), M.P.H. (J. Hopkins).—b. 1899; ed. Antigua Gram. Sch., McGill Univ., Montreal, Canada, L.S.H.T.M. (Duncan medal) and Johns Hopkins Sch. of Hy. and Pub. Health; dist. med. offr., Dominica, Leeward Is., 1923; ch. med. offr., 1931; temp. S.M.O., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1942; fed. S.M.O., Leeward Is., 1943; off. M.E.C. and M.L.C., Dominica, 1931; off. M.E.C. and M.L.C. St. Kitts, 1942; off. mem., federal exec. coun., Leeward Is., 1943.

GRIFFIN, John Bowes, K.C. (Bah.) (1938), M.A., LL.D.—b. 1903; ed. Clongowes, Trin. Coll., Dublin Univ., and Camb. Univ., 1st cl. mod., gold medallist, prizeman, barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1926; cadet, Uga., 1927; asst. dist. offr., 1929; regisr., high ct., 1929; cr. coun., 1933; atty.-gen., Bah., 1936; dep. gov. and O.A.G., 1937; solr.-gen., Pal., 1939; atty.-gen., H.K., 1946; sec., E.A. law offrs., conf., 1933; sec., comsn. of enquiry admin. of just., E.A., 1933; chmn., prisons enq., Bah., 1936; chmn., Tel. Aviv. Mun. C.O.L. Enq., Pal., 1942; chmn., advsy. and review comtees (defence and emerg. regs.), Pal., 1940–46; pubs.: *Law of the Uganda Protectorate*, 1935 edn.

GRIFFITH, Arthur Llewellyn,—b. 1904; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Grahams Town, S.A.; police const., Ken., 1930; asst. inspr., 1938; inspr., 1942; asst. supt., 1945.

GRIFFITH, Gerald Victor Alexander, B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O.—b. 1903; ed. Tudor House, Dublin and Trinity Coll., Dublin; med. offr., H.K., 1930; seconded to N. Rhod., 1944; S.M.O. (mil. admin.), H.K., 1945.

GRIFFITH, Goronwy, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.R.I.C., A.I.C.T.A. — b. 1905; ed. Llangefni Gram. Sch. and Univ. of Wales; on mil. serv. 1941–45; chmst., Uga., 1930; trans. to Mal., 1939; senr. chmst., Uga., 1947; jt. compiler soil map of E.A. and author of various scientific articles.

GRIFFITHS, Donald Robert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. (Lond.).—b. 1903; ed. Eltham Coll., Lond.; med. offr., Achimota, 1930; med. offr., G.C., 1935.

GRIFFITHS, John Edward Seaton, M.B.E. —b. 1908; ed. S. African Coll. Sch. Univ. of Capetown (medal, soc. anthrop.) and Selwyn Coll., Camb.; B.A. (Capetown), dip. anthrop. (Cantab.); cadet, T.T., 1931; asst. dist. offr., 1933; dist. offr., 1943; engaged on sleeping sickness work, 1933 and 1935.

GRIFFITHS, John Fielden, A.M.I.Mun.E., M.R.San.I.—b. 1908; ed. Forest Hill, Walthamstow, articled to Borough engnr., Chelmsford; on mil. serv. 1940–43, maj.; apptd. P.W.D., Uga., 1936; exec. engnr., gr. II.

GRIFFITHS, Llewellyn.—B. 1910; ed. Portsmouth Gram. Sch.; police const., Ken.. 1930; asst. supt., 1941.

GRIMBLE, Sir Arthur Francis, K.C.M.G. (1938), C.M.G. (1930), M.A., F.R.A.I.—b. 1888; ed. Magdalene Coll., Camb., France and Germany; cadet, G. and E. Is., 1914; dep. comsnr., W. Pac., 1915; dist. offr., 1916; cent. Gilberts, 1917; S. Gilberts, 1918; sp. comsnr. to settle land disputes throughout col., and organise records, Jan., 1920; first dist offr., 1924; res. comsnr., G. and E. Is., 1926; admin., St. V., 1933; gov. and c.-in-c., Seychelles, 1936; gov. and c.-in-c., Windward Is., 1942–47.

GRIMWOOD, Geoffrey Grimwood.—b. 1911; ed. Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.), Holford schol.; cadet, Nig., 1933; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1936; asst. dist. comsnr.. Pal., 1937; seconded to C.O., 1948; clk. to exec. coun., and advy. coun.; mem., govt. comtee. for Polish affairs.

GRINSTEAD, William Angus.—b. 1904; ed. Annan Acad. and Royal Coll. of Science; on war serv., 1943–46, sqdn ldr.; prob. met. office (U.K.), 1920; meteorologist, B.E.A., met. serv., 1934; asst. dir., 1941; mem., Brit. polar year expedn., 1932–33; chmn., internat. reg. sub-comsn. of meteor. telecom. and on machine methods in climatology; vice pres., jt. sub-comtee. of internat. comsns. for synoptic weather informn. and climatology.

GROSSMITH, Caryll Archibald, O.B.E. (1945).—b. 1895; ed. London Sch., Econ., and in Germany; on mil. serv. 1914–18, lieut. (desps.); attd., Br. mission in Czechoslovakia, 1919; temp. employed, clearing office, enemy debts, Berlin, 1921–23; enemy debts dept., Lond., 1923–26; cl. offr.,

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C.O., 1926 ; asst. prin., 1934 ; p.s. to parly. U.S. of S. Cols. (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava), 1937 ; prin., 1937 ; asst. sec., 1946 ; mem., H.M.G. del. to inter. lab. confces., Paris, 1945, Montreal, 1946, Geneva, 1947, San Francisco, 1948.

GRUNDY, Frank, M.C., B.Sc. (hons) (Lond.), A.M.I.C.E., A.C.G.I.—b. 1889 ; ed. Wm. Ellis Sch., Lond. and Lond. Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1914–21, maj ; asst. irrig. offr., Mesopot., 1920 ; asst. engnr., Burma, 1922 ; asst. hydrographic survr., Ken., 1939 ; hydrographic survr., 1945 ; engnr. hydrologist, 1946 ; author of *Conservation of Water for Storage Underground* (E.A.A. Jour.).

GUENIN, Hedley Roy, B.Sc. (civ. eng.) (Leeds).—b. 1905 ; ed. Great Yarmouth Gram. Sch. and Univ. of Leeds, L.N.E.R. (grad. pupil) ; engnr cadet, rlwys., F.M.S., 1928 ; asst. engnr., 1930 ; maintenance engnr., trans. and harbour dept., B. Guiana, 1934 ; engnr., Nig. rlwy., 1937 ; senr. asst. engnr., 1946 ; author paper on "Tacheometry."

GUILBRIDE, Patrick Desmond Langford, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1919 ; ed. King's Sch., Bruton, Somerset, Edin. Univ. and Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll., Edin. ; vet. offr., N. Rhod., 1943 ; Jca., 1946.

GUILLEMARD, Sir Laurence Nunns, G.C.M.G. (1927), K.C.B. (1910), K.C.M.G. (1923), C.B. (1905).—b. 1862 ; ed. Charterhouse and Trinity Coll., Camb. ; ent. treas., 1888 ; p.s. to Sir W. Harcourt and Sir. M. Hicks-Beach, 1892–1902 ; dep. chmn., bd. of inland rev., 1902 ; chmn., bd. of customs and excise, 1909 ; gov., S.S., 1920 ; ret., 1927. pubn. *Trivial Fond Records.*

GUISE, Charles Alexander Leonard, M.B.E.—b. 1907; ed. Winchester Coll., Oxford and Camb., M.A. ; on mil. serv., 1941–46, ag. brig. ; hon. col. ; cadet, Nig., 1933.

GUISE, Christopher Probyn.—b. 1899 ; ed. Christ's Hosp. and Cheltenham ; on mil. serv. 1917–19, capt. ; police cadet, Nyasa., 1925; asst. supt., 1927 ; supt., 1944 ; senr. supt., T.T., 1944.

GULLIVER, Ernest Gordon.—b. 1908 ; ed. Dunstable Gram. Sch. ; cadet, customs dept., Ken., 1927 ; exam. offr., 1928 ; collr., customs, G.C., 1939.

GULLOCH, William Sutherland.—b. 1893 ; ed. Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow ; on mil. serv. 1914–18, capt. ; asst. comsnr. police, G.C., 1919 ; comsnr., 1925 ; ch. of police, Gib., 1927 ; ch. comdt., Cyp., 1937 ; dep. comsnr., police, Ken., 1940 ; comsnr., Ethiopia, 1942 ; comsnr., Ken., 1944.

GUMMER, Philip Anthony Gerard.—b. 1901 ; dept. of customs and excise, U.K., 1920 ; acctnt., customs dept., N. Rhod., 1931 ; dep. compt., customs, 1940 ; do., G.C., 1945.

GUNDRY, John Arnold, A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1900 ; ed. Christchurch Sch., Oxford, St. Bee's, Cumberland, and Faraday House, Lond. (dip. hons.) ; asst. engnr., posts and tels., dept., Nig., 1924 ; engnr., 1929 ; div. engnr., 1933 ; engnr.-in-ch., 1936 ; dir., posts and tels., 1944.

GUNN, Alexander James.—b. 1903 ; ed. Durness Sch. and Aberdeen Univ., M.A., teacher's cert. ; on mil serv. 1940–44, lieut. ; asst. mstr., Scottish Educ. Dept., 1924 ; mstr., N. Rhod. European Educ. Dept., 1929 ; prin., 1931.

GUNN, Iain Gilbert.—b. 1907 ; ed. Strathallan and Edin. Acad., Oxford (B.N.C.), B.A., Oxon. ; on mil. serv. 1940–43, capt. ; cadet, Nig., 1930.

GUNNING, Orlando Peter.—b. 1908 ; ed. Haileybury Coll. and Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. ; on war serv., 1941–45, flight lieut ; admin. offr., Nig., 1931.

GURNEY, Sir Henry Lovell Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G. (1948), Kt. Bach. (1947), C.M.G. (1942).—b. 1898 ; ed. Winchester Coll. and Univ. Coll., Oxford ; on mil. serv., 1917–19, lieut. ; asst. dist. comsnr., Ken., 1921 ; dist. offr., 1923 ; asst. col. sec., Jca., 1935 ; resigned, 1935 ; temp. asst. prin., C.O., 1935 ; dist. offr. and asst. sec., Ken., 1936 ; sec., E.A.G.C., 1938 ; ch. sec., E.A.G.C., and sec. to high comsnr. for trans., 1941 ; col. sec., G.C., 1944 ; ch. sec., Pal., 1946 ; high comsnr., Mal., 1948.

GUTCH, John, O.B.E.—b. 1905 ; ed. Aldenham's Sch. and Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge, M.A. ; admin. offr., G.C., 1928 ; estab. offr., Pal., 1936 ; prin. asst. sec., 1945 ; under sec., 1946 ; seconded to C.O. as temp. asst. sec., 1947.

GUTHRIE, Charles John.—b. 1910 ; ed. Kirkealdy High Sch. and St. Andrews Univ., M.A. ; asst. audr., N. Rhod., 1940 ; senr. asst. (now senr. aud.), G.C., 1946.

GWILLIAM, Freda Howitt.—b. 1907 ; ed. Notting Hill High Sch. and Girton Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.), J.P. ; on war serv., B.R.C.S. ; served on comsn. on educ. of women and girls in Nyasa. and N. Rhod., 1947 ; asst. educ. advr., C.O., 1947.

GWILLIAM, William Frederick, N.D.A. —b. 1906 ; ed. Monmouth Sch., Harper Adams Agric. Coll., Camb. Univ. and I.C.T.A., dip. agric. ; inspr., plants and prod., G.C., 1931 ; agric. offr., Nig., 1936.

HACKETT, Edward William Ronald, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., B.A.—b. 1912 ; ed. Weymouth Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin ; med. offr., H.K., 1939.

HACKFORTH, John Lawrence, B.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1933 ; asst. audr., Nyasa., 1935 ; Ken., 1939 ; asst. audr. (now audr.), Mal., 1947.

HADDAD, Zahi Ibrahim Shadeed, M.B.E., M.D.—b. 1895 ; ed. Mt. Zion Sch., Jerus., American Univ., Beirut, L.S.H.T.M. cert. ; on mil. serv. (Turkish army), 1918, capt. ; med. offr., O.E.T.A.(S), 1918 ; med. offr., Pal., 1920 ; asst. S.M.O., 1935 ; S.M.O., 1946.

HADLEY, Claude Vyvian Digby, B.Sc. (Bristol).—b. 1900 ; ed. St. Vincent Gram. Sch., Bristol Univ. and Trinity Coll., Camb. ; on mil. serv. in first world war ; asst. (sc.) mstr., Gren. boys' sec. sch., 1937 ; res. sec.-tutor, second soc. welf. course, Jca., 1944 ; soc. welf. offr., St. V., 1945.

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HADOW, Frank Bernard.—b. 1915; ed. Marlborough and Oxford, B.A. (hons. sch. of jurisp.); on mil. serv., 1939–43, capt.; admin. offr., Nig., 1938; dist. offr., 1947.

HADOW, Gordon, O.B.E.—b. 1908; ed. Marlborough and Trinity Coll., Oxford, B.A.; admin. offr., G.C., 1932; dep. fin. sec., T.T., 1946; und. sec., G.C., 1948.

HAGEN, Lawrence Arthur, P.A.S.I.—b. 1903; ed. Elstow, Bedford; chrtrd survr., G.C., 1926; asst. supt., police, 1932; supt., 1943.

HAIG, Malcolm Murray Royston.—b. 1912; ed. St. Laurence Coll., Ramsgate and St. Peters Hall, Oxford, B.A., Oxon. (2nd cl.); on mil. serv., 1939–43, lieut.; admin. cadet, Nig., 1937.

HALE, George Samwel, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. (Liv.).—b. 1899; ed. Westminster, and London Univ.; on mil. serv., 1918–19, 2nd lieut.; med. offr., Ken., 1926; S.M.O., 1947.

HALE, William Holden.—b. 1907; ed. Charterhouse and Oriel Coll., Oxford, B.A.; cadet, Ken., 1930; dist. offr., 1932.

HALIFAX, 1st Earl of (1944), **3rd Viscount Halifax** (1866), **1st Baron Irwin** (1925), **Rt. Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood,** K.G. (1931), P.C. (1922), G.C.S.I. & G.C.I.E. (1926), Hon. R.A. (1941).—b. 1881; ed. Eton and Christ Church and All Souls, Oxford (M.A. and Fellow); hon. col., Yorkshire Dragoons; M.P., Ripon div., Yorks., 1910–25; U.S. of S., Cols., 1921; min. of educ., 1922; viceroy of India, 1926; pres., bd. of educ., 1932; S. of S. for war, 1935; lord priv. seal, 1935–37; leader of the House of Lords, 1935–38 and 1940; lord pres. of the coun., 1937–38; S. of S. for foreign affairs, 1938–40; Br. amb. at Washington, 1941–46; chan., Order of the Garter, 1943; author of *John Keble* in Leaders of the Church series; *The Great Opportunity* (with Lord Lloyd); *Indian Problems*, 1932; *Speeches on Foreign Policy*, 1940.

HALL, Denis Whitfield.—b. 1913; ed. Dover Coll. and Wadham Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, Ken., 1936; dist. offr., 1938.

HALL, Douglas Basil.—b. 1909; ed. Radley Coll., and Keble Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, N. Rhod., 1930; dist. offr., 1932.

HALL, 1st Viscount (1946), **Rt. Hon. George Henry Hall,** P.C. (1942).—b. 1881; ed. Penrhiwceiber Elementary Sch.; worked at Penrikyber Colliery as collier until apptd. checkweigher in 1911; continued to act as checkweigher local agent at S. Wales Miners Fed. until elected in 1922 as Lab. M.P. for Aberdare Divn. of Merthyr Tydfil. Civil Lord of Admy., 1929–31; par. U.S. of S. Cols., 1940; fin. sec. to Admy., 1942; parl U.S. of S. Foreign Affairs, 1943; S. of S., Cols., 1945; 1st Lord of Admy., 1946.

HALL, Harold Thomas Barnes, B. Vet. Sc. (Univ. Sydney).—b. 1911; ed. Perth Coll., Univ. of Perth, W. Aust. and Univ. of Sydney; on mil. serv. 1940–42, capt.; govt. vet. offr., Fiji, 1938; author of various articles in technical journals.

HALL, James Owen, O.B.E., A.I.E.E.—b. 1896; ed. Pitsford Sch. and Mercury Naval Sch. and R.N.; on naval serv. 1913–20. P/O. teleg.; supt,, wireless and tel. elec. engnr., 1920; wireless and elec. engnr., Trin., 1923; elec. engnr., Nig., 1928; senr., 1938, engnr.-in-ch.., 1938; reported on elec. scheme for Cyp. 1945.

HALL, John Edward Beauchamp.—b. 1905; ed. Bradfield Coll., Berks (found. schol.) and Worcester Coll., Oxford (war memorial exhibtnr.), B.A. (hons.) (Oxon.); cadet, Nig., 1930; admin. offr., cl. II., 1947.

HALL, Sir John Hathorn, K.C.M.G. (1941), C.M.G. (1935), O.B.E. (1931), D.S.O., M.C., Croix-de-Guerre (Belgium).—b. 1894; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford (1913–14); B.A.; on. mil. serv., 1915–18; Egyptian Civ. Serv. min. of finance, 1919; apptd. under reconstruction scheme, asst. prin., C.O., 1921; prin., 1927; on various occasions accredited rep. to P.M.C., 1926–37 and mem., Br. delegn. to coun. of L. of N., 1929–32; seconded, F.O., 1932; ch. sec., Pal., 1933; Br. res., Zanz., 1937; gov. and c.-in-c., Aden, 1940; gov. and c.-in-c., Uga., 1945.

HALL, Martin Beauchamp.—b. 1914; ed. St. Christopher's Sch., Eastbourne, Bradfield Coll., Berks. and Worcester Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) (hons.); on mil. serv. 1939–42, capt.; cadet, Nig. 1937; rep. of W.A. govts. conf. on B.O.A. Comms., Lond., 1946.

HALL, Robert de Zouche.—b. 1904; ed. Willaston Sch., Liverpool Univ. and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.), ent. exhib., 1st cl. hons. anthrop. tripos.; cadet, T.T., 1926; asst. dist. offr., 1928; dist. offr., 1938; dep. prov. comsnr., 1946; prov. comsnr, 1947; pub. papers in *Africa* and *African Studies* on native law and local migration.

HALL, Robert Noël, M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—b. 1901; ed. Dragon Sch., Oxford, King William's Coll., I.O.M., Downing Coll., Camb., and St. George's Hosp., Lond.; med. offr., Nig., 1927; specialist, 1946.

HALL, Sir Roger Evans, Kt. (1937).—b. 1883; ed. Winchester and New Coll., Oxford; 3rd cl. hons. mods.; 2nd cl. hons. final jurisprudence; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1908; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1910; crown coun., 1914; senr. crown coun., 1915; circuit judge, Ashanti (temporary appt.), 1918; circuit judge, G.C., Jan., 1920; puisne judge, 1921; judge, high ct., N. Rhod., 1931; ag. gov., during 1934; ch. just., Uga., 1935; do., F.M.S., 1937; ret., 1938.

HALL, Thomas Forster.—b. 1910; apptd. tel. engnr., posts and tels. dept., G.C., 1937.

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HALLAM, John William Winfield.—b. 1897 ; foreman, wks., P.W.D., Nig., 1927 ; asst. wks. man., 1943 ; labour rel. offr., 1947.

HALLINAN, Eric., B.A., LL.B.—b. 1900 ; ed. Downside Sch. and Trinity Coll., Dublin ; barrister-at-law, King's Inn, Dublin (1924), and Gray's Inn (1927) ; admin offr., Nig., 1930 ; mag. prot. court, Nig., 1936 ; crown coun., 1938 ; atty.-gen., Bah., 1940 ; puisne judge, Trin., 1944 ; Nig., 1948 ; held comsn. of inquiry, 1948, into disturbances at Burutu, 1947.

HALSE, Charles Neville.—b. 1907 ; ed. Grey Institute High Sch. (Port Elizabeth) ; on mil. serv. 1941–46, capt. ; police, N. Rhod., 1930 ; asst. inspr., 1934 ; ch. inspr., 1942 ; asst. supt., 1945.

HALSTEAD, Harry.—b. 1914 ; ed. Wellington Coll., Victoria Univ., N.Z. ; sub-inspr. police, Br. Guiana, 1935 ; inspr., police, Fiji, 1939 ; asst. supt., 1944 ; supt., 1947.

HAMILTON, Archibald Dearman.—b. 1904 ; ed. St. Edwards, Oxford and Queens' Coll., Camb., B.A. (Camb.) ; 1st cl. hons. geog. trip., pt. II ; junr. asst. survr., N. Rhod., 1926 ; senr. survr., 1938.

HAMILTON, Archibald Johnston.—b. 1892 ; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1924 ; clk., sup. ct. regy., Trin., 1911 ; mag., 1926 ; 2nd mag., 1944 ; ch. mag., 1948.

HAMILTON, George Nathan.—b. 1899 ; ed. Wesleyan Boys' High Sch. and Eko Boys' High Sch., Lagos ; tel. learner, posts and tels. dept., Nig., 1917 ; clk., 1918 ; postmr. and sub-postmr., 1923 ; supt., 1939 ; ch. supt., 1942 ; asst. survr., 1943.

HAMILTON, James Erik, I.S.O. (1948), D.Sc. (Liv.) Polar medal.—b. 1891 ; mag. W. Falkland and S. Shetland, 1919 ; naturalist, 1921 ; seconded, "Discovery" investns., 1924 ; worked on Falk. seal herd, 1929–39 ; rev. to Falk. Is., 1939 ; ch. censor, 1939–45 ; regisr.-gen., regisr. sup. ct., official admin., cust. enemy prop., proper off. of the cr. ; chmn., pub. assistance comtee, 1941 ; police mag., 1944 ; M.L.C., 1945 ; author of *Discovery* reports on the Southern Sea Lion, and other scientific papers.

HAMILTON, John Dennys.—b. 1916 ; ed. Wellington Coll. and St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) ; on mil. serv. 1939–42, capt. ; admin. cadet, Nig., 1938 ; Gambia, 1942 ; Nig., 1946.

HAMILTON, Kyrie Claude, M.I.M.E., A.M.I.N.A.—b. 1894 ; ed. Portsmouth Gram. Sch. ; on mil. serv. 1914–1920 and 1940–45, capt. ; asst. govt. marine survr., H.K., 1928.

HAMLIN, Herbert Whitlock, B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1909 ; ed. Beaumont Coll. and Oxford Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1940–46, maj. ; D.C.F., Burma, 1931 ; asst. conserv., forests, Tang., 1948.

HAMLYN, Osbert Thirlwall, B.A. (Cantab.), M.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1903 ; ed. Norwich Gram. Sch. and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb. (hons., hist. trip.), barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, intermediate laws (Lond.) ; cadet, T.T., 1929 ; res. mag., 1946 ; author of various short publications on legal matters.

HAMMOND, Jemima Grace.—b. 1892 ; ed. Ashly Church Sch., Mkt. Harborough Gram. Sch. and Northampton High Sch., J.C. ; nursing sister, 1930 ; senr., N. Rhod., 1944.

HAMMOND, Robert Alston, M.R.C.V.S. —b. 1906 ; ed. Plumtree Schl., S. Rhodesia, Univ. of Liverpool and R. Dick Vety. Coll., Edinburgh ; vet. offr., Ken., 1930 ; dep. dir. vet. serv., 1947.

HAMMOND, Stanley Alfred Andrew, C.M.G.—b. 1898 ; ed. Bancroft's Sch. and Trinity Coll., Oxford, M.A. ; on mil. serv. 1917, lieut. ; supt., educ., Nig., 1922 ; dir., educ., Jca., 1928 ; senr. comsnr., educ. in W.I., 1935 ; educ. advsr. to compt. for dev. and welf. in W.I., 1940 ; ch. advsr., dev. and welf. organ. in W.I., 1948 ; att. first session of W.I. conf., 1944.

HANCOCK, Cyril George.—b. 1902 ; ed. Bromsgrove Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.) ; asst. dist. comsnr., S.L., 1925 ; dist. comsnr., 1931 ; prov. comsnr., 1942.

HANDFORTH, Harry.—b. 1902 ; ed. Cockburn High Sch., Leeds ; apptd. col. serv., 1928 ; ch. inspr., P.W.D., Nig., 1940 ; asst. wks. man., 1945.

HANDS, Andrew Charles.—b. 1893 ; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and Christ's Coll., Camb. ; on mil. serv., 1914–19 ; asst. audr., G.C., 1922 ; senr. asst. audr., Ken, 1932 ; dep. audr., 1935 ; dep. audr., S.S. and F.M.S., 1939 ; seconded as audr., N. Rhod., 1942 ; audr. (later dir., aud.), Nig., 1946.

HANLON, Don Cantwell Gounod, M.B., Ch. B. (Liv.).—b. 1901 ; ed. St. Asaph Gram. Sch., Liv. Univ. and L.S.H.T.M. ; on mil. serv. 1940–43, capt. ; med. offr., Nig., 1928.

HANNA, Sarah Kennedy.—b. 1897 ; ed. Miss Gibney's Sch. for Girls, Ballymena ; nursing sister, 1925 ; senr., N. Rhod., 1942.

HANSCHELL, Michael Albert Greaves.—b. 1915 ; ed. Lodge Sch., Barb., Brighton Coll., Sussex, Brasenose Coll., Oxford, and I.C.T.A. ; agric. supt., B. Guiana, 1939 ; agric. offr., S.L., 1945 ; agric. supt., ch. forest offr. and ch. fish. offr., St. V. (secondment), 1948 ; food prod. offr., B. Guiana, 1943–45 ; regisr., agric. cred. soc., St. V. ; chmn., dep. chmn., and mem., various bds. and comtees. ; author of *A Simple Charcoal Cooler*.

HANSON, George Gad.—b. 1895 ; ed. Basel Miss. Sch., G.C. ; 3rd gr. survr., 1920 ; seconded to S.L., 1925–27 ; survr., G.C., 1945 ; survr.-in-ch., topo. branch, G.C., 1946.

HARCOURT Henry Newton.—b. 1906 ; ed. Dulwich and Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) ; cadet, Nig., 1930.

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HARD, George Edward.—b. 1893; ed. Melbourne High Sch. and Melbourne Univ. (teacher's certs.); on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj.; mstr. European sch. and supervisor, Banaban Sch. Ocean Is., 1929; dir., educ., G. and E. Is. Col., 1945.

HARDING, Sir Alfred John, K.C.M.G. (1935), C.M.G. (1930), C.B.E. (1927), O.B.E. (1918).—b. 1878; ed. Christ's Coll., Brecon, and St. John's, Camb.; foundation schol., 1899; 1st cl., nat. sci. trip., part I., 1900; B.A., 1900; M.A., 1920; ent. C.O. after compct. exam. as 2nd cl. clk., 1901; sec., comtee. to inquire into organisation of C.A. office, 1908; asst. p.s. to Lord Crewe, 1909; sec., Royal comsn. on Maur., 1909; asst. p.s. to Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Nov., 1910; 1st cl. clk., 1914; sec., col. blue-books comtee., 1917; asst. sec., 1920; mem., W.A.C.B., 1926–28; mem., Pal. C.B., 1926–28; dir. col. audt., 1928; ret., 1941.

HARDING, Annie Kathleen, B.Sc. (hons. bot.), sec. teach. dip.—b. 1902; ed. Hanley High Sch., Stoke-on-Trent, and Manchester Univ.; sci. mist., High Sch., Ken., 1935.

HARDING, Edward, I.S.O.—b. 1892; ed. Govt. Sch., Cape Coast, G.C., and C.M.S., Gram. Sch., Lagos; on mil. serv. 1917–19; clk., Nig., 1912; asst. ch. clk., 1930; asst. acctnt., 1937; senr. acctnt., 1946.

HARDING, Frank.—b. 1900; ed. St. John's and Skinners Sec. Sch., Tunbridge Wells; on war serv. 1915–19 and 1942–46, capt.; engnr., Br. P.O., 1922; asst. posts and tels. dept., Sarawak, 1930; div. postmr., 1939; asst. P.M.G., 1946.

HARDING, Henry John Marks.—b. 1909; ed. Blundell's and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1939–42, capt.; cadet, Nig., 1931.

HARDING, Robert Dennis, M.D. (Oxford), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H., medlst. (Lond.).—b. 1904; ed. Taunton Sch., New Coll., Oxford (exhib.), and King's Coll. Hosp., Lond. (schol.); med. offr., Nig., 1934; seconded S.L., 1940; S.M.O. (sleepg. sick. serv.), Nig., 1945; author of numerous articles on sleepg. sick. in med. jourls.

HARDWICK, Neville William.—b. 1906; ed. Cranleigh Sch. and Wye Agric. Coll. (Lond. Univ.) (cert.); apptd. agric. dept., Nig., 1928; senr. prod. offr., 1945.

HARDY, George Dillaway,—b. 1894; ed. Belvedere Sec. Sch., Kent; on mil. serv. 1916–19; ch. contrlr., rlwys., Pal., 1919; ch. traff. inspr., 1935; asst. dist. traff. supt., 1941; asst. traff. supt., 1946; dist. traff. supt., 1947.

HARDY, John Thomas, M.B.E.—b. 1900; ed. Tech. Coll., W. Hartlepool, and Triff House Sch., Boston Spa.; stnmstr., rlys., T.T., 1925; dist. stnmstr., 1928; traff. inspr., 1930; traff. inspr., gr. II., rlwys., Nig., 1933; asst. traff. offr., 1942.

HARDY, Richard Kenneth.—b. 1898; ed. Bradford and Queen's Coll., Oxford (exhib. and schol.), B.A. (hons., chem.), Oxford; on mil. serv. 1917–19; gov. laboratory, London, 1924; asst. gov. chmst., Nig., 1927; gov. chmst., 1945.

HARFORD, James Dundas, C.M.G. (1943).—b. 1899; ed. Repton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (hon. schol.), M.A.; on mil. serv. 1917–19; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1926; asst. sec., 1930; clk. of coun., 1931–33; attd. C.O., 1934–36; admin., Antigua and fed. sec., Leeward Is., 1936; admin., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1940; admin., gov., Leeward Is. various periods, 1938–43; attd. to C.O., 1947; col. sec., Maur., 1948.

HARGREAVES, George McNeill, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (Lond.), D.O.M.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H.—b. 1901; asst. dist. med. offr., Jca., 1926; health offr., Ken., 1928; H.K., 1934.

HARKNESS, John Welsh Park, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.—b. 1890; ed. Glasgow Univ.; S.M.O., Pal., 1920; dep. dir. dept. of health, 1930; D.D.M.S., 1935; D.M.S., G.C., 1939; med. advsr., compt. for dev. and welf. in W.I., 1947.

HARKNESS, Joseph Welsh Park, C.M.G. (1941), O.B.E. (1935), B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.—b. 1890; ed. Glasgow Acad. and Glasgow Univ., M.A.; on mil. serv. 1914–18, maj. (desps.); S.M.O., Pal., 1920; dep. dir., dept. of health, 1930, D.M.S., G.C., 1939; Nig., 1942; med. advsr., dev. and welf. organ. in B.W.I., 1946.

HARLECH, 4th Baron (1876), **ORMSBY-GORE, Rt. Hon. William George Arthur,** P.C. (1927), G.C.M.G. (1938).—b. 1885; ed. Eton and New Coll., Oxford (B.A.); capt., Shrop. Yeom.; intell. offr., Arab bureau, 1916–17; asst. sec., war cabinet, 1917–18; asst. polit. offr., Pal., 1918; Br. mem., P.M.C., L. of N., 1921–22; M.P., Stafford since 1910; accom. C.O. mission to B.W.I., 1921–22; parly. U.S. of S., Cols. 1922–24 and Nov., 1924–29; chmn., parly. commsn. to E.A., 1924; visited and reported on W.A. dependencies, 1926; S. of S. Cols., 1936–38; N.E. reg. comsnr., civ. defence, 1939; U.K. H. Comsnr. in U.S., Africa, and H. Comsnr. for Basuto., Bech., and Swaz., 1941–44; author of *Florentine Sculptors of the Fifteenth Century*, 1930; *Guide to the Mantegna Cartoons at Hampton Court*, 1935; *Guides to the Ancient Monuments of England* (3 vols.).

HARLEY, Robert Michael, B.Sc. (St. And.), B.Sc. (for.) (Edin.).—b. 1914; apptd. asst. consvtr., forests, G.C., 1937; senr., 1948.

HARMER, Ernest George, N.D.A., F.R. Hort. S.—b. 1914; ed. Kingsbridge Gram. Sch. and Sale Hayne Agric. Coll.; control offr., sleepg. sick; agric. dept., Nig., 1937; inspr. prod., 1940; author of contribns. in various hort. and agric. journals.

HARMER, Florence Maud.—b. 1897; ed. Higher Gr. Girls' Sch., Camb.; nursing sister, Nig., 1927; resig., 1929; reapptd., 1929; invalided, 1940; reapptd., 1943; senr., S.L., 1944.

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HARPER, Austin Byers.—b. 1908 ; ed. Blundell's Sch., Tiverton, Devon, and Agric. Coll., Cedars, Natal, S.A. ; agric. dept., Nig., 1930–32 ; col. police, Jca., 1933 ; 3rd cl. inspr., 1938 ; 2nd cl., 1940 ; 1st cl., 1944.

HARPER, Sir Charles Henry, K.B.E. (1930), C.M.G. (1921), O.B.E. (1919).—b. 1876 ; ed. Blundell's Sch., Devon, and Exeter Coll., Oxford ; B.A., 1899 ; called to bar, Inner Temple, May, 1909 ; cadet, G.C., 1900 ; attd., Ashanti field force, 1900 ; asst. dist. comsnr., 1901 ; asst. col. sec., 1906 ; cantonment mag., Coomassie, 1908 ; prov. comsnr., 1909 ; census offr., 1911 ; attd., Togoland field force, 1914 ; sen. polit. off., Togoland, 1914 ; ch. asst. col. sec., 1915 ; ch. comsnr., Ashanti, 1920 ; gov., St. H., 1924 ; ret., 1932.

HARPER, Francis Gordon, B.Sc. (for.).—b. 1910 ; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch., and Aberdeen Univ. ; on mil. serv., 1939–45 ; asst. consvtr., forests, G.C., 1932 ; senr. asst., 1946.

HARPER, Frederick James, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1914 ; ed. Mundella Gram. Sch., Notts. ; Univ. Coll., Notts. and Christs. Coll., Camb.; agric. offr., Nig., 1938.

HARRAGIN, Sir Walter, Kt. (1945), C.M.G. (1941), K.C. (Ken.).—b. 1890 ; ed. Berkhamsted Sch. ; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn. ; on mil. serv. 1916–18 ; clk. of the peace, San Fernando, Trin., 1914 ; mag., 1919 ; crown coun., 1924 ; atty.-gen., Nyasa, 1927 ; attd. to legal advsy. staff D.O. and C.O., 1933 ; atty.-gen., Ken., 1933 ; ch. just., G.C., 1943 ; legal advr., high comsnr., Basuto, Bech. and Swaz., 1948.

HARRINGTON, Terence Shields.—b. 1888 ; interp., attd. Russian exped. force, N. Russia, 1918 ; asst. oilfield inspr., dept. of mines, Egypt, 1919–21 ; asst. res. engr., pure water supply scheme, B. Guiana, 1929 ; res. engnr., 1931.

HARRINGTON, William Thomas.—b. 1895 ; ed. privately ; on mil. serv., 1914–18 ; draughtsman and survr., G.C., 1927 ; Nig., 1943 ; ch. draughtsman, 1944 ; employed with Czecho-Slovak-Polish-Austrian and Hungarian boundary comsn., 1920–24, and fortification comsn., Finland, 1926.

HARRIS, Sir Douglas Gordon, K.B.E. (1942), C.S.I. (1932), C.I.E. (1925).—b. 1883 ; ed. Rugby Sch. and Federal Polytech., Zurich (dip., Ing.) (Zurich) ; asst. engr., Indian P.W.D., 1907 ; consulting engr., India, 1925–32 ; mem., Bombay re-org. comtee., 1933 ; mem., Tana river expedtn., Ken., 1934 ; irrig. advsr., Govt. Pal., 1935–44 ; comsnr. on special duty and M.E.C., Pal., 1934–36 ; chm., Pal. war supply bd., 1940–43 ; reconstrn. comsnr., Pal., 1943 ; developmnt. comsnr., Cyp., 1945 ; seconded to C.O., 1945–47 ; developmnt. comsnr., Uga., 1947 ; author of *Irrigation in India.*

HARRIS, John, D.Sc. (econ.).—b. 1896 ; apptd., Jca., 1930 ; dep. dir., educ. (tech.), Nig., 1946.

HARRIS, Percy Wyn, M.B.E.—b. 1903 ; ed. Gresham's Sch., Holt, and Caius Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.), cadet, Ken., 1926 ; prov. comsnr., 1945 ; ch. native comsnr., 1947 ; settlement offr. (Kikuyu land claims), 1939–40 ; labour liaison offr., 1944.

HARRIS, William.—b. 1894 ; ed. Newton Sch., Waterford ; on mil. serv. 1915–20, 1941–42, maj. ; asst. inspr., police, T.T., 1920 ; police cadet, 1927 ; asst. supt., 1929 ; supt., 1942.

HARRIS, William Victor, M.Sc., B.Sc. (agric.), A.I.C.T.A., F.R.E.S., F.Z.S.—b. 1904 ; ed. Stockton-on-Tees, Durham Univ., Camb. Univ., and I.C.T.A. ; asst. entomol., dept. of agric., T.T., 1927 ; entomol., 1936 ; senr., Uga., 1946.

HARRISON, Christopher Martin Haydon.—b. 1914 ; ed. Blundell's Sch. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.), hons. ; on mil. serv., 1939–45, lieut.-col. ; admin. offr., cl. IV, Nig., 1937.

HARRISON, John Percival, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), C.P.H. (Lond.).—b. 1901 ; ed. King's Sch., Warwick, Univ. Col ; Notts. and Lond. Hosp. ; on mil. serv., 1940–43, capt. ; med. offr., Nig., 1937.

HARRISON, Wilfred Hugh Lane.—b. 1900 ; ed. Durham Sch. and R.N. Coll., Keyham, R.N. ; on naval serv. 1939–45 (comdr., R.N. ret.)) ; hse. mastr., borstal inst., 1932 ; supt., approved sch., Ken., 1934 ; supt., prisons, H.K., 1939.

HARRISON, William.—b. 1905 ; ed. Hymers Coll., Hull, and St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. ; survr., Nig., 1928 ; senr. survr., G.C., 1943 ; dep. dir., surveys, 1948.

HARRISON, William Charles Burke, L., L.M., R.C.P. (Irel.), L., L.M., R.C.S. (Irel.), D.P.H. (Dub.).—b. 1904 ; ed. Mount Joy Sch., Dublin, and R.C.S., Ireland, Dublin Univ. ; medallist and prizeman ; on mil. serv. 1939–45 (lieut.-col) ; med. offr., N. Rhod., 1937.

HART, Edward James.—b. 1901 ; ed. Sth. Norwood Sch. and Thornton Heath Sch. ; acctnt, Fiji, 1927 ; Nig., 1946.

HARTLEY, Brian Joseph, O.B.E. (1945), M.B.E. (1934), N.D.A., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1907 ; ed. Loughborough Gram. Sch., Midland Agric. Coll., Wadham Coll., Oxford, and I.C.T.A. ; dist. agric. offr., T.T., 1929 ; agric. offr., Aden, 1938 ; agric. advsr., 1944 ; dir., agric., 1945.

HARTLEY, Kenneth Townend, M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon.), F.R.I.C., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1902 ; ed. Swindon Sec. Sch., Merton Coll., Oxford and I.C.T.A. ; agric. chem., Nig., 1927 ; senr., 1941 ; author of numerous papers in sci. and tech. jours. on agric. matters, 1926–38.

HARTWELL, Charles Herbert.—b. 1904 ; ed. St. John's Coll., Camb. ; B.A. (Cantab.) ; apptd. Ceylon civ. serv. ; admin. sec., Pal., 1940 ; Ceylon civ. serv., 1942 ; dir., estabs., Ken., 1947.

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HARVERSON, Walter Douglas, B.Sc. (hons. mining eng. and mining geol.), A.R.S.M., Assoc. Inst. M.M.—b. 1903; ed. Wellington Coll., N.Z., Bedford Modern, and Royal Sch. of Mines (Imperial Coll.), London.; on mil. serv. 1939–43, maj.; temp. asst. geol., Ken., 1934; govt. mining engnr., 1936; asst. comsnr (mines), 1946.

HARVEY, Cecil Walter.—b. 1898; ed. Green Lane Sch. and Blackheath Rd. Sch., Greenwich; on mil. serv. 1916–20; ch. clk., mil. rlwy., Pal., 1920; asst. acctnt., rlways., Pal., 1928; Nig., 1938; senr. acctnt., 1944; prin., 1948.

HARVEY, Cedric, B.Sc. (agric., S.A.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1902; ed. Pretoria Coll., Transvaal Univ. Coll. and I.C.T.A.; dist. agric. offr., T.T., 1927; senr. agric. offr., Fiji, 1939; dir., agric., 1945; Fiji del., Pac. copra conf., 1940.

HARVEY, Douglas, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.—b. 1901; ed., Robert Gordon's Sec. Sch., Aberdeen (medallist) and Aberdeen Univ. (schol.), fellowship for post. grad. work at Roweth Res. Inst.; chem. offr. and biochemist, med. dept., Ken., 1927; author of articles on diet and nutrition in tech. journals.

HARWICH, Christopher Alfred Ernest, F.R.M.S.—b. 1909; ed. St. Paul's, Lond. and Univ. Coll., Riga; fellow of the medico-legal socy.; police const., Pal., 1930; cadet, asst. supt., police, Uga., 1935; asst. supt., 1939; G.C. (secondment), 1948.

HARWOOD, Leonard William.—b 1904; ed. Parremetta High Sch. (N.S.W.) and Hawkesbury Agric. Coll. (N.S.W.), H.D.A., 2nd cl. hons.; asst. agric. offr., Fiji, 1936; agric. offr., 1938.

HASLAM, Frank Claude, O.B.E. (1948), L.R.I.B.A.—b. 1894; ed. Bridge Road and Palmers Schs. (Grays) and Tech. Sch., Southend; on mil. serv., 1939–42 (Lagos D.F.); arch. draughtsman, Uga., 1919; arch. asst., 1924; arch., 1928; senr., Nig., 1937; asst. D.P.W. (architectural), 1947.

HASLAM, John Fearby Campbell, C.M.G. (1941), M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., D.P.H.—b. 1888; ed. Dollar Acad. and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt.; asst. govt. m.o.h., B. Guiana; govt. m.o.h. and port h.o., 1922; asst. dir., bureau of hygiene and trop. diseases, 1925; resig., 1925; ch. med. offr., Barb., 1933; D.M.S., N. Rhod., 1935; dir., silicosis med. bureau, 1947; chmn. of various comtees. on diseases; author of *Recent Advances in Preventive Medicine, Cancer and Race in Br. Guiana,* and *Bilharzia and Malaria in relation to Irrigation.*

HATCH, William Richmond.—b. 1905; ed. Plymouth Coll., and Exeter Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.) (Oxon.); cadet, Nig., 1929; senr. dist. offr., 1947.

HATCHWELL, Richard Frederick, Lancelot.—b. 1905; ed. Merchiston Sch., Pietermaritzburg. and Plumtree Sch., S. Rhod.; clk., N. Rhod., 1924; acctnt., 1943; senr. acctnt., 1947.

HAVART, Reginald Francis, A.M.I.E.E., M.Amer.Inst.E.E.—b. 1909; ed. Dulwich Coll. and London Univ.; mem., inst. of welding; mem. diesel engine users assoc.; on mil. serv., 1939–43; dir., elec. dept., Bah., 1945; published plan for development and reorganisation of Govt. elec. dept.

HAWE, Albert Joseph, M.D., M.B., Ch.B. (Liv.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Liv.).—b. 1901; Liv. S.T.M. cert.; med. offr., G.C., 1926; S.M.O., 1940; senr. specist., 1946.

HAWES, Richard Brunel, C.M.G. (1949), M.B., B.S., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.—b. 1893; ed. Stonyhurst and St. Thos. Hosp.; on mil. serv., 1914–19, capt.; med. offr., Kedah, 1923; prof. of med., K. Edward VII med. coll., S'pore, 1927; consultg. physn. to C.O., 1943.

HAWKESWORTH, Sir Edward Gerald, K.C.M.G. (1948), C.M.G. (1943), M.C. (1918).—b. 1897; ed. St. Bees Sch. and Queen's Coll., Oxford, dist. mod. hist.; on mil. serv., 1916–19, Gren. Gds. lieut.; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1921; dist. offr., 1929; senr. dist. offr., 1938; res., 1939; ch. comsnr., Ashanti, 1941; gov. and c.-in-c., B. Hond., 1947–48.

HAWKINS, Arthur John Inskipp.—b. 1906; ed. St. Bees Sch., Cumberland; apptd. police, 1930; ag. inspr., police, N. Rhod., 1933; inspr., 1937; ch. inspr., 1941; ch. inspr. to asst. supt., 1943.

HAWKINS, Brian Charles Keith, O.B.E.—b. 1900; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and Hertford Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, H.K., 1924; cl. I, 1946; sec., econ. commsn., 1935; advsr., Br. Gov. del. to the inter-lab conf., Montreal, 1946.

HAWKINS, Reginald Arthur.—b. 1895; ed. Eveswell Sch., Newport, Mon.; on mil. serv. 1914–18; clk., vet. dept., E.A.P., 1920; off. supt., land dept., Ken., 1929; registr. of titles, 1930.

HAY, Eric Lindsay, M.B.E., B.Sc. (agric.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1907; inspr., plants and produce, G.C., 1931; agric. offr., 1937; ch. agric. survey offr., 1946.

HAY, Noel Grant.—b. 1910; ed. Otago Boys High Sch. and Otago Univ., B.A., LL.M. (N.Z.), barrister-at-law; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1937; mag., 1939; crown coun., 1943.

HAY-BARCLAY, Hugh Arthur, M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M.—b. 1901: ed. Bedford Sch., Royal Vet. Coll., Lond. and Edin. Univ.; vet. surg., S.S., 1924; vet. offr., Ken., 1928; Nig., 1936; senr. vet. offr., 1945; reg. asst. D.V.S., 1947.

HAYDOCK-WILSON, Hugh.—b. 1897; ed. Bedford Modern Sch.; on mil. serv. 1915–18, lieut.; cl. serv., B. Guiana, 1921; asst. supt., police, Nig., 1931; supt., 1946; sec., colonisation comtee, B. Guiana.

HAYES, Thomas Reginald, M.Sc. (Tech.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1901; ed. St. Bees Sch. and Manchester Univ.; agric. supt., Gam., 1925; agric. offr., Uga., 1932; senr., 1940; prin., 1946; asst. dir., agric., 1948.

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HAYFORD, Archibald Casely, M.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1898 ; ed. Richmond Coll., Cape Coast, Dulwich Coll., Lond. and Clare Coll., Camb. ; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple : practised G.C. bar, 1921–36 ; dist. mag., 1936.

HAYLLOR, Harry William.—b. 1899 ; ed. Gillespie Road Sch. and Tollington Park Central Sch. ; police, Nig., 1928 ; prisons, 1935 ; supt., 1941 ; inspr., 1947.

HAYWARD, Charles William.—b. 1899 ; ed. Stationer's Co. Sch., London and Christ's Hosp., W. Horsham ; asst. acctnt., marine dept., Nig., 1927 ; collr., customs, 1930 ; ch. inspr., customs and excise, 1943 ; dep. compt., 1944 ; compt., customs, G.C., 1946.

HAYWARD, John, O.B.E.—b. 1899 ; ed. Christian Bros. Coll., Gib. ; clk. audit dept., Gib., 1917 ; pub. wks. and crown lands dept., 1919 ; ch. clk., 1929 ; special grade clk., 1934 ; ch. clk. and acctnt., G.P.O., 1939 ; col. postmstr., 1943 ; also controller of civ. supplies and chmn., price control comtee., 1945.

HAYWARD, William Frederick.—b. 1891; ed. Suva Boys' Gram. Sch. ; clk., G.P.O., Fiji, 1905 ; postal supt., 1927 ; acctnt., 1928 ; P.M.G., 1936 ; sec., comsnrs. of currency, mem., Suva Town Bd., mem., C.S. Bd.

HAYWOOD, Eric Thorp.—b. 1903 ; ed. Parktown Prep. Sch., Jo'burg and St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown, S.A. ; matric. (Cape) ; atty., notary public and conveyancer, Jo'burg. ; asst. admin. gen. and dep. off. receiver (later asst. regisr. gen.). T.T., 1937 ; regisr., high ct., 1943 ; land offr., 1947.

HEANEY, Leonard Martin.—b. 1906 ; ed. Bristol Gram. Sch. and Oriel Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.) (Oxon.) ; on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj. ; cadet, T.T., 1929 ; asst. dist. offr., 1931 ; dist offr., 1941.

HEAPE, William Leslie, C.M.G. (1942) — b. 1896 ; ed. Rugby and R.M.C., Sandhurst ; on mil. serv. 1914–18 (severely wounded, 1915) lieut. ; asst. sec., Som. Prot., 1919 ; attached to C.O., 1926 ; resumed appt. Som. Prot., 1926 ; asst. sec., T.T., 1929 ; p.s. to gov. Barb., 1933 ; col. sec. and regisr.-gen., Grenada, 1935 ; ag. admin., St. V., 1935 ; col. sec., Bah., 1940 ; ag. gov. on several occasions ; col. sec., B. Guiana, 1944 ; O.A.G., periods 1944–46.

HEARD, John Goodridge.—b. 1913 ; ed. Probus Sch., Cornwall and St. Edward's Sch., Oxford ; police const., Pal., 1933 ; sgt., 1938 ; asst. supt., police, Nig., 1939.

HEARNE, Sir Horace Hector, Kt. Bach. (1946).—b. 1892 ; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn ; asst. dist. comsnr., Uga., 1916 ; 1st cl. mag., 1918 ; dist. mag., 1921 ; senr. mag., 1924 ; mem. of H.M.'s ct. of appeal for E.A., 1930 ; chancellor of diocese, 1932 ; puisne judge, T.T., 1933 ; Ceylon, 1936 ; ch. just., Jca., 1945.

HEASMAN, R. B.—compt.-gen. of inc. tax, Mal., 1947 (on temp. trans. fr. Bd. of Inl. Rev.).

HEATH, Henry Wylde Edwards.—b. 1912; ed. Dean Close Sch., H.M.S. " Conway " ; sub-inspr., police, Leeward Is., 1931 ; H.K., 1934 ; supt., 1944.

HEATHCOTE, Gilbert Chitty Mark.—b. 1912 ; ed. Bradfield Sch. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) ; on mil. serv. 1940–44, capt. ; cadet, N. Rhod., 1935 ; dist. offr., 1937 ; attached to C.O. (prin.), 1944 ; admin. offr., Pal., 1947 ; N. Rhod., 1948 ; clk to exec. and legis. couns., N. Rhod., 1938 ; p.s. to gov., N. Rhod., 1939–40.

HECTOR, Robert Sydney.—b. 1904 ; ed. Kidderminster Gram. Sch. and Downing Coll., Camb., B.A. ; asst. dist. comsnr., S.L., 1928 ; dist. comsnr., 1935 ; asst. treas., 1937 ; acctnt. gen., G.C., 1944.

HEDLEY, Geoffrey Riddle, M.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1914 ; ed. Shrewsbury Sch., Jesus Coll., Camb. ; cadet (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1937 ; off., cl. III, 1941 ; col. admin. serv., 1946.

HELLIWELL, John Meade.—B. 1913 ; ed. Grey Coll., S.A. ; police, N. Rhod., 1937 ; asst. inspr., 1941 ; inspr., 1945 ; asst. supt., 1945.

HEMMINGS, Edward John, A.I. Nav. Arch. ; b. 1906 ; ed. Masonic Sch., Bushey, mstr. mar. ; on war serv., 1939–42, lieut., R.N. ; cargo supt., 1931 ; asst. harbourmr., Trin., 1932 ; harbourmr. and gen. man., coastal serv., 1947.

HENDERSON, Alexander Victor Simpson, B.A., B.A.I.—b. 1897 ; ed. Rathmines Coll., Dublin, and Dublin Univ. ; on mil. serv., 1915–19 ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., G.C., 1926 ; exec. engnr., gr. I, 1944.

HENDERSON, George, B.Sc., M.I.Struct., E.M.Am.Soc.C.E.—b. 1897 ; ed. Glasgow Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1914–19 ; asst. waterwks. engnr., Nig., 1929 ; water and drainage engnr., Aden, 1931 ; res. engnr., St. George's sewerage scheme, Gren., 1937 ; col. engnr., 1940 ; dep. dir., hydraulics, Trin., 1943 ; dep. dir., wks. and hydraulics, 1946.

HENDERSON, Guy Wilmot McLintock, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), barrister-at-law.—b. 1897 ; ed. Blundells, Wanganui Coll. Sch., N.Z. and Trinity Coll., Camb. ; on mil. serv. 1914–18, lieut. ; stipend. and circuit mag., Bah., 1932 ; crown coun., T.T., 1937 ; legal dftsman, Nig., 1940 ; dep. ch. legal offr., B.M.A., Mal., 1945 ; solr. genl., S'pore., 1946 ; atty. gen., Uga., 1948.

HENDERSON, John Banks, M.B., Ch.B. —b. 1902 ; ed. Northkelvinside H.G. Sch. and Glasgow Univ. ; med. offr., Falk. Is., 1935 ; Nig. 1939.

HENDERSON, Laurence Peter, M.A., B.Sc. (agric.).—b. 1899 ; ed. Anderson Institute, Lerwick, Aberdeen Univ., and N. of Scotland Coll. of Agric. ; on mil. serv. 1918–19 ; agric. instructor, S.S. & F.M.S., 1924 ; supt., agric., Nig., 1928 ; agric. offr., 1936 ; senr., 1944 ; prin., 1945 ; asst. dir., agric., 1946.

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HENDERSON, Robert Gordon.—b. 1900; ed. Durham Sch., Durham Univ. and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv. 1918–19, 2nd lieut.; asst. supt., police, Nig., 1929; supt., 1944.

HENNESSEY, Robert Samuel Fleming, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.), dip. bact. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), M.R.C.P.I., M.D. (Dub.).—b. 1905; ed. Inter. Sch., Newry, and St. Andrew's Coll., Dublin, Dublin and Lond. Univs.; pathologist, Uga., 1929; D.D.M.S. (labs.), Pal., 1944; D.M.S., 1947; asst. med. advsr., C.O., 1947; D.M.S. (desig.), Uga., 1948; author of various papers on pathological subjects.

HENNIKER HEATON, Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G. (1937), C.M.G. (1928), B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1880; ed. Eton and New Coll., Oxford (hons. hist., 1901); cadet, Fiji, 1902; ch. clk., native dept., and ag. asst. native comsnr., July, 1906; apptd. asst. native comsnr., Mar., 1907; mem., mining bd., 1910; comsnr., customs, 1911; mem., bd. of examiners, 1911; nom. mem., Suva schl. bd., 1911; mem., native regulation bd., 1912; asst. col. sec., Maur., 1913; in cmd., coy., Maur. Vol. Force, 1916–17; col sec., Gamb., 1917; ag. gov., periods, 1918–21; col. sec., Falk. Is., 1921; ag. gov., 1923–24; col. sec., Berm., 1925; col. sec., Cyp., 1929; ag. gov. periods, 1929–32; gov. and c.-in-c., Falk. Is., Jan., 1935–41.

HENRI, Joseph Paul, O.B.E., B.Sc. (hons. (Lond.).—b. 1895; ed. Royal Coll., Maur. and Univ. of Lond. (external student), dip. educ. (Lond.); clk., Maur., 1916; asst. mstr., Royal Coll., 1921; mstr., Royal Coll., 1925; supt. schls., 1933; dep. dir. of educ., 1946.

HENRIQUES, Cyril George Xavier.—b. 1908; ed. St. George's Coll., Jca., St. Francis Xaviers Coll., Lond. Univ. Coll. and Lond. Sch. of Dramatic Art, barrister-at-law; crown coun., Jca., 1939; res. mag., 1944.

HENRY, George Hewitt, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.—b. 1905; ed. Pontora Royal Sch., Enniskillen and Dublin Univ., L.S.H.T.M. cert.; on mil. serv., 1940–44, capt.; med. offr., Nig., 1929; H.K., 1935; Nig., 1939.

HENRY, John Alexander, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1896; ed. Queen's Univ. of Belfast; on mil. serv., 1915–19; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1927.

HENRY, Robert Noel, O.B.E.—b. 1898; ed. Coleraine and Trinity Coll., Dublin, prizeman, M.A., H.dip. ed. (T.C.D.); on mil. serv., 1916–19, lieut.; asst. dir., educ., Cyp., 1930; admin. offr. and regisr., co-op. socies., 1942.

HENSHAW, Lawrence Ekeng Richard, O.B.E. (hon.) (1948). M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. (Liv.), L.M. (Coombe, Dub.).—b. 1898; ed. Sacred Heart Sch., Calabar, Nig., King's Coll., Lagos, Edinburgh Univ. and Liverpool Univ.; junr. med. offr., Nig., 1928; med. offr., 1930; author of *Hepatic Carcinoma* and *Ovarian Tumour*.

HEPBURN, Bryan Audley St. John.—b. 1911; ed. Cornwall Coll., Jamaica; secretariat, Jca., 1930; asst. sec., 1944; prin. asst. sec., Sarawak, 1947.

HERCHENRODER, Marie Joseph **Barnabe Francis,** K.C. (1943).—b. 1896; ed. Royal Coll., Maur., Middle Temple, barrister-at-law; dist. mag., Maur., 1923; addl. substitute procureur and advoc. gen., 1934; substitute procureur and advoc. gen. 1938; puisne judge, sup. ct., 1944; procureur and advoc. gen., 1945; chmn., meat and milk comsn., 1942–43.

HERCHENRODER, Marie Paul Henri.—b. 1891; ed. Royal Coll., Maur.; noty. pub., 1919; ch. clk. mortgage off., Maur., 1926; asst. regisr.-gen., 1934; regisr.-gen., receiver of regn. dues, comsnr. of mortgages, regisr. of companies, 1937.

HERCHENRODER, Marie Victor Marc., B.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.A.S.—b. 1901; ed. Royal Coll., Maur. and King's Coll., Univ. of Lond.; computer, Royal Alfred Observatory, Maur., 1921; asst. dir., Royal Alfred Observatory, 1930; dir., bureau of stats., 1945; author of various studies on meteor. subjects in Maur.

HERINGTON, George Norman, B.Sc. (agric.) (Lond.).—b. 1899; ed. The Coll., Bishop's Stortford, Royal Coll. of Science, and Reading Univ.; on mil. serv. 1917–19; agric. instr., educ. dept., Nig., 1929; senr. agric. educ. offr. (now senr. rural educ. offr.), Nig., 1945.

HERKLOTS, Geoffrey Alton Craig, B.Sc. (1st cl. hons.) (Leeds), M.Sc. (Leeds), Ph.D. (Camb.), F.L.S. (Lond.).—b. 1902; ed. Trent Coll., Derbyshire, Leeds Univ. and Trinity Hall, Camb.; sec. for development, H.K., 1946; sec. for col. agric. res. and sec., comtee for col. agric., animal health and for. res., C.O., 1948; economic botanist to nutrition survey of Nyasa, 1939; editor, *Hong Kong Naturalist*, 1930–41, and of *Journal of Hong Kong Fisheries Research Station*; author of books on trees, flowers, fishes, birds and vegetables.

HERRING, Herbert Ralph.—b. 1905; ed. Ipswich Sch. and Oxford Univ., M.A. (Oxon.); asst. consvtr., forests, T.T., 1928; senr. asst., Tang., 1948.

HESLOP, Ian Robert Penicuick.—b. 1904; ed. Clifton Coll. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb. Univ., M.A. (hons.) (Cantab.); cadet, Nig., 1929; carried out investn. into commercial possibilities of reptile skins, Nig., 1934; Arokwa, Patani and Niger crown lands arbn., 1938; author of various repts. of sci. interest.

HESSE, Neils Quarmina, B.A., M.B., B.S. (Durham).—b. 1904; ed. Fourah Bay Coll., S.L., and Univ. of Durham, Newcastle-on-Tyne; junr. med. offr., G.C., 1935; med. offr., 1937.

HETHERINGTON, Harry Brown, O.B.E., M.D. (Toronto), M.C.P. & S. (Ont.), C.P.H. (Johns Hopkins).—b. 1891; ed. Univ. of Toronto, Canada, and Johns Hopkins Univ.; on mil serv. 1917–19, capt.; asst. med. offr., B. Hond., 1920; S.M.O., B. Sol. Is. Prot., 1926; D.M.S., B. Guiana, 1942.

HEUSTIS, Allan Alexander.—b. 1911; ed. St. Mary's Sch., Belize, dip. in acctncy. (U.K.); clk. survey dept., B. Hond., 1926; 3rd cl. clk. post and tels., 1929; 2nd cl. clk. treas., 1938; inc. tax dept., Jca (secondment), 1945; 1st cl. clk. inc. tax dept., B. Hond., 1945; assessr., 1946.

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HEWETT, Wilfrid Bertram.—b. 1905; ed. Haileybury Coll. and Nautical Coll., Pangbourne; survr., survey dept., Nig., 1928; senr. land offr., 1944; asst. comsnr., lands, H.Q., 1947.

HEWSON, Maurice Gilbert., LL.B.—b. 1912; ed. Repton, St. Columba's and Dublin Univ., B.A. (hons.); cadet, G.C., 1937; asst. dist. comsnr., 1938; dist. comsnr., 1943; seconded to dept. of co-op., 1945; regisr., co-op. soc., 1948.

HEYNES, William Henry.—b. 1903; lab. asst., vet. dept., Nig., 1927; trans. to G.C., 1932.

HEYWOOD, Graham Scudamore Percival, M.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. (Oxon.).—b. 1903; ed. Winchester Coll. and New Coll., Oxford; prof. asst., Royal Observatory, H.K., 1932; dir., 1946; author of *Wind structure near the ground, and its relation to temperature gradient*, 1931; *Katabatic Winds in a valley*, 1933; *The Upper Winds of H.K.*, 1933; *Upper Temperatures and the properties of Air Masses over H.K.*, 1941.

HEYWOOD-WADDINGTON, Alfred.—b. 1898; ed. Devonport High Sch. and Oriel Coll., Oxford; on mil serv., 1916–20, lt.; M.C.S., 1921; cl. I.B., 1946; ag. econ. sec., Mal.

HIBBERT, Francis Dennis.—b. 1906; ed. Denstone Coll., Bloxham Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.), teach. dip.; on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj.; educ. offr., Nig., 1929.

HIBBERT, John Geoffrey, M.C.—b. 1890; ed. Clifton Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; 1st cl. hon. sch. mod. lang., 1912; on mil. serv. 1914–19 (15th Scottish Divn.), ment. in desps.; attd. mission to Lithuania, 1919; junr. examr., B. of T., 1920; attd. Br. govt. agt., Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, 1928; temp. admin. offr., D.O., 1929; C.O., 1930; asst. p.s. to S. of S., Cols., 1930; asst. prin., 1934; p.s. to parly. U.S. of S., Cols. (Lord Plymouth), 1935; prin., 1936; asst. sec., Min. Fuel and Power, 1943; asst. sec., C.O., 1947.

HICKINBOTHAM, Tom, C.I.E., O.B.E.—b. 1903; ed. R.M.C., Sandhurst; "Waziristan, 1924"; Indian Army, 1923; Indian pol. serv., 1923; pers. asst. to res. and c.-in-c., Aden, 1931; 2nd asst., 1932; civ. sec., 1934–35 and 1938–39; pol. agt., Bahrain, 1936, 1937 and 1943–45; Muscat, 1939–41; Kuweit, 1941–43; Kalat (Baluchistan), 1945–47; chmn., Aden Port Trust, 1947.

HICKLING, Charles Frederick, M.A., Sc.D.—b. 1902; apptd., min. of agric. and fisheries, 1927; seconded as fisheries advsr. to S. of S., Cols., 1945; author of numerous papers and monographs on fisheries, fisheries biology and zoology.

HICKMAN, Basil St. John.—b. 1914; ed. Trent Coll.; police, Pal., 1935; asst. supt., police, 1944; supt., Maur., 1944; senr. supt., Mal., 1948.

HICKS, Arthur Haxwell.—b. 1894; ed. Cardiff High Sch.; entd. C.A. off., 1913; mil. serv., 1914–19, lt.; seconded to G.C. as sec., harbr. dept., 1925–28; asst. head, pay dept., 1930; appts. dept., 1930; fin. dept., 1932; dep. head, stores dept., 1935; hd., 1939; prin. priority offr. to S. of S., Cols., 1944; hd., fin. dept., 1945; sec., E.A.C. Bd., 1938–39.

HIGGINS, Francis Bernard, A.C.S.M.—b. 1896; ed. Newton Coll., S. Devon., H.M.S. "Conway" and Sch. of Mines, Camborne, Cornwall; on naval serv. 1915–19; inspr., mines, Nig., 1928; senr. inspr., 1937; ch. inspr., G.C., 1938.

HIGGINS, Samuel Victor.—b. 1898; ed. Newport, Co. Down, Lisburn Methodist Coll., Co. Antrim, N. Ireland; on mil. serv. 1914–19; S.S.M., Jca. constab., 1924; sub. inspr., 1932; 3rd cl. inspr., 1935; 2nd cl., 1940; 1st cl., 1943; seconded as ch. immig. offr.; security offr. and ch. aliens offr., 1939–45.

HIGHAM, John Drew.—b. 1914; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch. and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. (Schol.), B.A.; 1st cl. mod. and med. langs. trip., 1935; asst. prin., Admiralty, 1936; asst. p.s. to First Lord, 1939; p.s. to parl. sec. and parl. clk., 1940; ag. prin., 1941; prin., C.O., 1946; asst. sec., 1948; Order of St. Olaf (Chevalier 1st cl.), 1947.

HILL, Desmond Lynton.—b. 1899; ed. Highgate Sch.; on mil. serv. 1917–21, capt.; asst. inspr., police, T.T., 1921; asst. comsnr., Nig., 1926; comsnr., 1935; supt., 1939.

HILL, Eva May.—b. 1908; ed. Surrey County Sch., St. Lukes Hosp., Chelsea and Mayday Hosp., Croydon; nursing sister, H.K., 1939.

HILL, Godfrey Dennis.—b. 1909; ed. Suva Gram. Sch., Fiji and Melbourne Univ.; customs offr., Fiji, 1929; sub.-inspr. (later inspr.), police, 1938; supt (on secondment to Kingdom of Tonga), 1941–43; sub.-inspr., Jca., 1944.

HILL, John Frederick Rowland.—b. 1905; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford, B.A.; cadet, T.T., 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1930. dep. prov. comsnr., 1947.

HILL, Kenneth Basil.—b. 1904; ed. Leys Sch., Camb. and Jesus Coll., Camb. (M.A., Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1939–44, capt.; supt. educ., N. Nig., 1927; educ. offr., T.T., 1938; senr., 1946; dir., educ., Zanz., 1948.

HILL, Stanley Oliver, Lic.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., A.R.S.I.—b. 1893; ed. Ripley Sch., Surrey and Liverpool Univ.; on mil. serv. 1941, capt.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., H.K., 1924.

HILL, William Ewart.—b. 1899; stockman, vet. dept., Nig., 1928; senr. livestock supt., 1946.

HILLIER, Henry George.—b. 1913; ed. Euclid St. Sec. Sch., Swindon; asst. storekpr., P.W.D., Nig., 1937; senr. storekpr., marine dept., 1946.

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HILTON, John Alexander.—b. 1901; ed. Claysmore Sch., Pangbourne and King William's Coll., Isle of Man; admin. offr., Nig., 1926; seconded as admin. offr., Pal., 1944; dep. dist. comsnr., Jerus., 1945; admin. offr., Nig., 1948; mem. and later chmn., Jerus. mun. comsn., 1945.

HIME, Charles Albert Alan.—b. 1902; ed. Rhodes Univ. Coll., S.A.; staff survr., Ken., 1928; computer, 1929; dist. survr., survey dept., 1938.

HIMSWORTH, Eric, M.A. (Oxon.), B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.B. (Lond.), B.Sc. (econ.) (Lond.), F.R.Econ.S.—b. 1915; ed. Silcoates Sch., near. Wakefield and Merton Coll., Oxford; cadet, H.K., 1929.

HINDLE, Cecil Watson.—b. 1912; ed. Prince of Wales Sch., Nairobi; licensed survr.; survey cadet, Ken., 1929; staff surv., 1936; comsnr., lands, B. Sol. Is. Prot., 1946.

HINDS, Thomas Stephen, O.B.E.—b. 1900; ed. Oratory Sch.; mil. serv. in Maur. Defence Force (maj.); customs asst., Nyasa., 1927; dep. compt., customs and excise comsnr., Maur., 1937; compt., customs, harbour mstr. and granary supt., 1946; compt., customs, Nyasa, 1947; served on comtees. to investigate liquor matters in Maur.

HINDSON, John Robert Eldred.—b. 1909; ed. Uppingham and Camb. Univ., B.A., A.I.C.T.A.; inspr., plants and produce, G.C., 1934; asst. supt., agric., 1935; agric. offr., N. Rhod., 1938.

HIRST, Harold Rupert.—b. 1903; ed. Cranleigh; asst. treas., Ken., 1925; senr. asst. treas., 1934; asst. acctnt. gen., Ken., 1944; ag. fin. offr., Aden (secondment), 1939; accnt. gen., H.K., 1945.

HIRST, Henry, M.Sc., dip. agric. (Cantab.), dip. agric. (Leeds), N.D.A., N.D.D.—b. 1907; ed. Leeds Univ., Glasgow Univ., Cambridge Univ. and Univ. of Minnesota, U.S.A, awarded min. of agric. post grad. fellowship; advsr. in animal husbandry, Malta, 1938; asst. dir., agric., Cyp., 1945; author of *Rural Development in Malta, The Manufacture of Hand Pressed Cheese and of Butter from Pasteurised Goats Milk, The Processing of Bacon and Ham in Malta.*

HIRST, Tom., D.I.C., A.R.C.S., A.Inst.M.M.—b. 1899; ed. Imp. Coll. (Royal Coll. of Sci. and Royal Sch. of Mines); field geol., geol. survey, Uga., 1925; geol., geol. survey, G.C., 1934; senr 1937; dep. dir., 1945; dir., 1946.

HOBBS, Robert Elliot Turner, dip. agric. (Reading), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1907; ed. Leighton Park Sch. and Reading Univ.; agric. offr., Ken., 1932; senr., 1945.

HOBBS, William Francis John.—b. 1908; machinist-compositor, N. Rhod., 1932; asst. gov. printer, 1944.

HOBDAY, John Henry Newbold, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1907; ed. City of London Sch., London Univ. and R. Vet. Coll.; apptd. 1933; ch. vet. offr., Bech., 1935; D.V.S., N. Rhod., 1943; chmn., cattle marketing and control bd., and livestock improvement bd., N. Rhod.; mem., cold storage cont. and butter imp. bds., N. Rhod.

HOBROUGH, Edward Cecil.—b. 1901; ed. Brockley Sec. Sch. and King's Coll., London, B.A. (hons., Latin), dip. in pedagogy; prin., dept. European educ., N. Rhod., 1931.

HOBSON, John Basil.—b. 1905; ed. Sherborne; admitted solr., 1929; on mil. serv., K.A.R., 1939–41, and judge advoc.-gen.'s staff, 1941–44, maj.; prin. offr. and 2nd dep. marshal, sup. ct., Trin., 1935; dep. registr. and dep. marshal, 1936; admitted Middle Temple and called to bar, 1938; crown coun., Uga., 1939; solr.-gen., Ken., 1947.

HOCKLEY, Naivashene Phyllis.—b. 1910; ed. Loreto Convent, Nairobi, Camden House Coll., Lond. (high. Froebel found. teach. cert.); asst. mistress, Jeanes Sch., Ken., 1935.

HODGE, Guy, M.I.L.E., A.M.I.Mech.E. —b. 1904; ed. Probus Sch., Probus, Cornwall, and Keliy Coll., Tavistock, Devon; pupilage, G.W.R.; asst. mech. offr., rlwy., Nig., 1938; dist. loco. supt., 1942.

HODGE, John Ernest.—b. 1911; ed. Morrisons Acad., Crieff, and Taunton Sch.; sub. inspr., police, Jca., 1931; trans. to Nig., 1935.

HODGENS, Charles Joseph, C.B.E., M.C.—b. 1896; ed. Belvedere Coll., and Clongowes Wood Coll., Ireland; on mil. serv., 1916–19; asst. treas., G.C., 1920; asst. treas., S.L., 1926; dep. treas., 1936; acctnt.-gen., G.C., 1938; col. treas., S.L., 1940.

HODGES, Cecil William, M.B.E., B.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1911; asst. audr., S.L., 1934; C.A.D., 1938; Malta (seconded), 1942; C.A.D., 1943; audr. (later prin. audr.), Windward Is., 1945.

HODGES, William Carnley, A.C.A.—b. 1892; ed. King's Sch., Grantham; apptd. col. serv., 1922; acctnt.-gen., S.S., 1937; ag. acctnt.-gen., Mal., 1946.

HODGKINSON, Harold Percy George.—b. 1905; ed. Worcester Royal Gram. Sch. and R.M.C., Sandhurst; on mil. serv. 1940–43, maj.; asst. comsnr. police, Nig., 1931; supt., police, 1946.

HODGSON, Alan D'Arcy, M.I.E.E., A.F.R.Ae.S., A.M.I.R.E.—b. 1906; ed. Bedford Sch. and Bedford Engnrg. Coll.; civ. aviatn. telecomms., 1937; asst. dir., telecomms., Bah., 1940; dir., 1941; dir.-gen., telecomms., W.I., 1947; surveyed and reported on W.I. telecomms., 1944–45; Bah. rep., 3rd inter-Amer. radio conf., Rio de Janeiro, 1945; deleg., N. Amer. regnl. brdcstng. conf., Washington, 1946; author of paper to inst. of elec. engnrs. on civ. aviatn. telecomms., 1940.

HODGSON, Arthur Brian, M.A. (Oxon.). —b. 1916; ed. Eton and Oriel Coll., Oxford, M.A. (hons.); cadet, T.T., 1939; asst. dist. offr., 1941; sec. to the secret., 1943; cl. of coun., 1946–47.

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HODGSON, John Leslie Wilbraham.—b. 1902; ed. Haileybury Coll.; on war serv., 1940–43, sqdn. ldr.; asst. comsnr. police, Nig., 1928; A.D.C. to gov., 1931; p.s. to gov., 1934–36; senr. asst. supt., police, 1937; dist. offr., Som., 1938; dist. comsnr., S.L., 1943.

HODGSON, Peter Charles.—b. 1910; ed. Wellington Coll. (exhibr.) and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb. (schol. and prizeman), M.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Nig., 1934; asst. dist. offr., 1937; dist. offr., 1944; comsnr., Gam., 1944.

HODIVALA, Nariman Munchershaw, O.B.E., M.B.B.S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.) M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. (Liv.).—b. 1900; ed. Univ. of Bombay; med. offr. of health, Aden Settlement, 1930; supt., prison, 1948.

HOEY, Thomas.—b. 1905; ed. Oban High Sch., Br. p.o., 1924; postal asst., N. Rhod., 1930; Br. p.o., 1932; asst. postmstr., Nyasa, 1937–39; asst. contrlr., posts, G.C., 1940.

HOGAN, Michael Joseph Patrick, K.C., LL.B., B.A. (Dub.).—b. 1908; ed. Belvedere, Stronghurst and Dublin Univ.; solr. and barrister-at-law; schol. mod. hist., senr. mod. leg. and pol. sci.; ch. mag., Pal., 1936; crown coun., Pal., 1937; atty.-gen., Aden, 1945; solr.-gen., Pal., 1947; comsnr. for revised edn. of laws of Aden, 1945.

HOGARTH, Randal Fair.—b. 1898; ed. Berwick Gram. Sch. and Edin. Univ., M.A. (Edin.) (hons. Eng.); on mil. serv. 1917–19; apptd. educ. dept., Nig., 1929; i/c spec. teachers' training course, 1945–47.

HOGBEN, Sidney John, M.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1898; ed. Highgate Sch. and Oriel Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv., 1917–19, lieut., 1940–43, maj.; supt. educ., N. Prov., Nig., 1921; lectr., Katsina Training Coll., 1925; i/c Toro training centre., 1929; prov. supt., Nig., 1930; senr. educ. offr., Pal., 1933; dep. dir., educ., 1937; dir., educ., Trin., 1946; pres., Pal. 1st div. civ. serv. assoc., 1939–43; author of *The Muhammadan Emirates of Nigeria*, 1930.

HOGG, William.—b. 1891; apptd., P.W.D., Nig., 1924; inspr., gr. I., 1925; gr. II, 1932; ch., 1941; asst. wks. man., 1945.

HOLDER, Egbert James Neville, A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1910; ed. Bristol Gram. Sch., Cardiff Tech. Coll. and Battersea Poly.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Pal., 1936; exec. engnr., gr. H, 1940.

HOLDER, Frank Wilfred, M.A. (Durham), K.C.—b. 1897; ed. Harrison Coll. and Codrington Coll., Barb.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; solr.-gen., Barb., 1936; judge of the asst. ct. of appeal, 1942; solr.-gen., B. Guiana, 1944; atty.-gen., 1946.

HOLLAND, William Joseph Guy.—b. 1902; ed. Ripley Court Sch., Surrey, Bedford Sch. and R.M.C., Sandhurst; hd. constab., Fiji, 1926; sub.-inspr., 1926; asst. supt., police, 1942; supt., 1943.

HOLLES, John Troy.—b. 1902; ed. Wyggeston Sch., Leicester and Reading Univ. (assoc.), dip. in agric. (Reading); stock inspr., vet. dept., T.T., 1929; trans. to Nig., 1936.

HOLLEY, Donald Henry, M.C., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1893; on mil. serv. 1914–20, capt.; asst. engnr., P.W.D. Nig., 1925; dep. town engnr., Lagos town coun., 1927; town engnr., 1932; dep. comsnr. of labour, labour dept., 1943; retd., 1948; re-apptd. chmn., labour advsy. bd.

HOLLIS, Sir Alfred Claud, G.C.M.G. (1934), K.C.M.G. (1927), C.M.G. (1911), C.B.E. (1919).—b. 1874; asst. collr., E.A.P., 1897; employed on trans. duty during Uganda Mutiny, 1898; collr., June, 1900; ag. Brit. vice-consul for G.E.A., Apr., 1900–Feb., 1901; sec. to the adminstn., 1903; Jubaland expedn., 1900–1, and Nandi expedn., 1905–6 (medal and two clasps); sec. for native affairs and M.L.C., June, 1907; on sp. serv. to Uga., Oct.–Nov., 1909; Swahili examiner, 1901–1912; col. sec., S.L., 1913; ag. gov., periods, 1913–16; sec. to prov. admin., G.E.A. (T.T.), 1916; ag. admstr., 1919; ch. sec., T.T., 1919; ag. gov., 1922; Br. res., Zanz., 1924; 1st cls., Order of Brilliant Star, Zanz., 1929; gov. and c.-in-c., Trin., 1930; ret., 1936; repve. of Br. col. territories on imp. communications advy. comtee. (later the commonwealth comm. coun.), 1936–47; ag. chmn., 1945–46; attended Berm. telecomm. confce., 1945; author of works on the Masai, Nandi and other E.A. tribes and *A Brief History of Trinidad under the Spanish Crown.*

HOLLOWAY, Lionel Arthur, O.B.E., D.C.M., E.D.—b. 1894; ed. Osborne House Sch., Romsey; on mil. serv. 1914–18, lieut., and 1939–46, lt.-col.; foreman of wks. (mech.), rlwy. const., Nig., 1928; mech. engnr., P.W.D., 1945; senr. educ. offr. (tech.), 1946; prin., Kaduna trade centre, 1946.

HOLMAN, Lt.-Col. Henry John, B.Sc., D.I.C., A.R.C.Sc., A.R.I.C.—b. 1906; ed. Alleyns, Dulwich, and Royal Coll. of Sc., Imp. Coll. of Sc. and Tech.; on mil. serv. 1939–43, lit.-col.; Imperial Inst., 1928; off U.K. del. to Int. Hort. Cong., Berlin, 1938; sec., col. prod. res. cl., and pers. asst. to dir. of res., 1943; sec., col. insecticides comtee.; author of survey of *Insecticide Material of Vegetable Origin*, 1940.

HOLMES, David Ronald, M.B.E., M.C.—b. 1913; on mil. serv. 1942–46; cadet, H.K., 1938; asst. to sec. for Chinese affairs, 1940; maj. S.O. II, H.Q., C.A.U. Mil. Admin., 1945; asst. col. sec. and dep. clk. of coun., 1946.

HOLMES, Edward Tilt.—b. 1903; ed. Westminster Sch. and Reading Univ., dip., agric., Reading Univ.; apptd. Nig., 1926; senr. agric. offr., S.L., 1940; Nig., 1944.

HOLMES, Gerald, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.O.G.—b. 1905; ed. Durham Sch. and Durham Univ.; med. offr., Uga., 1930; senr. gynaecologist, 1945; specialist.

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HOLMES, Kenneth Tom Meredith.—b. 1907; ed. City of Bath Boys' Sch. and Bristol Univ.; asst. supt., police, Ken., 1929; supt., 1944; senr., 1948.

HOLT, Winston Ellis, O.B.E., A.I.Chem.—b. 1903; ed. Christ Coll., Brecon and Exeter Coll., Oxford (schol.), B.A. (hons.) (Oxon.), exhibtnr, 1st. cl. hons. chem. (Oxon.); supt., educ., S.P. Nig., 1928; senr. educ. offr., Nig., 1943; ch. inspr., educ., E.P., 1946; author of paper embodying results of research pub. in chem. journal.

HOLTTUM, Richard Eric, M.A. (Cantab), F.L.S.—b. 1895; ed. Bootham Sch., York and St. John's Coll., Camb.; asst. dir., gdns., S.S., 1922; dir., S'pore, 1925.

HOMER - VANNIASINKAM, James Michael.—b. 1903; ed. St. Joseph's Coll. and Univ. Coll., Colombo; advoc., Ceylon Bar; asst. legal draughtsman, 1939; comsnr. for revised edn. of the legis. enactments of Ceylon; legal advsr. and crown prosctr., Seychelles, 1945 (secondment); editor subsidiary legislation of Ceylon, 1936.

HONE, Evelyn Dennison, O.B.E.—b. 1911; ed. Wellington Coll., Rhodes Univ. Coll., S.A. and New Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law (Lincoln's Inn); cadet, T.T., 1935; asst. dist. offr., 1937; sec. to govt., Seychelles, 1944–46; seconded to Pal., 1946; col. sec., B. Hond., 1948.

HONE, Sir (Herbert) Ralph, Maj.-Gen., K.B.E. (civ.) (1946), C.B.E. (mil.) (1943), M.C. (1918), T.D. (1946), O. St. J. (1938), C. St. J. (1947), LL.B. (hons.), K.C. (Gib. and Uga.).—b. 1896; ed. Varndean, Brighton and Lond. Univ.; on war serv., 1915–18 (capt.), 1941–46 (hon. maj.-gen.); appt. min. of munitions, 1918; asst. treas., Uga., 1920; called to bar, Middle Temple, prac. S.E. circ., 1923–4; regisr., H. ct., Zanz., 1925; res. mag., 1928; cr. coun., T.T., 1930; ag. asst. legal advsr., C.O. and D.O., 1933; atty.-gen., Gib., 1933; Uga., 1937; comdt., Uga. def. force, 1940; ch. civ. aff. offr., M.E., 1942; W.O., 1943–44; ch. civ. aff. offr., Mal., 1945; sec. gen. to gov. gen., Mal., 1946; dep. comsnr. genl. (col. affrs.), S.E. Asia, 1948; author of *Index to Laws of Gibraltar*, 1933; *revd. ed. Laws of Gibraltar*, 1933; *Handbook of Native Courts*, 1939.

HONORE, Edward Joseph.—b. 1903; ed. Winchester Coll., Brasenose Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); asst. consvtr., forests, Ken., 1926.

HOOK, Richard Denis.—b. 1913; ed. St. Margaret's Sch., and Mathematical Sch., Rochester; police const., Pal., 1936; asst. inspr., police, Uga., 1941; inspr., 1945; asst. supt., 1947.

HOOPER, Alfred Edward.—b. 1902; ed. London; police sgt., Ceylon, 1926; asst. inspr., police, T.T., 1934; asst. supt., prisons, T.T., 1937; Uga., 1941; senr. asst., 1942; supt., 1947.

HOOPER, Arnold Walter Seville.—b. 1899; ed. Mountjoy and Trinity Coll., Dublin, B.A. (T.C.D.); Gray's Inn; on mil. serv. 1918–19; supvr., customs, T.T., 1923; senr. collr., 1939; asst. comp., 1945.

HOOPER, Basil Frederick.—b. 1905; ed. New Plymouth Boys' High Sch., N.Z.; sub-inspr. constab., Fiji, 1929; asst. supt., police, 1938; supt., 1943.

HOOPER, Charles Arthur, C.M.G.—b. 1889; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; on mil. serv. 1914–18; min. of just., Bagdad, Iraq., 1926; pres., civ. cts., Basra, 1928; judcl. advsr., Trans-Jordan, 1931; procureur and advoc.-gen., Maur., 1936; puisne judge, G.C., 1944; author of *Constitutional Law of Iraq, Commercial Law of Iraq, Law of Civil Procedure Iraq and Palestine, Civil Law of Palestine and Trans-Jordan, Iraq et la Societe des Nations, Emergency Legislation of Mauritius.*

HOOTON, Arthur, B.A. (Cantab.), M.A. (Cantab.), S.C. (M.E. Staff Coll., Haifa).—b. 1912; ed. Lincoln Sch. and Queens' Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law (Gray's Inn); on mil. serv. 1939–45, maj.; crown coun., Pal., 1946; H.K., 1948.

HOOTON, John Charles, M.B.E. (mil.).—b. 1912; on mil. serv. 1940–46 (desps.) joined Pal. Police, 1932; asst. supt., police, G.C., 1937; senr. asst., 1946; supt., 1948.

HOPKINS, Isaac Moreland, B.Sc. (Glasgow).—b. 1902; ed. Bellahouston Acad., Glasgow, Univ. of Glasgow and Jordan Hill Coll. for Teachers, Glasgow; prin., gov. training coll, for teachers, Trin., 1935; supt., tech. educ. and vocational training centre for ex-service men; chmn. and mem. of educ. and industrial training comtees.; supt. of tech. classes; author of *Vocational Education in Trinidad.*

HOPKINS, Lister George, B.E. (Queensland), M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R. Econ. Soc.—b. 1910; ed. Toowoombe Gram. Sch., Univ. of Queensland, and Univ. of Oxford (Queensland Rhodes schol.); senr. asst. statistician, Pal., 1935; asst. govt. statistician, 1944; seconded as vital statistics advsr., Jca., 1944; sec., Pal. wages comtee., 1942; superintended W.I. census, 1946.

HOPKINS, Terence Francis Gethin.—b. 1902; ed. Epsom Coll. and R.M.C., Sandhurst; on mil. serv. from 1922; G.C. Regt., 1926; cadet, Nig., 1930; seconded to Gamb., 1935; returned to Nig., 1940.

HORDERN, Stuart Sydney.—b. 1911; ed. Bloxham Sch. and Keble Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv., 1940–45; asst. supt. of police, G.C., 1936; supt., 1945.

HORNER, Osmond John Ward.—b. 1899; cler. offr., Seychelles, 1919; clk. to gov. and clk., exec. and legis. couns., 1932; postmstr., 1939.

HOSKYNS-ABRAHALL, Theo Chandos, C.M.G. (1942).—b. 1896; ed. Epsom Coll.; on mil. serv., 1915–20, capt.; admin. offr., Nig., 1921; senr. dist. offr., 1936; cl. I, 1937; dep. ch. sec., 1939; ch. comsnr., W. Prov., 1946; submitted recommendations for planning and development greater Lagos, 1946.

HOSSACK, Frederick John, B.Sc. (eng.) (Lond.).—b. 1903; ed. Rutlish Sch. and Lond. Univ.; interned S'pore; ch. draughtsman and sufvr., Pal. rlwy., 1926; dist. engnr., rlwys., F.M.S., 1938; dist. engnr., rlwys., Pal., 1946.

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HOTINE, Brig, Martin, C.M.G. (1949), C.B.E. (1945).—b. 1898 ; ed. Southend High Sch., R.M.A., Woolwich, and Magdalene Coll., Camb. ; founders' medal, R.G.S., 1947 ; on mil. serv. in world wars I and II (comm., R.E.) ; survey appts., 1925–39 ; dep. dir., surveys, attd. B.E.F., 1939 ; dir., surveys, home forces, 1940 ; E.A. and Greece, 1940–41 ; dir., mil. surv. and o/c geog. sec., G.S.W.O., 1941 ; dir., col. surveys and surv. advsr. to S. of S., Cols., 1946.

HOWARD, Arthur Carleton, M.D.B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.). —b. 1906 ; ed. Tonbridge Sch., Lond. Univ. and Univ. Coll. Hosp. ; on mil. serv., 1940–44, capt. ; med. offr., Nig., 1934 ; D.M.O., Cyp., 1947.

HOWARD-FLANDERS, William Edgar. —b. 1894 ; ed. Mill Hill, Exon., Oxon., M.A. (Oxon.), barrister-at-law, Middle Temple ; on mil. serv., 1914–18, lieut. ; mag., St. V., 1927 ; atty.-gen., 1928 ; asst. regisr. and admin.-gen., N. Rhod., 1930 ; admin.-gen. and official recvr., 1936 ; admin.-gen., Nig., 1937 ; ch. regisr. and admin.-gen., Cyp., 1939 ; puisne judge, Maur., 1946.

HOWARTH, George Frederick Lee, E.D., A.M.I.A.E., M.I.T.A.—b. 1901 ; on mil. serv., 1939–43 (desps.) ; ed. Glasgow High Sch. and Glasgow Univ. ; European fitter, transport dept., G.C., 1928 ; mstr., tech. sch., educ. dept., 1938 ; engnr. transport offr., transport dept., 1943.

HOWAT, Clarence Hugh, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1908 ; ed. Edin. Acad. and Edin. Univ. (medallist and prizeman) ; D.M.O., Cyp., 1932 ; M.O., Nyasa., 1933 ; civ. surg., Aden, 1939 ; S.M.O. spec. surg., Cyp., 1944 ; med. offr. spec. (surg.), 1948 ; author of *Medical Aid at Sea.*

HOWE, Gerard Lewis.—b. 1899 ; ed. Armagh Royal Sch. and Trinity Coll., Dublin ; barrister-at-law (of H.M. coun.) ; on mil. serv. 1916–20, maj. ; res. mag., Ken, 1930 ; crown coun., G.C., 1934 ; S.S., 1937 ; solr.-gen., Nig., 1941 ; atty.-gen., 1946.

HOWE, Gilbert.—b. 1897 ; ed. Clifton Coll. ; on war serv. 1915–19, f/o ; cadet, N. Rhod., 1919 ; asst. native comsnr., 1923 ; native comsnr., 1927 ; dist. offr., gr. III, 1929 ; gr. II, 1930 ; gr. I, 1934 ; prov. comsnr., 1942.

HOWELL, Alan Taylor, B.A., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Liv.).—b. 1897 ; ed. Mill Hill Sch., Caius Coll., Camb. and St. Thos. Hosp. ; on mil. serv. 1915–19, lieut. ; med. offr., Ken., 1926 ; A.D.M.S., 1946 ; D.D.M.S., N. Rhod., 1947.

HOWELLS, Isaac.—b. 1905 ; ed. Tech. Sch., Neath ; colliery man's. cert. of compncy., 2nd cl. ; colliery overman, Nig., 1938 ; underground manager, 1944.

HOWES, Richard John Clyde, M.B.E. (civ.).—b. 1906 ; ed. King Edward VII Sch., Lytham and Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) ; on mil. serv. 1941–42, hon. capt., K.A.R. ; cadet, Ken., 1929 ; dist. offr., 1931 ; p.s. to various govs. and ag. govs. during 1933, 1937–40 and 1945–46 ; asst. sec., E.A.G. C., 1942 ; asst. ch. sec. II, E.A.G. C., and sec., H. comsnr., K.U.R. & H., 1944–45 ; sec. to D.A.R.A., 1945–46 ; accomp. E.A. del. to S.A. air transport conf., Cape Town, Mar., 1945.

HOWIE, David.—b. 1904 ; on mil. serv. 1939–40 ; asst. acctnt., P.W.D., G.C., 1936 ; ch. acctnt. and exec. offr., med. dept., 1947 ; ch. acctnt., P.W.D., 1948.

HOWITT, Charles Roberts.—b. 1894 ; ed. Carlisle Gram. Sch. and Queen's Coll., Oxford ; cadet, M.C.S., 1920 ; under-sec., S.S., 1940 ; asst. advsr., Maur., 1941 ; attd. to Mal. estab. off., 1942 ; staff offr., 1946 ; Mal. estab. offr., 1946 ; contrlr. for labour, 1947 ; estab. offr., 1947.

HUBBARD, Percival Cyril, LL.B. (Cantab.).—b. 1902 ; ed. Mill Hill and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. (schol. mod. lang.), B.A. (Cantab.) ; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple ; cadet, B. Sols. Is. Prot., 1928 ; ch. mag. and legal advsr., 1930 and 1932–34 ; Br. judge of jt. ct., N. Heb. comsnr., 1930–32 ; ch. mag., Pal., 1934 ; relieving pres., 1941 ; pres., 1945 ; puisne judge, 1947.

HUCKS, Geoffrey William Young.—b. 1906 ; ed. Highgate Sch. and Christ's Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.) ; cadet, T.T., 1929 ; asst. dist. offr., 1931 ; dist. offr., 1941 ; interpretership in Luhaya, 1944.

HUDSON, Richard George.—b. 1895 ; ed. High Sch., Cleveland, Ohio and Union Univ. Jackson, Tinn. ; B/T cert. extra mstr., S.S. (foreign going) ; on naval serv. 1914–17 ; piermr. and 2nd offr., K.U.R. & H., 1925 ; ch. offr., T.T., 1927 ; marine offr., 1928 ; marine supt., 1936.

HUDSON, Rowland Skeffington, C.M.G. (1946)—b. 1900 ; ed. St. Edward's Sch., Oxford ; on mil. serv. 1918, 2nd lieut., R.A.F. ; cadet, N. Rhod., 1919 ; asst. native comsnr., 1921 ; native comsnr., 1926 ; dist. offr., 1929 ; asst. ch. sec., native affairs, 1936 ; labour comsnr., 1940 ; prov. comsnr., 1944 ; sec. for native affairs, 1945.

HUDSPITH, Hubert Corot.—b. 1911 ; ed. Nottingham Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) ; asst. inspr., taxes, U.K., 1934 ; inspr., 1939 ; dep. comsnr., inc. tax, Pal., 1945 (on temp. transfer).

HUGGARD, Sir Walter Clarence, Kt. (1933), K.C., B.A., LL.D.—b. 1884 ; ed. at Dublin Univ. ; 1st honourman and senr. mod. in legal and polit. science ; called to the bar, King's Inns, Dublin, 1907 ; station mag., Nig., 1914 ; pol. mag., 1917 ; solr.-gen., Trin., 1920 ; K.C., 1921 ; atty.-gen., 1922 ; prepared revd. edn., Laws of Trin., 1925 ; atty.-gen., Ken., 1926 ; atty.-gen., S.S., 1929 ; ch. just., 1933 ; ret., 1936 ; re-apptd. as pres., sp. cts. in Swaz. and Bech., judl. comsnr. in Basuto and legal advsr. to high comsnr. for Basuto., Bech., and Swaz., Oct., 1937.

HUGGINS, Hastings Dudley, dip. agric., M.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.—b. 1905 ; ed. Antigua Gram. Sch., I.C.T.A., Cornell Univ. and Harvard Univ. ; asst. agric. supt., B. Guiana, 1928 ; agric. supt. and offr.-in-chge. of econ. invstgns., 1934 ; economist,

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agric. dept., 1939 ; Jca., 1946 ; sec., tariff concessn. (Ottawa Confc.), 1932 ; awarded Carnegie Travelling Fellowship, 1932–33 ; sec., Essequibo rice comsn., 1935 ; liaison appointee to copra brokers bd., 1941 ; seconded for econ. investgns., col. welf. and dev. organ., 1944–45 ; author of various articles in the *Agricultural Journal of B. Guiana.*

HUGGINS, Sir John, K.C.M.G. (1943), C.M.G. (1939), M.C. (1916), K. St. J. (1945). —b. 1891 ; ed. Bridlington Gram. Sch. and Leeds Univ., B.A. ; on mil. serv. 1914–19, Gallipoli, Egypt, France, capt. (desps.) ; cadet, F.M.S., 1920 ; govt. rice agt., Klang, 1920 ; agt. to food contr., Selangor and Pehang, 1920 ; 4th asst. sec. to govt., 1921 ; passed cadet, Malay, 1921 ; dist. offr., 1921 ; offr., cl. IV, 1923 ; recvr., Alsagoff concession, Johore, 1925 ; p.s. to high comsnr., 1926 ; offr., cl. III, 1928 ; sec., res., Negri Sembilan, 1929 ; dist. offr., Kuantan, 1930 ; offr., cl. II, 1933 ; asst. advr., Kedah, 1933 ; col. sec., Trin., 1938 ; gov's. dep., Sept.–Nov., 1938 ; ag. gov., Nov., 1938–May, 1939 and 1941–42 ; head of Br. col. supply mission and res. mem., Anglo-American Caribbean comsn., Washington, 1942–43 ; capt.-gen. and gov.-in-ch., Jca., 1943.

HUGHES, Frederick Edward.—b. 1906 ; ed. Dean Close Sch. and Worcester Coll., Oxford. B.A. (Oxon.) ; on mil. serv. 1939–42 ; asst. consvtr., forests, G.C., 1928 ; senr. asst., 1943 ; consvtr., 1948.

HUGHES, Harold John.—b. 1904 ; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin., I.S. Coll., Windsor and Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law ; mag. and coroner, St. V., 1930 ; mag., Belize, 1938 ; atty.-gen., Br. Hond., 1944 ; chmn., housing and town planning comtee.

HUGHES, Herbert, M.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1888 ; ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey, Pembroke Coll., Oxford and Ridley Hall, Camb. ; examnr., educ. dept., Jca., 1925 ; supervising inspr., sec. schs. and sec. of Jca. schs. comsn., 1933 ; asst. dir. of educ., 1937 ; dep. dir., 1943 ; author of reports on educ. systems of Cayman Is., 1928 and Turks and Caicos, 1943 ; mem., summer seminar in educ., Yale Univ., 1934.

HUGHES, Leonard Harry, O.B.E.—b. 1897 ; printer, railway constrn., Nig., 1922 ; printg. dept., 1928 ; supt., press, 1930 ; govt. printer, G.C., 1939 ; Nig., 1943.

HUMFREY, Eric Bertman.—b. 1905 ; ed. Cranleigh Sch. ; on mil. serv. 1940–41 ; police const., Ken., 1926 ; asst. inspr., 1929 ; supt., Cyp., 1933 ; asst. comsnr., 1942.

HUMPHREY, Dennis William.—b. 1910 ; ed. Salesia Sch., Chertsey and Appleforth Coll., York ; police, N. Rhod., 1932 ; asst. inspr., 1937 ; inspr., 1941 ; asst supt., 1945.

HUMPHREY, Norman.—b. 1897 ; ed. Haberdashers' Hampstead Sch. ; on mil. serv. 1915–16, 2nd lt. ; agric. offr., Ken., 1930 ; senr. agric. offr., 1940 ; seconded from 1944 for investgns into sociological aspects of African agric. ; author of *The Relationship of Population to the Land in S. Nyeri ; Thoughts on the Foundations of Future Prosperity in the Kikuyu Lands,* 1945 ; *The Liguru and the Land, Sociological Aspects of Some Agricultural Problems in N. Kavirondo.*

HUMPHREYS, Francis.—b. 1905 ; ed. Charterhouse Sch., mem. Middle Temple, on mil. serv. 1940–43, capt. ; cadet, Nig.; 1928 ; admin. offr., cl. II, 1947.

HUMPHRIES, Lt.-Col. George James.—b. 1900 ; ed. St. James Sch., Tyresham, Magdalen Coll. Sch., Blackley and Reading Univ. ; on mil. serv., 1939–46, lt.-col. ; survr., Nig., 1928 ; senr., 1945 ; dep. dir. directorate of col. surv. (on secondment), 1946.

HUMPIDGE, Kenneth Palmer, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1902 ; ed. Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse, Glos., and Bristol Univ. ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1926 ; exec. engnr., gr. I, 1936 ; senr., 1938 ; asst. D.P.W., 1947.

HUNT, Edward Oliver Whitaker, D.S.O., B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon.).—b. 1910 ; ed. Malvern Coll. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford ; on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj. ; admin. cadet, Nig., 1938.

HUNT, Sir William Edgar, Kt. (1938), C.M.G. (1934), C.B.E. (1929), B.A.—b. 1883 ; ed. Warwick Sch. and Selwyn Coll., Camb. ; asst. dist. comsnr., S. Nig., 1909 ; asst. col. sec., Lagos, 1910 ; dist offr. (2nd cl.), 1917 ; res., 1924 ; staff gr., 1929 ; mem., comsn. of inquiry into disturbances in S.E. Provs., 1930 ; ag. lieut.-gov., S. Provs. in 1930–33 ; comsnr. of col. and lands, 1934 ; ch. comsnr., S. Provs., 1935 ; O.A.G., 1936 and 1938 ; ret., 1939.

HUNTER, Colin.—b. 1912 ; ed. Rutlish Sch. and Univ. Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.) ; on mil. and naval serv. 1939–44 ; asst. audr., Ken., 1936 ; G.C., 1944 ; senr. asst. (later senr. audr.), 1947.

HUNTER, James Johnstone, M.M.—b. 1899 ; ed. Flora Stevensons, Edin. ; exec. offr., land dept., Nig., 1928 ; dep. regisr., deeds, 1928 ; dep. regisr., titles, 1935.

HUNTER, Sir John Adams, K.C.M.G. (1942), C.M.G. (1940).—b. 1890 ; ed. Royal Gram. Sch., Newcastle-on-Tyne and St. John's Coll., Cambridge, B.A., 1913 (hist. tripos, cl. 2, I.) ; cadet, F.M.S., 1914 ; cl. V, Sept., 1918 ; asst. dist. offr., 1918 ; seconded for serv. in food control dept., 1919 ; 4th asst. sec. to govt., 1921 ; cl. IV, offg. dep. contr., lab., Seremban, 1921 ; ditto, K. Lumpur, 1922 ; 3rd asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., 1923 ; dist. offr., Ulu Langat, Oct., 1926 ; cl. III, 1926 ; dist. offr., Ulu Selangor, 1931 ; offr., cl. II, 1931 ; asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., 1933 ; offr., cl. IB, 1935 ; D.O., Kinta, 1937 ; lieut.-gov., Malta, 1938 ; gov. and c.-in-c., B. Hond., 1940–46.

HUNTER, Keith Heathcote.—b. 1905 ; ed. Berkhamsted Sch. ; on mil. serv. 1939–46, maj. ; apptd. survey dept., Nig., 1928 ; in chge of photo-topog. surv., Windward and Leeward Is., 1944–45.

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HUNTER, Kenneth Leggatt, O B.E.—b. 1897; cadet, Ken., 1919; prov. comsnr., 1944.

HUNTER, Robert.—b. 1894; ed. Airdrie Acad. and Glasgow Univ., M.A. (Glas.); teach. cert., Scottish ed. dept.; on mil. serv., 1915–19; asst. mstr., Ken., 1926; prin., Cent. Sch., Eldoret, 1932.

HUNTER, William, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasg.), D.T.M. (Liv.).—b. 1904; ed. Hillhead High Sch., Glasgow, Merchiston Castle, Edin. and Glasgow Univ.; med. offr., Nig., 1929; S.M.O., 1946.

HUSSEY, Thomas William, B.A. (Oxon.) (for.), Inter. B.Sc. (Lond.).—b. 1912; ed. Ashford Gram. Sch., Oxford Univ. and Sth. East Agric. Coll. (Lond. Univ.); on mil. serv., 1940–43, capt.; senr. asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1938.

HUTCHINGS, Charles Daniel Frederick, B.S.A. (Toronto).—b. 1912; ed. Munro Coll., Jca. and Ontario Agric. Coll., Canada (dip in agric., Guelph, Canada); junr. agric. offr., Jca., 1938; agric. offr., gr. I, 1945.

HUTCHINS, William Stuart.—b. 1893; ed. Sexey's Sch., Cheddar and Bristol Univ., fac. of engnrg., B.T. marine engnr. cert.; asst. engnr., Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertakings, N. Rhod.; engnr.-in-ch., 1941.

HUTSON, Cecil Thomas, O.B.E., A.M.Inst.T.—b. 1906; clk. K.U.R. & H., 1929; asst. supt., 1939; asst. supt. of the line, 1945; E.A.R. & H., 1948.

HUTSON, Leonard Roosevelt., B.V.Sc., D.V.Sc.—b. 1904; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb., Ontario Vet. Coll. and Univ. of Toronto; vet. offr., Leeward Is., 1933; Jca., 1939; Antigua, 1939; ch. vet. offr., Leeward Is.; vet. offr., dept. of sci. and agric., Barb., 1948; author of numerous articles published in vet. and med. journals.

HUTT, Alexander McDonald Bruce, O.B.E.—b. 1904; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown, S.A. and Univ. Coll., Oxford, B.A., hons. deg. eng. lit.; cadet, T.T., 1925; asst. dist. offr. 1928; dist. offr., 1938; dep. prov. comsnr., 1944; prov. comsnr., 1946; dep. chmn. and exec. offr., dev. comsn., 1946.

HUTTON, Philip William, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1908; ed. Haileybury and Camb.; apptd. to med. dept., Uga., 1937; specist. physician, 1946.

HUXTABLE, Thomas Albert.—b. 1909; ed. Newport High Sch. and Rugby Coll. of Technology; b'cast offr., G.C., 1937; senr., 1948.

HYDE-CLARKE, Ernest Meredyth, M.B.E.—b. 1905; ed. St. George's Sch., Harpenden, Lond. Sch. of Econ. and Wadham Coll., Oxford; cadet, Ken., 1927; asst. sec., secretariat, 1939; personal asst., chmn., agric. prod. and settlement bd., 1944; civil reabsorption offr. and dir., man/woman power, 1945; labour comsnr., 1945; official M.L.C., 1946; sec. to various comtees.; chmn., sub-comtee of the labour advisory bd. on native registration.

HYNAM, Charles Arthur Sylvester, D.I.C.T.A.—b. 1909; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb. and I.C.T.A.; headmr., Glen Community Sch., St. V., 1933; govt. agric., N.W.I., 1935; agric. asst., Antigua, 1941; asst. agric. supt., 1945; agric. supt., 1946.

HYNE, Ragnar.—b. 1893; ed. S. Brisbane Tech. High Sch. and Queensland Univ., B.A. (Queensland), barrister-at-law; on mil. serv. 1916–17 and 1943–44, maj.; dir., educ., Tonga, 1920; ch. mag. and leg. advsr., Br. Sol. Is., 1929; dir., educ. and sec. to premier, Tonga, 1932–36; ch. police mag. and leg. advsr., 1933–36; ch. just. and judge of the land ct., 1936–38, continuing as ch. pol. mag., leg. advsr. and sec. to prem. but relinquishing post of dir., educ.; ch. mag. and leg. advsr., Br. Sol. Is., 1938–44; solr.-gen., S.L., 1944; atty.-gen., 1945; puisne judge, G.C., 1948.

IBBERSON, Dora, C.B.E.—b. 1890; ed. Redland High Sch., Bristol, senr. schol., St. Hugh's Coll., Oxford, M.A., 1st cl. hons. mod. lang. (French); spec. enq. offr. and prin., min. of lab. and assistance bd.; soc. welf. offr. (secondment), Trin., 1943; soc. welf. advsr., dev. and welf. organ., B.W.I., 1945; author of *Our Towns* and translation *Die Besessenheit by T. K. Oesterreich.*

ILIFF, Edgar, A.C.G.I., B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.Inst.M. & Cy.E.—b. 1904; ed. Christ's Hosp., Lond. Univ. and City and Guilds Engr. Coll. (schol.); asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1927; exec. engnr., gr. I, 1939; senr., 1948.

ILLSTON, Alfred Charles Henry, A.M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1887; ed. Hartley Univ. Coll., Southampton, N. Poly. Inst., Holloway; on mil. serv., 1917–19, lt.; L. & S.W. Riy. Co., 1901; Westinghouse Brake Co., 1908; L.B. & S.C. Rly. Co., 1914; engnrg. asst., C.A., 1920; asst engnr, 1926; dep. ch., 1948.

IMRAY, Colin Herbert.—b. 1909; ed. Malvern Coll.; joined police, Pal., 1932; apptd. police, G.C., 1935; supt., police, 1944.

INGHAM, Frank Tinley, Ph.D. (Lond.), B.Sc. (hons.) (Lond.), D.I.C., A.R.C.S., M.I.M.M., A.R.I.C., F.G.S.—b. 1895; ed. De Aston Gram. Sch., Market Rasen, Univ. Coll., Nottingham, and Imp. Coll. of Sci. and Tech., Lond.; on mil. serv. 1916–19 and 1941–45, capt.; mining geol., geol. survey, F.M.S., 1927; dir., geol. survey, Mal., 1946; author of several papers on Malaya mineral deposits, memoir on the Tapah-Telok Anson Area and ann. repts. of geol. survey, Mal.

INGHAM, Philip Stanley, M.M.—b. 1888; ed. Saltus Gram. Sch., Berm.; on mil. serv. 1915–17 and 1931–35, maj.; post office clk., Berm., 1919; asst. col. postmstr., 1922; col. postmstr., 1929; vice-pres., Berm. V.F.Assn.

INGLE, Donald Keane, M.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1904; ed. St. Paul's Sch., Darjeeling, Perse Sch., Camb., Camb. Univ.; on mil. serv., 1942–47, maj.; cadet (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1926; offr., cl. III, 1930; cl. II, 1936; cl. Ib, 1945; col. admin. serv., 1946.

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INGLIS, James Duncan Louis.—b. 1894 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., St. L. ; copyist, St. L., 1912 ; treas., Dominica, 1945 ; comsr. Barber enq. and sec., inc. tax comsn., St. L., 1924.

INGRAMS, William Harold, C.M.G. (1939), O.B.E. (1933).—b. 1897 ; ed. Shrewsbury ; on mil. serv., K.S.L.I., 1914–16 ; min. of nat. serv., 1917 ; min. of lab., 1918 ; asst. dist. comsnr., Zanz., 1919 ; asst. sec., 1925 ; asst. col. sec., Maur., 1927 ; ag. asst. prin., C.O., 1929–30 ; pol. offr., Aden., 1934 ; res. advsr. to Quaiti Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla and Kathiri Sultan of Seivun, 1937 ; ag. prin., C.O., 1938 ; ch. sec., Aden, 1940 ; ag. gov., Aden., 1940 ; miss. to King of Yemen, 1941 ; Br. ag., E. Aden Prot., and res. advsr., Hadhramaut States, 1942 ; asst. sec., internal affairs and communications div. control comsn. for Germany, 1945 ; contrllr.-gen., admin. and local govt. control comsn. for Germany, and Br. del. on civ. admin. comtee. allied control authority, 1945 ; ch. comsnr., N.T., G.C., 1947 ; cl. IV, Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanz. ; jt. Lawrence Memorial medallist ; jt. Founder's gold medallist, R.G.S. ; Burton Memorial medallist ; author of *Zanzibar, its History and its People*, 1931 ; *School History of Mauritius*, 1931 ; *School Geography of Mauritius*, 1932 ; *Report on Social, Political and Economic Conditions of the Hadhramaut*, 1935 ; *Arabia and the Isles*, 1942.

INNES, James Alexander Lindsay, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1904 ; ed. Jurriff Sec. Sch., and Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen, and Aberdeen Univ. ; med. offr., Nig., 1929.

INSTONE, Harry Norman.—b. 1897 ; ed. Wolverhampton Gram. Sch. ; on mil. serv. 1914–18 ; police const., Ken., 1926 ; asst. inspr., 1927 ; asst. supt., 1936.

IRELAND, Vernon Frank.—b. 1912 ; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury ; on mil. serv., 1940–43, capt. ; acctnt. storekeeper, P.W.D., T.T., 1938 ; trans. acctnt. gen. dept., 1944 ; acctnt, 1946.

IRVING, William Jarvis Mill, B.Sc. (agric.) (Edin.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1907 ; ed. Daniel Stewart's Coll., Edin., Edin. Univ. and Downing Coll., Camb.; agric. offr., Uga., 1931 ; senr. agric. offr., 1946.

IRWIN, William Henry, B.A. (Dub.).—b. 1907 ; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin ; called to bar, Inns of Court of N. Ireland ; N. Ireland circuit ; dist. mag., G.C., 1936.

ISHERWOOD, Herbert, M.A. (Cantab.) (mech. sci.)—b. 1904 ; ed. Queen Elizabeth's Gram. Sch., Blackburn, and Camb. Univ. ; survr., Nig., 1926 ; senr. survr., 1942 ; mem., Anglo-French Cameroons boundary comsn., 1937–39.

IWEKA, Isaac Richard Emenike.—b. 1911 ; ed. C.M.S. Sch., Obosi, Dennis Mem. Gram. Sch., Omitsha, and Imp. Coll. (City & Guilds), Lond. ; apptd. P.W.D., Nig., 1935.

JACK, Enos Louis, M.B.E. (1944).—b. 1898 ; ed. Wolmer's Sec. Sch., Kingston, Jca ; temp. clk., govt. savings bnk., Jca., 1915 ; inspecting offr., agric. loan socys. bd., 1918 ; sec., agric. loan socys. bd., 1938 ; man., 1943 ; sec. and mem. of various comtees. and bds. ; visited Windward Is. and reported on credit facilities for agriculturists, 1945.

JACK, Murray Munro.—b. 1893 ; ed. Peterhead Acad., and Aberdeen Univ. ; solr. of sup. ct., Scotland ; on mil. serv. 1914–19 ; H.B.M. consular cts., Egypt., 1922 ; dep. regisr., sup. ct., Ken., 1925 ; regisr., sup. ct., Ken., and regisr., E.A. ct. of app., 1929 ; ch. regisr., sup. ct., Pal., 1935 ; regisr., sup. ct., S'pore, 1938 ; regisr., sup. ct., Mal., 1946 ; seconded to C.O. as temp. asst. to legal advr., Jan., 1948 ; author of Kenya law reports, 1931–35.

JACK, Robert Nicholas.—b. 1905 ; ed. St. Vincent Gram. Sch. ; cl. asst. govt. cotton ginnery, St. V., 1922 ; 2nd clk. admin. off., 1931 ; lab. comsnr., 1941 ; attd. lab. dept., Jca., 1944 ; spec. mis. Aruba and Curacao, N.W.I., 1944 ; rehab. offr. for demobilised war personnel, 1945 ; census offr. for census of 1946.

JACKS, Harold Philip Kirkpatrick.—b. 1913 ; ed. Haileybury Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Camb. M.A.,(Cantab.); on naval serv., 1942–46, lieut. ; mil. serv., 1945–46, maj. ; cadet, Sarawak, 1936 ; dist. offr., 1941.

JACKSON, Charles Herbert Newton, Ph.D. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.E.S.—b. 1905 ; ed. St. Albans Gram. Sch., Eastbourne Coll., Univ. Coll., London, and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. ; zoologist, dept. of game preserv., T.T., 1927 ; survey entom., dept. of tsetse res., 1932 ; senr. entom., 1936 ; res. offr., tsetse res. dept., E.A.H.C., 1948 ; author of *Some New Methods in the Study of Glossine Morsitans* (1937) and *The Analysis of a Tsetse Population* 1940–44.

JACKSON, Donald Edward, LL.B. (Lond.).—b. 1892 ; ed. The Middle Sch., B. Guiana ; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple ; mag., B. Guiana, 1931 ; senr. mag., 1936 ; regisr., deeds, sup. ct., and W.I. ct. of appeal, 1944 ; B. Guiana spec. comsnr. to Trin. to investigate working of wkmns. compensn. ordinance, 1933.

JACKSON, Sir Edward St. John, K.C.M.G. (1943), K.B.E. (1941), Kt. Bach (1933), O.B.E. (1918), K.C.—b. 1886 ; ed. Stonyhurst and Beaumont Colls. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford ; B.A., 1908 ; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1910 ; legal advsr., Gam., 1912 ; atty.-gen., Nyasa., 1918 ; judge, high ct., 1920 ; pres., lands comsn., 1920 ; pres., fin. comsn., 1923 ; atty.-gen., T.T., 1924 ; atty.-gen., Ceylon, 1929 ; ret., 1936 ; sole comsnr. to report on immig. of Indian workers to Ceylon, 1936 ; legal sec., Malta, 1937 ; lieut.-govr., 1940 ; ch. just., Cyp., 1943.

JACKSON, Hubert Easton.—b. 1899 ; ed. Taunton Sch. and Fitzwilliam Hall, Camb. ; on mil. serv., 1918–20, 2nd lieut. ; clk., treas. dept., Ken., 1928 ; acctnt., acctnt.-gen.'s. dept., Uga., 1944.

JACKSON, John.—b. 1895 ; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn ; on mil. serv., 1914–19 ; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1920 ; dist. offr., 1928 ; asst. judge, high ct., 1935 ; judge, high ct., 1944 ; puisne judge, 1945 ; G.C., 1945.

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JACKSON, Leonard, B. Eng. (Sheffield), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1909; ed. King Edward VII, Sheffield, Robert Styring schol. and Sheffield Univ.; interned H.K., 1942-45; engnr., P.W.D., H.K., 1938.

JACKSON, Thomas Edward, M.I.Mar.E., M.I.N.A.—b. 1895; asst. govt. marine survr., H.K., 1924; senr. survr., ships, 1939; prin. survr., ships, 1946.

JACKSON, Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis, G.C.M.G. (1943), K.C.M.G. (1931), C.M.G. —b. 1883; ed. Stonyhurst Coll. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford (class. schol.), B.A., 1905; personal sec. to gov., Trin., 1906; p.s. to gov. and clk. to exec. coun., Bah., 1906; asst. collr., Uga., 1907; dist. comsnr., 1912; 1st asst. sec., 1912; col. sec., Berm., 1916; Barb., 1921; Trin., 1926; G.C., 1929; gov. and c.-in-c., Maur., 1930; B. Guiana, 1937; T.T., 1941-45.

JACOBS, Kenneth Charles, O.B.E. (1946), A.C.A.—b. 1904; ed. Bedford Sch.; acctnt., forestry dep., Cyp., 1928; treas. acctnt., Gam., 1934; asst. recvr.-gen., 1937; recvr.-gen., 1941.

JACOBS, Wilfred Ebenezer.—b. 1919; ed. Grenada Boys' Sec. Sch., Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law; regisr. and addl. mag., St. V., 1945; mag., dist. "E," Dominica, 1947.

JACOBSON, Reginald Ronald Eric, M.Sc.—b. 1912; ed. Melbourne Univ.; on mil. serv., 1940-42, lieut.; geol., geol. survey, Nig., 1937; senr. geol., 1945; dep. dir., 1947.

JAEKEL, Francis Joseph Hartley, A.M.I. Loco.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., F.Z.S.—b. 1913; ed. St. Gregory (Prep.), Luton, Beds., St. Albans (Public), Herts., and Tech. Coll., Derby; on mil. serv., 1940-42, lieut.; draughtsman and instr., rlwy., Nig., 1938; asst. dist. running supt., gr. I, 1946; senr. asst. loco. supt., 1947.

JAIKARAN, Lionel Soobhkaran, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).—b. 1906; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, Lond. Hosp. Med. Sch; acted gov. med. offr., B. Guiana, 1933; gov. med. offr., 1938.

JAKEWAY, Francis Derek, O.B.E. (1948), B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1915; ed. Hele's Sch., Exeter and Exeter Coll., Oxford; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1937; sec. to govt., Seychelles, 1946 (secondment); M.E.C. and M.L.C.

JAMES, Eric Trevenen.—b. 1904; ed. Gresham's Sch., Holt and Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.); cadet, Uga., 1925; asst. dist. offr., 1928; dist. offr., 1936; dist. comsnr., Karamoja (prov. admin.).

JAMES, Herbert George,—b. 1911; ed. elem. schs.; cargo inspr., port dept., Nig., 1937; asst. wharf supt., 1948.

JAMES, Nellie Priscilla Harriet, B.E.M. (civ.).—apptd. Imp. P.O., 1910-29; on war serv., 1918-19; tel. exchange supt., G.C., 1929; tel. traffic supt., 1946.

JAMES, Reginald Heber.—b. 1907; ed. Lancing Coll., Sussex and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; B.A. (hons.) (Oxon.), dep. educ. Lond.; on naval serv. 1939-40, K.R.N.V.R., P.O.; educ. offr., Ken., 1931; asst. mstr., Prince of Wales Sch., Ken.

JAMES, Trevor.—b. 1912; ed. St. Dunstan's Coll., Calford; police, Pal., 1936; asst. inspr., Nyasa, 1941; second-in-commnd., Aden Prot. govt. guards, 1945.

JAMES, William Parry, A.C.S.M., A.Inst.M.M.—b. 1906; ed. Sch. of Metalliferous Mining, Cornwall; asst. govt. mining engr., S. Rhod., 1934; govt. mining engr., 1936; inspr., mines, Cyp., 1939; chmn., two comtees. on mineral resources of Cyp. and poss. estab. of new industries; mem., various bds. of enq. to invest. trade disputes.

JAMESON, John Douglas, M.A. (Oxon.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1908; ed. Bishop Stortford Coll., Magdalen Coll., Oxford, Camb. and Trinidad (E.C.G.C., schol.); agric. offr., Uga., 1931; botanist, 1940; senr. botanist, 1942.

JAMIESON, Alister Charles.—b. 1913; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Trinity Hall, Camb. (schol.), B.A. (Cantab.); on mil. serv., 1940-48, lt.-col.; cadet, N. Rhod., 1936; dist. offr., 1938; Br. mil. admin., Eritrea, 1941-48.

JAMIESON, Morris, B.Sc. (Lond.), M.A. (Glasg.), A.R.C.S., A.R.I.C.—b. 1896; ed. Allen Glens Sch., London Univ. (Royal Coll. of Sci.) and Glasgow Univ., medallist (moral philos.); on mil. serv. 1915-19, capt.; asst. govt. analyst, S.S., 1922; senr. asst., 1927; govt. analyst, 1935; dir., chem. Mal. and S'pore, 1947.

JARDIN, James Edward.—b. 1903; ed. St. James Sch., Morpeth and Northumberland and Skerry's Coll., Newcastle-on-Tyne; clk., land dept., T.T., 1928; regisr., titles, Ken., 1938.

JARDINE, Katherine Robertson.—b. 1894; ed. St. Josephs Coll., W. Aust.; nursing sister, Ken., 1930; senr., 1944.

JARRETT, Robert Cecil Conroy, B.E.M. —b. 1910; ed. Christ's Sch., Prestatyn, and Ruthin Gram. Sch.; police constab., Pal., 1931; sergt., 1935; inspr., Nig., 1938; asst. supt., police, 1940.

JARRETTE, Bertel Oliver, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.M., R.E. (Liverpool).—b. 1891; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin., Edin. Univ. and Liverpool Univ.; med. offr., Trin., 1919; radiologist, 1939; senr. (gr. A), 1941.

JARVIS, Frederick Dudley, M.B.E.— b. 1896; ed. Colfe's Gram. Sch., Lond.; on mil. serv. 1914-20, lieut.; perm. way inspr., Pal., 1920; senr., 1942; asst. engnr., 1946.

JARVIS, John Fulford, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.L.O. (Lond.).—b. 1910; med. offr., T.T., 1936.

JEAN-LOUIS, Jean France, B.A. (Lond.). —b. 1901; ed. Royal Coll., Maur.; asst. mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1923.

JEFFERS, Hubert Haynes, B.A. (Cantab.). —b. 1904; ed. Sloam Sch., Chelsea and Selwyn Coll., Camb. (open exhibtnr.), 1st and 2nd cl. hist. tripos, part I and II; supt., educ., S. provs., Nig., 1927; senr. educ. offr., 1941; prin., gov. coll., Ibadan, 1947.

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JEFFRIES, Sir Charles Joseph, K.C.M.G. (1943), C.M.G. (1937), O.B.E. (1928).—b. 1896; ed. Malvern Coll., class. demy., Magdalen Coll., Oxford, 1914; on mil. serv. 1915–17, lieut., Wilts. Regt.: invalided from army, 1917; temp. 2nd cl. clk., C.O., 1917; asst. prin., 1919; prin., 1920; asst. sec. and estabs. offr., 1930; asst. U.S. of S., 1939; dep. U.S. of S., 1947; visited W.A., 1944; C.O. rep. on exec. comtee. of Br. coun. and bd. of management of Lond. Sch. of Hy. and Trop. Med.; mem., of comtee. of management of Seamen's Hosp. Soc. and of the Delegacy of King's Coll., Univ. of Lond.; author of *The Colonial Empire and its Civil Service*, 1938 and articles on Col. subjects in various periodicals; *Creed or Common Sense*, 1943; *Nebuchadnezzar's Image*, 1947; and occasional contributions to *Punch*, *The Listener*, etc.

JEFFRIES, Wilfrid Fleming.—b. 1901; ed. Mill Hill Sch. and Beckenham Sch. of Arts and Crafts, bd. of educ. dip. for drawing; educ. offr., Nig., 1929.

JEFFS, Percy, M.C.—b. 1881; on mil. serv., 1916–19, staff capt.; A.D.C. and P.S., G.C., 1919; Gamb., 1922; admin. offr., 1935; A.D.C., Fiji, 1936; Jca., 1938; B. Guiana, 1945; Imp. censorship, Jca., 1944.

JEHU, John William, B.Sc. (tech.), A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1903; ed. Llanfair County Sch., Welshpool and Manchester Univ.; asst. engnr., posts and tels., Nig., 1928; senr. engnr., 1946.

JENKINS, Arthur George Vaughan.—b. 1897; ed. Repton Sch.; on mil. serv. 1916–19, lieut.; cadet, Uga., 1925; asst. dist. offr., 1927; dist. offr., 1937; senr. dist. offr., 1947; mem., Uga. deleg. to discuss revision of boundary with T.T., 1932; Uga. rep. at inter-terr. enq. into K.A.R. unrest, 1942.

JENKINS, Sir Enoch Edward, Kt. Bach. (1946), M.A., LL.B.—b. 1895; ed. Howard Gardens High Sch., Univ. Coll., Cardiff and Peterhouse, Camb.; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1924; S. Wales Circuit; on mil. serv., 1914–19, lieut.; cadet, Nyasa., 1925; asst. regisr., high ct., N. Rhod., 1927; crown coun., 1930; solr. gen., 1936; atty.-gen., Fiji, 1938; ch. just., Nyasa., 1945.

JENKINS, Reginald Ewart.—b. 1912; ed. Whitgift Middle Sch., Croydon; asst. acctnt., rlwy., Nig., 1938; estab. offr., 1946.

JENKINS, Sidney Joseph.—b. 1899; on mil serv. 1917–21 and 1939–42; Br. P.O., 1923–28; apptd. spec. serv. tel. foreman, posts and tels. dept., G.C., 1930; tel. inspr., T.T., 1931; Br. P.O., 1937–38; tel. inspr., G.C., 1938; senr. inspr., 1945.

JENKINSON, Clement.—b. 1901; apptd. Union of S.A., 1919; postal asst., gr. II, N. Rhod., 1929; gr. I, 1936; postmr, 1940; senr., 1946.

JENKS, John Charles Alphonse.—b. 1896; ed. Bristol and Angers, France; on mil. serv. 1915–19, f/lieut. (desps.), on war serv. 1940–43; asst. audr., Ken., 1920; senr. asst. audr., in chge., Zanz. until 1928; senr. asst. audr. in chge., K.U.R. and H. until 1933; audr., Maur., 1933; Uga., 1938; dir., audit., Pal., 1946; mem., retrench. and rev. comtee, Zanz., 1927; chmn., comtee. native troops war compen., Uga., 1940.

JENNINGS, Percival Henry.—b. 1903; asst. audr., N. Rhod., 1927; Maur., 1931; audr., B. Hond., 1934; dep. audr., G.C., 1938; Nig., 1945; dir., aud., H.K., 1948.

JENNINGS, Ralph Dennis, B.Sc. (Bristol), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.Inst.M. & Cy.E.—b. 1908; ed. St. Joseph's Coll., Naini, India and Univ. of Bristol; on war serv., 1940–45; municipal serv. 1930–38; asst. engnr., roads dept., min. of trans., U.K., 1938; dist. engnr. (designs), P.W.D., B. Guiana, 1946; author of articles on road construction in *Civil Engineering*, 1945–46.

JERRARD, Robert Clarence.—b. 1895; ed. Wallingbrook Coll., N. Devon. and Oakfield Coll., Lond.; on war serv., 1939–44, K.A.R., T.T.D.F., T.T.N.V.F., lieut.; labour offr., T.T., 1930; dep. labour comsnr., 1945.

JERVOIS, Henry Sampson.—b. 1905; ed. Armargh Royal Sch.; asst. treas., Nig., 1927; senr. acctnt., 1944; prin. acctnt., 1947.

JIBOWU, Olumuyiwa, B.C.L., M.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1899; ed. Abeokuta Gram. Sch., Nig., and Oxford Univ.; barrister-at-law (Middle Temple); police mag., Nig., 1931; asst. judge, high ct., 1942; judge, later puisne judge, sup. ct., 1944.

JOBSON, Eric William Charles, M.B., Ch.B.—b. 1896; cert., L.S.H.T.M.; on mil. serv. 1917–19; med. offr., Ken., 1924; S.M.O., T.T., 1939.

JOHN, David Ronald.—b. 1900; ed. Taunton Sch. and Christ's Coll., Camb. B.A. (hons., Cantab.); supt., educ., T.T., 1929.

JOHNS, Robert, A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1903; ed. Monmouthshire Agric. Inst., Usk, University Coll. of Wales, Aberystwyth and I.C.T.A., N.D.A., C.D.A., C.D.D.; C.O. agric. res. schol., Trin. and Univ. of Reading, 1929–30, Carnegie schol., 1934; stock inspr., T.T., 1926; agric. offr., Zanz., 1931; Fiji, 1939; agric. advsr. to compt. for dev. and welf. in the W.I., 1940.

JOHNSON, Athol Joel, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1902; ed. Arnold Sch., Blackpool and Trinity Coll., Camb.; med. offr., S.L., 1932.

JOHNSON, Charles Walter Trevor, C.B.E. (1949).—b. 1893; ed. Auckland Gram. Sch.; apptd., Fiji, 1910; col. sec's. off., 1915; clk., exec. and leg. couns., 1920; seconded as dist. offr., Fanning Isl., W. Pac. High Comsn., Feb.–Nov., 1922; prov. and dist. comsnr., 1928; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1931; mem., Fiji mining bd.; asst. col. sec., 1937; off. M.L.C., 1939; M.E.C., 1940; gov's. dep. on various occasions between 1941–42; Br. agent and consul., Tonga., 1943.

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JOHNSON, Donald Stewart.—b. 1900; on mil. serv. 1917–19; apptd. P.W.D., Nig., 1925; senr. acctnt., 1944.

JOHNSON, Francis Raban, M.B.E. (civ.), M.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C.—b. 1908; ed. Univ. Coll. Sch. and E. Lond. Coll.; govt. chmst., G.C., 1934.

JOHNSON, Frederick Caxton.—b. 1900; ed. Ebenezer Meth. Sch. and Dundas Pte. Sch., Freetown, Eko Boys' High Sch., Lagos; clk., posts and tels. dept., Nig., 1918; asst. ch. clk., 1942; acctnt., 1944.

JOHNSON, Geoffrey Miles, B.A. (Cantab.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1903; ed. Perse Sch., Camb., Nautical Coll. and Pangbourne and Downing Coll., Camb.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1929.

JOHNSON, Henry Alwyn, M.I.M.E., M.I.Loco.E., M.Inst.T.—b. 1899; ed. Doncaster Gram. Sch., Doncaster Tech. Coll. and Leeds Univ.; on mil. serv. 1916–18; asst. loco. supt., rlwy., Nig.; ch. mech. engnr., rlwy., G.C., 1943.

JOHNSON, Kenneth Carter, chart. acctnt.—b. 1907; ed. Uppingham Sch.; asst. treas., acctnt.-gen. dept., N. Rhod., 1932; dist. offr., 1937; asst. comsnr., inc. tax, 1945.

JOHNSON, Brig, Roy Frank,—b. 1887; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and Clare Coll., Camb., barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; on mil. serv., 1914–20, reg. comsn., 1919; served Pal., H.K., and headed W.O. mission (1944) to N. Africa, M.E., Iraq, India, E.A. and Madagascar; comm., R.A.O.C. base, Havre, 1940; inspr., A.O.S., 1941; D.D.O.S., W.O., 1942; joined C.O., 1948.

JOHNSON, Sydney Edward.—b. 1899; ed. Bedford Sch.; on naval serv. 1917–18, lieut. and 1940–45, comdr., R.N.; cadet, Nig., 1923; senr. dist. offr., 1943; res., 1945.

JOHNSON, Vincent Kenneth.—b. 1901; ed. Rottingdean and Harrow; cadet, Nig., 1926; senr. dist. offr., 1945; res., 1946.

JOHNSON, Sir Walter Burford, Kt. (1935), C.M.G., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).—b. 1885; ed. City of Lond. Sch. and St. Thos. Hosp.; med. offr., N. Nig., 1912; seconded for sp. investgn. work under yellow fever comsn., S.L., 1913; temp.capt., gen. list, 1914–15; tsetse investigator, 1921; specialist, 1921; seconded for serv. on Tsetse fly comsn.; D.M.S.S., Nig., 1929,; ret. 1936; supt., leper settlement, Botsabelo, Basuto., 1937.

JOHNSON, William, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.). —b. 1891; ed. Madras Univ.; med. offr., B. Hond., 1927; Nig., 1930.

JOHNSON, William Alan, Prof., A.R.Surv.Inst., A.M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1913; ed. Wolverhampton Sch.; on war serv. 1939–45; engnr., P.W.D., H.K., 1937.

JOHNSON, William Clarence, C.B.E. 1945), O.B.E. (1939).—b. 1899; ed. "Willowfield," Eastbourne and privately; on mil. serv. 1914–19, lieut.; police service in U.K., 1920–32; ch. constable, Plymouth, 1932; asst. ch., B'ham., 1936; ch. B'ham., 1941; H.M. inspr., constabulary, England and Wales, 1945; police advsr. to S. of S., Cols., 1948; mem. advy. coun. on treatment of offenders, 1944–45.

JOHNSTON, Allan, M.Inst.C.E.—b. 1900; on air serv. 1918–19; asst. engr., K.U.R. & H., 1926; senr. K.U.R. & H., 1937; dist. engr., 1944; senr., 1946.

JOHNSTON, Anthony Gordon Knox.—b. 1909; ed. Derby Sch., Edin. Univ. and Oriel Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Edin.); cadet, N. Rhod., 1931; dist. offr., 1933; seconded to C.O., 1940; clk. of coun., N. Rhod., 1943; asst. ch. sec., 1946; sec., dev. auth., 1948.

JOHNSTON, Carruthers Melvill.—b. 1909; ed. Shrewsbury Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.) (Oxon.); cadet, Ken., 1933.

JOHNSTON, Frederick William, B.A., Ll.B. (Dub.).—b. 1899; ed. St. Patrick's Cathedral Gram. Sch. and Mountjoy Sch., Dublin; barrister-at-law; on war serv. 1915–22, 2nd mate; cadet. col. admin. serv. 1926; asst. dist. offr., 1930; asst. admstr. gen., and dep. official recvr., 1933; mag., 1933; judge, sup. ct., Gamb., 1942; puisne judge, Nig., 1947; comsnr. of enq., United Africa Co. Freetown fire, 1943, and of the sinking of H.M.C.S. "Lady Durham", Gam., 1947; publns.:—Vol. IV Uganda Law Reports, 1937, and suppl. (1939–46) to revd. 1942 edn. Laws of Gambia, 1947.

JOHNSTON, Hugh Anthony Stephen, D.F.C. (bar).—b. 1913; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury (exhibr.) and Brasenose Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.), hons. degree in mod. greats, 2nd cl.; on war serv. 1940–45, w/comdr.; cadet, Nig., 1936; asst. dist. offr., 1939; dist. offr., 1945; on air staff, air min., 1944–45.

JOHNSTON, William.—b. 1890; ed. Burntisland and Glasgow; asst. clk., G.P.O., U.K., 1910; offr. customs and excise, U.K., 1911; dep. collr., customs, Maur., 1920, and also comsnr., excise (tobacco), 1927; collr. gen., Jca., 1932; col. sec. and fin. sec., Br. Hond., 1937; ag. gov. several occasions, 1937–40; compt., customs, S.L., 1940; dir., supplies, S.L., 1942; compt., customs, T.T., 1944; comsnr., customs, Ken. and Uga., 1946.

JOLLY, James, C.B.E., R.D., A.I.N.A.—b. 1902; ed. Bolton Secondary Sch. and H.M.S. "Conway," extra mstrs. cert. of competency, a younger brother of Trinity House; marine offr., Nig., 1927; senr., 1937; dep. harbourmr., H.K., 1939; harbourmr., etc., 1940.

JOLLY, John William.—b. 1899; agric. off., Mal, 1925; dir., agric., N. Borneo, 1946.

JONES, Alfred George Nelson.—b. 1902; ed. Abergele Sch. and Ebbw Vale Lit. and Sci. Inst.; clk. to mag., S. Georgia, 1925; ag. official admin., Falkland Is., 1935; collr., customs, G.C., 1937; senr., 1945.

JONES, Archibald Basil, E.D.—b. 1897; ed. Newport (Mon.) High Sch. and Newport Tech. Coll.; on mil. serv., 1915–19 and 1939–42, capt.; conf. clk. and acctnt., Nig., 1928; asst treas., 1930; senr. acctnt. (asst. treas.) 1940 prin. acctnt., 1946.

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JONES, Arthur, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1908; ed. Sec. Sch., Holyhead and Univ. Coll. of N. Wales; on mil. serv. 1939–42 agric. offr., G.C., 1933.

JONES, Rt. Hon. Arthur Creech, P.C., (1946), M.P.—b. 1891; M.P. for Shipley since 1935; formerly mem. of col. adv. comtee. on educ. in cols., mem. of higher educ. comsn. to W.A., 1944; parl. p.s. to Mr. Ernest Bevin, min. of labour and nat. serv., 1940–45; parly. U.S. of S., Cols., 1945; S. of S., Cols., 1946; author of *Trade Unionism Today* and various pamphlets and articles on Col. affairs.

JONES, Brian Southron, B.A. (Cantab.), F.R.G.S. (Edin.), M.D. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—b. 1910; ed. Clifton Coll., Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. and Lond. Hosp., Treves prize in surg., T.A.M. Ross prize in med. and pathol., Russell Andrews prize in obstr. and gynaec.; on mil. serv., 1939–43, capt.; apptd. med. dept., Nig., 1937; surgical spec., 1946.

JONES, Edmund Raphael, F.I.M.L.T.—b. 1901; ed. Douai Sch., Woolhampton, Berks.; lab. asst. vet. res. dept., Uga., 1925; demonstr. in bacter., vet. sch., Entebbe, 1932–42; lab. asst., Entebbe; author of numerous papers on biochemical wk. in vety. pathology and nutrition and on trypanosomiasis.

JONES, Edward Henry, A.M.I.Mech.E., 1st cl., B. of T. cert.—b. 1901; ed. Liverpool Tech. Coll; engr., gr. II, marine dept., Nig., 1928; senr. marine engr., 1938.

JONES, Edward Lloyd, M.I.Mar.E.—b. 1891; apptd., H.K., 1928; senr. survr. of ships and senr. examr. of engnrs., 1946.

JONES, Edward Norton, C.B.E. (civ.).—b. 1902; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., B.A.; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1925; dist. comsnr., 1932; sec. for soc. servs., 1943; dir., soc. welf. and housing, 1946.

JONES, Frank, B.Sc. (agric. & bot.).—b. 1913; ed. Bridgent County Sch. and Univ. of Wales; sleep. sick. survey, Nig., 1937; agric. dept.; prod. inspn., 1940.

JONES, George Arthur, O.B.E. (1934).—b. 1889; appt., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O., 1907; asst. sec. to oversea prize disposal comtee., 1917; ag. sec. to ditto, 1918; promoted, under O.-in-C. of 1910, 2nd cl. clk., C.O., 1919; prin., 1920; C.O. mem. contraband, enemy exports and blockade comtees, 1939–46.

JONES, George Olatunde.—b. 1911; ed. C.M.S. Gram. Sch., Lagos and Marine Tech. Inst.; on war serv., 1939–45; appren. engnr., 1931; jnr., African tech. staff, gr. II, Nig., 1937; gr. I, 1941; marine engnr., 1943.

JONES, Glyn Smallwood, M.B.E.—b. 1908; ed. King's Sch., Chester and Oxford Univ., B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, N. Rhod., 1931; dist. offr., 1933.

JONES, Griffith Thomas.—b. 1900; ed. Ferndale Sec. Sch., S. Wales and Univ. of South Wales, B.A. (S. Wales); teachers' certs.; on war serv., 1918–19; mstr., European educ. dept., N. Rhod., 1931; prin., 1931.

JONES, Gwilym Howell, B.Sc. (Wales), B.Sc. (hons. IIa) (Wales), M.Sc. (Wales).—b. 1898; ed. Llanrwst Gram. Sch. and Univ. Coll of N. Wales; on mil. serv., 1917–19; soil research chmst. to the M. of Agric., 1928; soil chmst., Ken., 1931; publications, *A Soil Survey of the Crenddyn Peninsula Humification of Farmyard Manure, A Study of the Pedogenic Processes in an area of Lower Palaeoxoic Shales*, 1930, also three dept. of agric. tech. bulletins.

JONES, Hugh Cowell Hopkin, B.Sc. (engr.), (Wales), A.M.I.Mun.E.—b. 1898; ed. Caterham Sch., Surrey and Univ. of Wales; on mil. serv., 1917–19 and 1941–43; asst. engnr., 1925; personal asst. to D.P.W., Ken., 1931; asst. D.P.W., Pal., 1936; D.D.P.W., 1946; D.P.W., 1947.

JONES, Humphrey Lloyd.—b. 1910; ed. Westminster Sch., B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, N. Rhod., 1932; dist. offr., gr. III, 1940; gr. II, 1944; asst. ch. sec., 1948.

JONES, Norman Stewart Carey.—b. 1911; ed. Monmouth Sch. and Merton Coll., Oxford, B.A.; asst. audr., G.C., 1935; audr. (later prin. audr.), B. Hond., 1946.

JONES, Reginald Hugh, M.Sc., M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1898; ed. Leeds Central High Sch. and Leeds Univ.; on mil. serv., 1916–18; asst. elec. engnr. and inspr., F.M.S., 1928; ch. mech. and elec. engnr., P.W.D., G.C., 1937; ch. elec. engnr., elec. dept., 1947.

JONES, Rhys Caradoc, M.B., Ch.B. (Liv.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—b. 1901; med. inspr., Sudan med. serv., 1925; M.O.H., Nig., 1929; health offr., H.K., 1935.

JONES, Robert Leslie Ashcroft, B.Sc. (eng.) (Lond.), A.M.Mun.E.—b. 1902; ed. Alleyn's Sch. and London Univ.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Ken., 1928; senr. asst. engnr; asst. D.P.W., 1945; D.D.P.W., 1946.

JONES, Wilfred Bazil Ralph, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.—b. 1899; ed. Llanelly Sec. Sch. and Univ. of Wales, Aberystwyth and Univ. of Wales, Cardiff and St. Thos. Hosp., London; on mil. serv., 1918–19; asst. col. surg., Falkland Is., 1927–31; med. offr., dist. 6, Nevis, and med. supt., Alexandra Hosp., Nevis, 1931–36; med. offr., dist. 1, med. offr. in admin. chge., med. supt., Glendon Hosp., Montserrat, 1947.

JONES, Wilfred David Arnold.—b. 1901; ed. Ebbw Vale and Abergele County Schs.; on war serv., 1939–45, sub-lieut.; clk. secretariat; regisr., sup. ct.; supvsr. and acctnt.; treas., and comsnr., inc. tax, Falk Is., 1928–41; acctnt., treas., Nig., 1941.; asst. treas., S.L., 1945; dep. treas., 1948.

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JONES, William Aneurin.—b. 1904; ed. Liverpool Inst. and Liverpool Univ., admitted solr., sup. ct. of judicature, Eng., 1925; advoc. and solr. sup. ct. S.S., S'pore, 1929; asst. crown solr., H.K., 1937; land offr., 1946; legal advsr. to treas., 1938; estate duty comsnr., collr., stamp rev. and supt. of inland rev., 1939.

JONES-LLOYD, Owen John Frederick.—b. 1898; ed. Epsom Coll. and col. serv. prob. course, Camb.; on air serv., 1917–26 and 1941–45; flt. lieut; admin. serv., Nig., 1929.

JOSEPH, Puthenvelil Mathai, M.B., B.S. (Madras).—b. 1903; asst. med. offr., Seychelles, 1932; med. offr., 1940.

JOUBERT, Kenneth Spencer Maxwell, F.Inst.Co.Acctnts.—b. 1904; ed. St. George's Gram. Sch. and Paarl Boys High Sch., Cape Town.; clk., N. Rhod., 1930; acctnt., health, 1938; asst. acctnt., treas., 1944; acctnt., 1946.

JOY, George Andrew, C.M.G. (1945).—b. 1896; ed. privately and St. Francis Xavier's Coll., Bruges; on mil. serv., 1914–23; asst. to Br. res. comsnr., New Hebrides, 1924; Br. res. comsnr., 1928; H.B.M. vice-consul, 1928; attd. to C.O., 1931; H.B.M., consul for New Hebrides and Hoorn and Wallis Is., 1937; attd. to C.O., 1940; res. advsr., Mukalla, 1940–42; civ. sec., Aden, 1942; ag. ch. sec. various occasions; gov. and c.-in-c., St. Helena, 1947.

JUDD, Arthur Kenneth.—b 1904; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1931; asst. civ. serv. comsnr. (admin. offr., cl. II), 1948.

JUDD, Irene Margaret, B.A. (Lond.), teach. dip. (Lond.).—b. 1905; ed. Sandcotes Sch., Parkstone, Dorset and Bed. Coll., Lond. Univ.; mistress, edu. dept., Nig., 1937; prin. women's traing. centre, Sokoto, 1945; sec., comsn. on recruit and train. of Nigerians for senr. govt. posts, 1948.

JUDD, Leonard Warner.—b. 1895; ed. Colchester Gram. Sch.; on mil. serv. 1914–19; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1919; dist. comsnr., 1924; dep. prov. comsnr., 1939; prov. comsnr., 1942.

JULL, John Ewart.—b. 1905; ed. City of Oxford Sch. and Worcester Coll., Oxford; 2nd cl. hons. lit. hum. (Oxon.); admin. cadet., Nig., 1929; asst. regisr., coop. soc., 1940.

JUSTE, Joseph William.—b. 1889; ed. Royal Coll., Maur.; writer, Maur., 1912; clk., 1913; acctnt., postal dept., 1937; ch. clk. and acctnt., med. and health, 1940; asst. P.M.G., 1941.

KATUL, Jibrail, O.B.E. (1945), M.B.E. (hon.) (1934).—b. 1895; ed. American Univ., Beirut; apptd. educ. dept., Pal., 1922; senr. inspr., 1933; asst. dir., 1937.

KAY, Frederick Robert.—b. 1904; ed. Rydal Hall and Trinity Hall, Camb., B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Nig., 1928; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946.

KEAST, John Harris, B.A. (hons.) (Camb.).—b. 1906; ed. High Pavement Sch., Nottingham, King Edward's Sch., Birmingham, and St. John's Coll., Cambs. (schol.); on mil. serv. 1942–44, capt.; survr., Nig., 1928.

KEEGAN, Robert James.—b. 1901; asst. comdnt. of constab., N. Heb., 1927; dist. offr., B. Sol. Is. Prot., 1936; admin. offr., G. and E. Is. Col., 1946.

KEEN, Arthur William Hoyer, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1885; ed. Grammar Sch. and Imp. Coll. of Sci. and Tech., S. Kensington; on war serv., 1918–19, 2nd lt.; asst. engnr., N.S.W. Gov., 1913; 2nd lt., R.A.F., 1918–19; asst. engnrg. inspr., C.A., 1919; engnrg. inspr., 1919; asst. engnr., 1939; dep. ch., 1944; dep. ch. engnr. (mech.), 1948.

KEEN, Bernard Augustus, D.Sc., F.Inst.P., F.R.S.—b. 1890; ed. Univ. Coll., Lond. (fellow); on mil. serv., 1914–19 and 1941–43, maj.; soil physicist, Rothamsted exper. stn., 1912; head of physics dept., 1919; asst. dir., 1921; dir., imp. inst. of agric. res., India (secondment), 1929–31; dir., E.A. agric. and for. res. organ., 1947; sci. advr., M.E. supply centre, 1943–45; advr. on agric. policy, Pal., chmn.; H.M.G. miss. to W.A., 1946; author of *The Physical Properties of the Soil*, 1930, *The Agricultural Development of the Middle East*, 1946, *Report and Proposals on Agricultural Policy and the integration of the work of Departments concerned in soil cultivation* (Govt. Press, Jerusalem), 1946, *Report of the Mission appointed to enquire into the production and transport of vegetable oils and oil seeds*, Colonial No. 211, 1947.

KEEN, Kenneth.—b. 1907; ed. King's Sch., Rochester, Guy's Hosp. and King's Coll., Univ. of Lond; cadet, H.K., 1930.

KEIGWIN, John Jenkyn.—b. 1909; ed. Trent Coll., England, Plumtree Sch., S. Rhodesia and Peterhouse Coll., Camb. B.A. (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1940–44, maj.; cadet, N. Rhod., 1937; dist. offr., 1939.

KEITH, Edward Alexander, M.B., Ch.B.—b. 1906; ed. High Sch., Arbroath, Univ. Coll., Dundee, Univ. of St. Andrews and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv., 1939–45; med. offr., N. Rhod., 1938.

KEITH, Henry George, B.Sc. (for.).—b. 1899; ed. Univ. of California; asst. consvtr., forests (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1925; consvtr., 1931; apptd. col. forest serv. as consvtr., 1946.

KEITH, John Lucien, O.B.E. (1943), M.A.—b. 1895; ed. Hertford Coll., Oxford; dist. offr., N. Rhod., 1919–37; ag. dir., African educ., 1930–31; African research survey, Chatham House, 1937–39; dir., col. schols. and hd., welf. dept., C.O., 1941.

KELLY, Richard William.—b. 1908; ed. St. Paul's Sch. (schol.) and Trinity Hall, Camb. (exhibr class.), B.A. (Cantab.) (class. trip.); asst. audr., N. Rhod., 1931; Ken., 1938; senr. asst. audr., 1940; Pal., 1946; dep. audr. (later dep. dir., aud.), Pal., 1947; mem., C.S. advsry. bd., Ken., 1944–45.

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KELLY, William Frederick Paul.—b. 1912; ed. Old Hall Sch., Wellington, St. John's Sch., Leatherhead (Albany schol.) and Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) (open exhib. in class.), 2nd cl. hons. mods. and lit. hum.; cadet, Ken., 1936.

KELSICK, Ronald Earle.—b. 1892; ed. Antigua Gram. Sch. and I.C.T.A.; copyist, col. sec's. off., Antigua, 1908; junr. asst. chmst., govt. lab., Leeward Is., 1912; asst. agric. supt., with chem. duties, St. Kitts-Nevis, 1916; agric. supt., 1926.

KEMP, Sir Joseph Horsford, Kt. (1927), C.B.E. (1918), K.C. (1918).—b. 1874; B.A., Cape Univ.; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn; cadet., H.K., 1898; regisr., land ct., 1900; asst. sec., sany., bd., 1904; dep. regisr. and appraiser, sup. ct., 1904; head, sany. dept., 1908; regisr. sup. ct., offl admin., offl. trustee, and regisr., companies, 1909; crown solr., 1911; atty.-gen., 1915; ch. just., Aug., 1930; ret. 1933.

KENDALL, Henry, O.B.E. (1948) A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.—b. 1903; ed. Univ. Coll., London, dip. arch. (Lond.), distinction in town planning, prizeman (arch.) asst. town planning advsr., Malaya, 1929; town planning advsr., Pal., 1935; chmn., mun. engnrs. socy.; Br. coun. lecture tour in Egypt, 1942; report on planning leg., Cyp., 1943; hon. arch., Order of St. J., Jerusalem, 1945; author of *The Preservation and Planning of Jerusalem*, 1918–47.

KENNAWAY, Noel Frederick.—b. 1908; ed. Oundle Sch. and Clare Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.); cadet, Ken., 1931.

KENNEDY, Ernest Stuart, B.Sc.—b. 1909; ed. Loreto Convent, St. Joseph's Coll., Curepipe and Royal Coll., Curepipe, Maur.; c.s., Maur., 1929; sec. to the Br. agent, Mulkalla, 1938; pol. offr., Aden, 1942.

KENNEDY, Frank Robert, C.M.G. (1947), O.B.E. (1937), B.A. (Camb.).—b. 1895; ed. Weymouth and Queens' Coll., Camb.; on mil. serv., 1914–18, lieut.; asst. dist. comsnr., Uga., 1920; dist. offr., 1931; dep. prov. comsnr., 1939; dev. and welfare sec., 1944; sec. for African affairs, 1946; senr. prov. comsnr., 1947.

KENNEDY, Frederick, O.B.E.—b. 1899; ed. Bedford Modern Sch.; on war serv. 1917–18; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., C.O., 1917; cler. offr., higher gr., 1928; staff offr., 1939; prin., 1943.

KENNEDY, Lewis Dunbar.—b. 1900; ed. High Sch., Wick, and Sutherland Tech. Sch., Golspie; on mil. serv., 1917–19; asst. supt., customs, Sarawak, 1926; supt., 1926; comsnr., trade and customs, 1939; civ. intern., 1941–45.

KENNIFF, Victor, C.B.E. (1949), B.E. (Syd.), M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (Aust.), M.I.M. & Cy.E.—b. 1895; ed. Sydney High Sch. and Sydney Univ.; asst. engr., P.W.D., Fiji, 1921; dist. engnr., 1924; asst. D.P.W., Cyp., 1930; Pal., 1935; D.D.P.W., Pal., 1941; D.P.W., H.K., 1946.

KEPPEL-COMPTON, Robert Herbert.—b. 1900; ed. Oakham Sch. and Camb., B.A., LL.B.; cadet, Nyasa., 1923; admin. offr., 1925; dep. prov. comsnr., 1945; dev. sec., 1946.

KERKHAM, Robin Kingsford, A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1910; ed. King Edward VII Gram. Sch., King's Lynn, Bootham Sch., York, St. John's Coll., Camb., and I.C.T.A., B.A. (Cantab.) (hons.), 2nd cl. hons. nat. sci., trip., dip. agric. (Cantab.); agric. offr., Uga., 1934; senr., 1948; author of articles on grazing wk. in *E.A. Agric. Journal.*

KERR, Allan Frere.—b. 1910; ed. Stowe and Hertford Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.), cert. in soc. anthrop.; cadet, G.C., 1933; asst. dist. comsnr., 1934; dist. comsnr, 1941.

KERR, Allan Thursfield.—b. 1913; ed. Merchiston Castle Sch., Edin. Acad. and Edin. Univ., M.A.; on mil. serv. 1939–42; cadet, G.C., 1936; seconded labour dept., 1942; dist. comsnr., 1943.

KERR, Andrew John, A.I.C.T.A., M.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1907; ed. Dauntsey's Sch., Downing Coll., Camb., and I.C.T.A.; on mil. serv. 1940–44; agric. offr., Uga., 1930; senr., 1942; asst. dir. of agric. and regisr., co-op socys., 1946; E.A. rep. at M.E. Agric. Conf., Cairo, 1944; author of various articles in agric. journals.

KERR, George Robson Gilray, B.Sc. (for.).—b. 1896; ed. Nairn Acad. and Edin. Univ.; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1922; senr. asst., 1935; consvtr., 1942; asst. chief, 1946.

KESTER, Timothy Adenrele, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. &S.(Glasg.).—b. 1905; ed. Wesleyan Meth. Boys' High Sch. and King's Coll., Lagos, Edin. Univ. and R.C. Surg., Edin.; med. offr., Nig., 1935.

KETTLEWELL, Richard Wildman, B.Sc. Agric. (Reading), dip. agric. (Cantab.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1910; ed. Clifton Coll., Reading and Camb. Univs., and I.C.T.A.; on mil. serv. 1940–43, maj.; agric offr., Nyasa., 1934; senr. agric. offr., 1943; seconded to nutrition survey, 1938–39.

KEVORKIAN, Aram Mihran Hampartsoum, M.B.E.—b. 1888; ed. Armenian Sch., Greek Sch. and English Sch., Nicosia; asst. book-kpr., treas., Cyp., 1921; book-kpr., 1925; ch. clk. and acctnt., agric. dept., 1928; ch. clk., treas., 1932; prin. offr., debt settlement bd., 1940; acctnt., treas., 1941; asst. P.M.G., 1943; P.M.G., 1947; mem. of various bds. of enq.

KHALIDI, Ahmad Sameh, M.B.E. (hon.), B.A. (A.U.B.), M.Ph. (A.U.B.).—b. 1896; ed. American Univ., Beirut, and Ottoman Faculty of Med., St. George's Sch., and English Coll.; apptd. educ. dept., Pal., 1920; gr. V, 1921; gr. IV, 1922; gr. G, 1932; asst. dir., 1941; author of *History of the Government and Administration in Palestine from the 7th Century, A.D., to the 20th Century, Manuscript on the History of Syria* and of contributions to med., sci. and lit. magazines.

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KILLE, Herbert Brougnton.—b. 1901; ed. Mile End House Sch., Portsmouth; shed fitter, rlwys., Nig., 1928; loco foreman, 1929; gr. I, 1936; asst. dist. running supt., 1942.

KILLICK, Anthony Bernard, B.Sc. (Lond.), dip. agric. (Wye).—b. 1901; ed. Eastbourne Coll.; agric. offr., Uga., 1924; senr. agric. offr., 1924–36; dep. dir., agric., Trin., 1936; T.T., 1939; Ken., 1941; dir. of agric., Uga., 1947.

KINCAID, James Leslie Brown, B.Sc. (agric.) (Edin.).—b. 1902; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin. Univ., Oxford, Camb. (post grad. training) and I.C.T.A. apptd., Nig., 1927; prin. agric. offr., 1945; asst. dir., agric., 1946.

KING, Hugh Christopher.—b. 1899; ed. Fetter Coll., Edin. and Keble Coll., Oxford, B.A. and dip. for. (Oxon.); on mil. serv. 1918, 2nd lieut.; asst. consvtr., forests, Ceylon, 1921–34; asst. consvtr., forests, Maur. (after retrenchment), 1935; senr. asst. consvtr., S.L., 1947.

KING, James Lionel, M.I.E.E.—b. 1906; ed. Pocklington Gram. Sch., Hull and Mun. Tech. Coll., chart. elec. engnr.; elec. engnr., gr. I, elec. dept., Mal., 1937; dep. elec. engnr.-in-ch., G.E.U., Nig., 1948.

KING, John Edmund, M.B.E.—b. 1900; entered C.O., Sept., 1916; served with R.N.V.R. 1918; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., C.O., 1918; cl. offr., 1920; higher gr. cl. offr., 1928; staff offr., 1940; senr. staff offr., 1944; senr. exec. offr., 1947; ch. exec. offr., 1947.

KING, Stuart Edgar.—b. 1898; ed. Merchant Taylors' Sch. and St. Johns Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); on mil. serv., 1916–18, lt.; M.C.S., 1921; cl. V, 1924; cl. IV, 1928; cl. III, 1933; cl. II, 1938; cl. Ib, 1946.

KING, Sydney Noel.—b. 1897; ed. Bedford Sch. and Dover Coll.; on mil. serv. 1916–20, lieut.; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1920; cl. V, 1923; cl. IV, 1927; cl. III, 1932; cl. II, 1937; staff, 1946; res. comsnr., Penang.

KING, Thomas George, B.Sc. (engnr.-elec.) (2nd cl. hons.).—b. 1903; ed. Southend Boys' High Sch., and Univ. of Lond.; asst. engnr., posts and tels. dept., Nig., 1926; supt. of wkshops, 1938.

KINGDON, Zachary Edward.—b. 1902; ed. St. Edward Sch. and Hertford Coll., Oxford, M.A.; cadet, T.T., 1930; asst. dist. offr., 1933; dist. offr., 1942.

KING-FARLOW, Sir Sydney Charles Nettleton, Kt. (1924).—b. 1864; ed. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Oxford, B.A., class hons. 1887, M.A., 1889, called to bar, Middle Temple, 1889; S.E. circuit and Sussex sessions; parly. candidate, Sheffield (Attercliffe), 1909–10; S. Hackney, 1910; puisne judge, high ct., Uga., 1912; judge of ct. of appeal for E.A., 1912–14; puisne judge, sup. ct., G.C., 1915; senr. puisne judge, G.C., 1920; ch. just., Bah., 1922; pres., reformatory and indus. schls. comsn., 1923; ch. just., Cyp., 1924; ch. just., Gib., 1927; ret., 1931; author of *Some Gold Coast Judgments*, 1915–17; *The Masai Case*, 1913; *The Law Affecting a Company Prospectus*.

KINGSTON, William Dacre Bennett, M.A., B.A.I., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E., A.M.I.C.E. (Ire.).—b. 1911; ed. Middleton Coll., Wesley Coll., Dublin and Trinity Coll., Dublin.; Irish land comsn., 1933; exec. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1937.

KINLOCH, David, B.Sc. hons.—b. 1910; ed. Kirkcaldy High Sch, Edin. Univ. and Oxford Univ.; on mil. serv., 1939–43; asst. consvtr. of forests, G.C., 1933; senr. asst., 1946.

KIRBY, Arthur Frank, C.M.G. (1945), M.Inst.T.—b. 1899; ed. Sir William Borlase's Sch., Marlow and Lond. Sch. of Econ., hons. transport; on mil. serv., 1917–19; sec., Takoradi hbr., 1928; asst. sec., rlwys., G.C. 1930; traff. man., 1935; asst. supt. of line, K.U.R. & H., 1938; gen. man., rlwys., Pal., 1942; ports auth., Pal. (in addn.), 1943; supt. of line, E.A.R. & H., 1948; chmn., trans. advsy. bd. and bd. of scientific and indust. research, Pal., 1945–46; founder of M.E. rlwys. conf., assoc., 1946.

KIRBY-TURNER, Joseph Gerald Caulfield.—b. 1916; ed. Dulwich Coll.; police const., Pal., 1936; police cadet, Trin., 1940; asst. supt., 1942; asst. comsnr., Sarawak, 1948.

KIRK, Cecil Charles.—b. 1901; clk., T.T., 1925; asst. acctnt., rlwys., 1930; senr. asst., 1940; ch. acctnt., rlwys. and port serv., 1946; asst. ch. acctnt., E.A.R. & H., 1948.

KIRK, Harold Matthew.—b. 1908; ed. Higher Grade, Gateshead and Taunton's Sch., Southampton; clk., N. Rhod., 1928; treas., acctnt., 1936; acctnt., P.W.D., 1938; senr., 1947.

KIRKBRIDE, Alan Logan, O.B.E. (1926).—b. 1901; on mil. serv. 1917–21, capt.; admin. offr., Pal., 1921; seconded to staff of Br. res., Trans-Jordan, 1921–26; fin. advsr. to Trans-Jordan govt., 1934; asst. sec., gr. "G", Pal., 1934; gr. "F", 1938; prin. asst. sec., 1943; admin. sec., 1944; ch. sec., Aden, 1945; ag. gov. and c.-in-c. various occasions, 1945–47; seconded to B.M.A., Salonika and Cyrenaica, 1947; mem. of Awqaf comsn. in Pal., 1937–41 and chmn. of same, 1941–45.

KIRKBRIDE, Sir Alec Seath, Kt. (1946), C.M.G. (1942), O.B.E. (1932), M.C.—b. 1897; on mil. serv. 1916–21; Br. rep., Es Salt, 1921; junr. asst., Pal., 1922; asst. sec., 1926; clk. to exec. and advsry. couns., 1924; asst. Br. res., Trans Jordan, 1927; dist. comsnr., Galilee and Acre, 1937; Br. res., Trans-Jordan, 1939; min. in Trans-Jordan, 1946; rep. H.M.G. on P.M.C., Geneva, 1936, 1938 and 1939.

KIRKPATRICK, Keith Iles Rollock,—b. 1898; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana; on mil. serv., 1915–18; cler. asst., B. Guiana C.S., 1918; clk., 1920; supt., parcels branch, 1928; acctnt., P.O. sav. bank, 1938; inspr., post offices, 1939; senr., clk., 1940; asst. P.M.G., 1941; P.M.G., 1946.

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KIRTLEY, Thomas James.—b. 1904 ; ed. Redly's Boys Sch., Sunderland ; clk., inl. rev. dept., Ken., 1937 ; assessor, jt. inc. tax., 1940.

KIRWAN, Brian Edmond Redshaw, F.G.S.—b. 1913 ; ed. privately ; on mil. serv. 1939–43, lieut. ; apptd. educ. dept., Uga., 1931 ; geol. survey dept., 1933 ; asst. pub. relations offr., 1945.

KIRWAN, George Arthur.—b. 1911 ; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., The High Sch., Dublin and R.C. of Surg., Ireland ; police, Pal., 1935 ; govt. cypher offr., Pal., 1939 ; asst. cust., enemy prop., 1942 ; ch. price control inspr., 1942 ; dist. price contrlr., 1944 ; admin. asst., dept. of mines, Nig., 1945 ; asst. supt., police, 1945.

KIRWAN, John Delaval.—b. 1905 ; called to bar, 1939 ; ed. Govt. Sch., Nairobi ; jr. post. clk. and teleg., Uga., 1923 ; currency offr., 1925 ; clk. and interpr., jud. dept., 1926 ; clk. supt., 1933 ; res. mag., 1940 ; jud. advsr., 1940.

KISCH, John Marcus.—b. 1916 ; ed. Rugby Sch. and King's Coll., Camb. 1st cl. hons., parts 1 and 2, class trip. ; on mil. serv., 1939–45, comm., 1941 ; asst. prin., bd. of inland rev., Sept., 1933 ; prin., C.O., Sept., 1939.

KITCHING, Geoffrey Charles, O.B.E.—b. 1892 ; ed. Oundle Sch. and Jesus Coll., Camb. ; on mil. serv. 1914–20 ; admin. serv., Iraq, 1920 ; dep. dir. of dev., Pal., 1931 ; govt. sec., St. H., 1932 ; admin. gov. on various occasions ; asst. sec., N. Rhod., 1941 ; author of various publications on St. Helena.

KITCHING, Robert Aldric, M.B.E. (1948) C.D.A. (Edin.).—b. 1907 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin.. Shaw Coll., Durham, and East of Scotland Coll. of Agric. ; asst. agric. offr., Dominica, 1930 ; B. Hond., 1932 ; agric. offr., Gam., 1945.

KITTO, Frederick Richard Keith, M.N.Z.I.S.—b. 1900 ; ed. Wellington Coll. and Victoria Univ. Coll., N.Z. ; on mil. serv., 1945–46, maj. ; survr., survey dept., Sarawak, 1933 ; asst. supt., lands and surveys dept., 1939 ; supt., 1946.

KNAPP, Frederick Charles Harris.—b. 1900 ; ed. Kingswood Sch., Bath, Non-Coll. and Oxford Univ., B.A. (Oxon.) ; mstr., European educ. dep. N. Rhod., 1928 ; prin., Kitwe Sch., 1931.

KNIGHT, Clifford.—b. 1909 ; ed. prep. sch., St. Aubyns, Rottingdean, Sussex, Pub. Sch. and Diocesan Coll., S.A., barrister-at-law, London ; on mil serv., 1940–44, maj. ; res. mag., T.T., 1935 ; puisne judge, Nyasa., 1947 ; Tang., 1948.

KNIGHT, Norman Spencer.—b. 1914 ; ed. Uppingham and Oxford, B.A. ; on mil. serv. 1939–44, lieut. ; cadet, N. Rhod., 1937 ; dist. offr., 1939.

KNIGHTS, Arthur Ivor James.—b. 1901 ; ed. Storrington Coll., Sussex ; asst. supt., police, Trin., 1921 ; supt., 1928.

KNOTT, Alexander John.—b. 1905 ; ed. Perse Sch. and Peterhouse, Camb., M.A. (Cantab.) ; cadet, Nig., 1928 ; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946 ; temp. trans. to Gambia, 1935–40.

KNOWLES, Robert.—b. 1913 ; ed. Royal Gram. Sch., Lancaster and Urmston Gram. Sch. ; offr., customs and excise, U.K., 1933 ; collr., customs, Ken. and Uga., 1937 ; asst. comsnr., customs, N. Borneo, 1947.

KRANENBURG, Cyril Lionel.—b. 1900 ; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana ; ag. cl. asst. treas. dept., B. Guiana, 1917 ; cl. asst., 1918 ; senr. clk., 1942 ; acctnt., 1944 ; asst. col. treas., 1946.

KRANENBURG, Louis Emile.—b. 1898 ; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana ; cl. asst., local govt., dept., B. Guiana, 1916 ; senr. clk., col. sec's. off., 1939 ; prin. clk., 1943 ; asst. col. sec., 1946.

KRIKORIAN, Krikor Solomon, M.D. (Beirut), M.D. (Constnpl.).—b. 1893 ; ed. Bishop Gobat Sch., Jerus., American Univ. Beirut, and Faculte Imperiale Ottomane, Beirut, and L.S.H.T.M. (cert.) ; med. offr., O.E.T.A.(S), 1919 ; med. offr., Pal., 1920 ; senr. bacteriologist, 1934 ; S.M.O. (endemic diseases), 1944 ; author (with N. Bedrechi) of *An Atlas of Anopheles Mosquitoes of Palestine*, also author (with others) of numerous med. articles in med. journals.

KUKU, Michael Adekoya.—b. 1902 ; ed. St. Sebastian's Cath. Sch. and Gram. Sch., Ijibu Ode ; clk., posts and tels. dept., Nig., 1921 ; asst. ch. clk., 1942 ; acctnt., 1944.

KUP, Frederick Conrade, A.M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1899 ; ed. Hurstpierpoint Coll., Sussex and Univ. of Lond. ; on mil. serv. 1917–20 and 1939–44, lt.-col. ; mech. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1929.

KUPERMAN, Joseph, M.B.E. (1942).—b. 1898 ; ed. Zicron Jacob Sch. and Ecole Professionne le de L'Alliance Isralite Universelle, Jerus. ; apptd. police dept., O.E.T.A.(S), 1918 ; asst. inspr., Pal. civ, admin., 1920 ; dist. offr., 1922 ; dist. offr., grade. H, 1940 ; asst. dist. comsnr., 1946 ; mem. of comtees. conn. w. Village Admin. Ordce., and Land Transfers Regs.

KUYINU, Ladipo Adenrele.—b. 1909 ; ed. St. Jude's Sch., Ebute Metta ; C.M.S., Gram. Sch., Lagos, and King's Coll., Lagos (exhibr.) ; boundaryman, lands dept., Nig., 1927 ; prob. survr. and sub inspr. of lands, 1948 ; compr. secretariat, 1928 ; 2nd cl. clk., 1933 ; 1st cl., 1941 ; secretariat asst., 1943 ; asst. sec., 1945.

K/VERN, Louis Gustave Philippe.—b. 1892 ; ed. Royal Coll., Maur., Middle Temple, barrister-at-law ; apptd. 1923 ; dist. and stipendiary mag., Maur.

LAGESSE, Jean René, B.Sc.—b. 1906 ; ed. Royal Coll., Maur. and Chelsea Poly., Lond. ; prov. asst. mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1929 ; asst. mstr., 1932.

LAI, Po-Chuen, O.B.E., M.B., B.S.—b 1903 ; ed. Hong Kong Univ. ; Chinese med offr., Hong Kong., 1928 ; lady med. offr., 1946.

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LAING, Malcolm Buchanan, C.M.G. (1945), O.B.E. (1939).—b. 1890; ed. Forest Sch., Essex; asst. commissary (excise offr.), B. Guiana, 1909; immig. agent, 1920; clk. to exec. and legis. couns., 1928; dist. comsnr., 1932; comsnr., labour and local govt., 1938; comsnr., local govt., 1942; M.L.C., 1935; liaison offr., parl. comsn., 1926, W.I. sugar comsn., 1929, and W.I. Roy. comsn., 1939; rep. B. Guiana at Caribbean conf., St. Thomas, 1946.

LAMB, Alan Fleming Anderson.—b. 1908; ed. St. Mary's Sch., Melrose, Merchiston Castle Sch., Edin. and Edin. Univ. for. deg. course, medallist in inter. and adv. for., B.Sc. (for.), Edinburgh, and post. grad. course at Oxford; on mil. serv. 1940–43; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1930; senr. asst. consvtr., B. Hond., 1943; consvtr., 1944; mem. of various comtees. on for. and development, B. Hond. and Trin.; author of articles in *Farm and Forest* and Forestry Dept. Bulletin.

LAMB, John Edward Stewart, C.M.G. (1943).—b. 1892; on mil. serv., 1915–19; asst. pol. offr., gr. II (later asst. dist. offr.), G.E.A., 1919; dist. offr., T.T., 1930; dep. prov. comsnr., 1936; seconded to secret., 1937; cl. of coun., 1937–38; prov. comsnr., 1939; comsnr. for the internment of enemy aliens, 1940; M.E.C., 1940; admin. sec., 1942; pol. liaison offr., 1947; ag. gov. dep., 1942 and 1946.

LAMBERT, C. E.—b. 1900; on mil. serv. 1918–19; temp. clk., cust., 1919–20; R.I.C., 1920; temp. clk., min. of lab., 1921; apptd. after compet. exam., cler. offr., C.O., 1923; seconded as regisr. on staff of U.K. High Comsnr. in Canada, 1928; returned to C.O., 1932; asst. prin., 1937; asst. sec., 1947.

LAMBERT, Edgar Buchanan, F.R.G.S. —b. 1889; ed. Dulwich Coll., Royal Mil. Coll., Sandhurst and Crystal Palace Engnrg. Sch.; on mil. serv. 1914–18 and H.K.V.D.C., 1941, lieut.; land survr., H.K., 1913; asst. supt., surveys, 1934; asst. supt., crown lands, 1938; supt., crown lands and surveys, 1941.

LAMBERT, Major William.—b. 1894; ed. Millfields and Lond. Poly.; on mil. serv. 1914–18, capt.; inspr., police, St. L., 1930; ch. of police, harb. mastr., inspr., prisons, O.C. local forces and security offr., St. L., 1932; supt., police, O.C. prisons and O.C local forces, Dominica, 1942; mem. and sec., comb. def. cttee., St. L, 1940–42.

LAMBERT - BAKER, Winifred Nora Mary.—b. 1903; ed. St. Thos. Hosp. and York Rd. Maternity Hosp.; nursing sister, H.K., 1937.

LANCASTER, Duncan Gordon.—b. 1893; ed. Heston House Sch. and Shoreham Gram. Sch.; on mil. serv. 1914–18; trpr. B.S.A. police, S. Rhod., 1911; police, N. Rhod., 1914; res., 1922; re-engaged, police, N. Rhod., 1924; elephant control offr., 1936; game ranger, 1940; asst. game warden, 1941; author of *Tentative Chronology of the Aba-Ngoni Genealogy of their Chiefs and Notes.*

LANCASTER, Lieut.-Col. Frederick George, M.B.E., M.C.—b. 1890; ed. Bedford; on mil. serv. 1914–20, capt.; cadet, R.I.C., 1920; dist. inspr., 1920; admin. offr., R.I.C. div., H.O., 1922; det. police inspr., Bah., 1928; dep. comsnr., 1938; seconded to defence forces as maj., 1939; seconded to security serv., 1941; comsnr. of police and offr. commanding local forces, lieut.-col., Bah., 1943; mem., comsn. of enq., Bah. police force, 1944.

LANCASTER, Philip Cloudysley, M.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1902; ed. Haileybury Coll. and Oxford Univ., dip., for., Oxford; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1929; senr. asst., 1944.

LANE, Charles Edwin.—b. 1900; ed. Hatherley Rd. Sch., Gloucester; carriage and waggon examiner, rlwy., Nig., 1926; inspr., 1937; ch. inspr., 1942; outdoor supt., 1943; asst. supt. (running), 1946.

LANE, Sir Charlton Adelbert Gustavus, Kt. Bach. (1945), B.A.—b. 1890; ed. Winchester and Univ. Coll., Oxford, barrister-at-law; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., 1913; senr. asst. sec., 1920; dist. comsnr., Zanz. 1923; mag., T.T., 1925; res. mag., Ken., 1929; puisne judge, S.L., 1939; G.C., 1942; ch. just., Maur., 1943; author of revision of laws, Maur.

LANE, Lillistone Powys, O.B.E., Cmdr., R.N. (Ret.).—b. 1898; ed. R.N. Coll., Osborne and Dartmouth and Trinity Hall, Camb.; on naval serv. 1911–23, comdr.; T.T.N.V.F., 1939–45, naval o/c, Seychelles, 1945–46; pilot, marine dept., T.T., 1930; marine offr., 1944; dep. mstr. attendant, S'pore, 1947; mstr. attendant, 1948; raised and comd. T.T.N.V.F.; cont. to T.T. Notes and Records.

LANGDON, Alfred Gordon.—b. 1915; ed. Munro Coll., Jca. and Berkhamstead Sch., Eng.; sub-inspr., constab., Jca., 1939; 3rd cl. inspr., 1940; 2nd cl. inspr., 1943.

LANGLEY, Sir Carleton George, Kt. Bach. (1946), K.C. (1935).—b. 1885; ed. City of Lond. Sch., called to bar, Middle Temple, 1913; on mil. serv. 1914–21, Malta, France and Ireland; pvte. prac., Lincolns Inn and Bah., 1921–31; atty.-gen., Leeward Is., 1931; dual appt. atty.-gen. and col. sec., 1934–36; admin., Antigua, 1935; 2nd puisne judge, B. Guiana, 1937; ch. just., B. Hond., 1940.

LANGRIDGE, Leonard Richard.—b. 1899; ed. Bishops Sch., Salisbury; Br. postal serv. 1915; Nyasa., 1926; survr., posts and tels. dept., Nig., 1937; senr. survr., 1943; div. survr., 1947.

LANGWORTHY, Henry Bruce.—b. 1896; ed. H.M. Sch. Ship "Conway"; on war serv. 1914–18 and 1941–46, lieut.-comdr.; apptd., to col. serv. 1920; comsnr., police, Johore State, 1937; supt., 1938; senr. supt., F.M.S., 1941; comsnr., police, Mal., 1946.

LAPAGE, John Anthony.—b. 1916; ed. Chesterton Seaford, St. Edwards, Oxford and Reading Univ.; apptd. police, Ken., 1937; asst. supt., Nig., 1948.

LAPSLEY, Richard William.—b. 1914; ed. Dulwich Coll.; appt. police, Pal., 1934; sub-inspr., Jca., 1940; 3rd cl., 1943.

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LARDNER, Walter James.—b. 1906; asst. storekpr., Nig., 1942; senr., 1943; stores supt., 1946.

LARGE, John Wilfred.—b. 1896; ed. Liverpool Collegiate Sch. and Univ. of Wales; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt.; asst. inspr. police, T.T., 1920; cadet, T.T., 1924; asst. dist. offr., 1926; dist. offr., 1936; regisr.-gen., 1942; pub. trustee, Mal., 1947.

LARGE, Reginald William, M.C.—b. 1912; ed. Trent Coll.; on mil. serv. 1942–46, capt.; prob. asst. comsnr., Sarawak constab., 1935; asst. comsnr., 1940.

LARGE, William Henry.—b. 1904; ed. Wesley Coll., Dublin; supt., wireless stn., Nig., 1936; asst. edr., "*Nigeria*" magazine, 1947.

LASCELLES, Sir Alfred George, Kt. 1913), B.A.; ed. Univ. Coll., Oxford; 2nd cl. mod. hist.—b. 1857; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1885.; pres., dist. ct., Papho, 1892; do., Larnaca, 1893; pres., dist. ct., Nicosia, 1896; Queen's advoc., 1898; atty.-gen., Ceylon, 1902; atty.-gen., 1906; ch. just., 1911; ret. 1914.

LASCELLES, Daniel Richard.—b. 1908; ed. Durham Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) law (Cantab.); barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1930; interned, 1941–45; cadet, Sarawak, C.S., 1932; dist. offr., 1939; asst. sec. for defence, 1940; circ. judge, 1948.

LATHAM, Claude Norman, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.H.—b. 1900; ed. Newport and Birmingham; med. offr., Nig., 1930.

LATTIMER, Douglas William, B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1910; asst. audr., Nig., 1932; 1st asst. audr., Fiji, 1938; senr. asst., S.L., 1944; senr. asst. (later senr. audr.), Mal., 1947.

LATTIN, Francis Joseph.—b. 1905; ed. Appleby Gram. Sch. and Bede Coll., Univ. of Durham, M.A. (Durham), dip. in theory and practice of teaching (Durham); barrister-at-law (Gray's Inn); cadet, Uga., 1930; asst. dist. offr., 1932; dist. offr., 1942; dep. contrlr., prices and mil. contracts, Ken., 1943; contrlr., prices and distrbtn., Uga., 1944; dep. development comsnr.

LAVERICK, Ronald William, A.R.San.I. —b. 1912; ed. Skerrys Coll.; cert. 2nd mate, M.N.; on mil. serv., 1940–43; lieut. (desps.); apptd. police, Nig., 1937; asst. supt., 1944.

LAW, Sir Charles Ewan, Kt. (1937).—b. 1884; ed. High Sch., Croydon and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; Campbell-Foster prizeman, criminal law, Middle Temple, 1903; called to bar, 1905; Burma bar, 1905; staff capt. (tempy. Brit. serv.), Burma divn., 1917; maj. (temp.) comdg. 15th Mech. Transport Coy., July, 1919; capt. I.A.R.O., 1920; crown coun., Ken., 1922; M.L.C., 1923–24; M.E.C., 1924; res. mag., Jca., 1925; judge, Kingston ct., 1927; mem., standing comtee. of res. mags., 1926; mem., comsn. of enquiry into admin. of prisons, 1926; puisne judge, Uga., 1930; chan. of diocese, 1933; mem., comsn. of enquiry into admin. of just. in crim. matters in E.A., 1933; ch. just., Zanz., 1934; chmn., agrl. indebtedness comsn., 1934; chmn., Peace Memorial museum, 1934–39; mem., ct. of appl. of E.A., 1930–39; ch. just., N. Rhod., 1939; 2nd cl. Order of Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1939; mem., Rhodesian (conjoint) ct. of appl.; retd., 1945.

LAW, Patrick John.—b. 1910; ed. Charterhouse and Oriel Coll., Oxford, B.A (Oxon.); cadet, N. Rhod., 1932; dist. offr., 1934; seconded as lab. offr.; senr. lab. offr., 1948.

LAW, Yan-Pak.—b. 1888; ed. Canton, Pvte. Sch., Devon. and Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A.; asst. mstr., educ. dept., H.K., 1915; headmr., Wantsai Govt. sch., 1917; inspr., vern. sch., 1920; hon. sec. to bd. of educ., 1924 and chmn. and mem. of various comtees. dealing with educ.

LAWAL, Jimo Adewunmi.—b. 1898; ed. St. John's Aroloya Sch. and C.M.S. Gram. Sch., Lagos; clk., Nig., 1919; asst. ch. clk., 1933; ch. clk., 1937; acctnt, 1946.

LAWES, Aubrey Victor.—b. 1906; ed. Bungay Gram. Sch. and Selwyn Coll., Camb., M.A.; on mil. serv., 1939–44; survr., G.C., 1928–32; survr., lands and mines dept., T.T., 1935–37; re-apptd., survr., G.C., 1937; senr. 1946.

LAWLESS, William Robert.—b. 1893; apptd. sany. supt., gr. II, G.C., 1924; gr. I., 1936.

LAWRANCE, Major Sir Arthur Salisbury, K.C.M.G. (1937), K.B.E. (1934), C.M.G. (1931), D.S.O.—b. 1880; Major, late r. of o. I.Y., S. Africa, 1900–02 (Queen's medal with 3 clasps, King's medal with 2 clasps, ment. in desps.); 6th Batt., K.A.R., Som., 1905–11 (A.G.S. medal with clasp "Somaliland, 1908–1910." ment. in desps.); asst. res., N. Nig., 1911; dist. comsnr., Som., 1914; comdt., Som. Camel Corps, 1913; operns. against Mullah, 1913; ment. in desps.; A.G.S. med. with clasp; ag. consul. Harar, 1915 and 1919; operns. against Mullah, 1920; desps., D.S.O.; admstd. govt. occasions, 1921, 1925–32; sec. to govt., 1926; comsnr. and c.-in-c., 1932; gov. and c.-in-c., 1935; ret., 1939.

LAWRENCE, Arthur Alan Murray.—b. 1904; ed. King's Coll. Sch., Wimbledon, and Exeter Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv., 1940–42, lieut.; admin. offr., Zanz., 1928; dist. offr., Ken.

LAWRENCE, Edward, N.D.A., C.D.A. (Wye).—b. 1900; ed. King's Coll. Sch., Wimbledon and Lond. Univ. (S.E.A.C., Wye); agric. offr., Nyasa., 1929; senr., 1941.

LAWRENCE, Nathan Cojo.—b. 1900; ed. King's Coll. Hosp., Lond., B.A. (Lond.), dip. educ.; teacher, G.C., 1937; inspr. of schs., 1938;

LAWS, Edwin Kingsley.—b. 1906; ed. Berkhamsted Sch.; asst. supt., police (cadet), Ken., 1929; supt., 1942.

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LAWS, Sydney Gibson.—b. 1902; ed. Brighton Avenue (Primary) and Gateshead Sec. Schs., fellow inst. of med. lab. tech.; apptd. med. serv., Sudan, 1927; tech. offr., med. dept., Uga., 1927; vet. dept., 1932; lab. asst., Entebbe; author of numerous articles on veterinary matters for technical journals.

LAWSON, Douglas Halford, B.A. (Cantab.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1903; ed. The Wells Hse., Epsom Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; apptd., Nig., 1928; exec. engnr., 1937; senr. 1945.

LAWSON, Thomas Labatt, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.T.M., D.T.H., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.—b. 1916; ed. Ashville Coll., Harrogate and Trinity Coll., Dublin; holder of scholarships, medals and prizes in botany, physics, chem., zoology, and medical subjects; med. offr., Uga., 1939; orthopaedic surgical specialist, 1945; author of med. articles in *Lancet* and *E.A. Med. Journal.*

LAZARD, Ronald Anthony Joseph.—b. 1913; ed. Dulwich Coll. and University Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); on mil. serv., 1940–43, capt.; asst. treas., T.T., 1936; senr. acctnt., 1947.

LEA, John, B.Sc. (eng.) (Lond,), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1898; ed. Upholland Gram. Sch., Wigan Mech. and Tech. Coll. (medallist and schol.); asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1929; exec. engnr., gr. III, P.W.D., Nig., 1936; gr. II, 1939; gr. I, 1943.

LEACH, David Leslie, M.N.Z.S.I., F.R.G.S.—b. 1904; ed. Thames High Sch., N.Z. and Auckland Univ. Coll.; on mil. serv. 1940–46, lt.-col., R.E.; survr., lands and surveys dept., Sarawak, 1930; asst. supt., 1937; dir., 1946.

LEACH, Edward William, B.Sc. (agric.) (Lond.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1906; ed. Eastbourne Gram. Sch., Reading Univ., post grad. courses at Oxford Univ. and I.C.T.A.; supt. of agric., Nig., 1928; senr. agric. offr., 1939; senr. agric. supt., Gam., 1939; dep. dir., agric. (crop husbandry) Trin., 1945; dir., agric., 1948.

LEAKEY, Douglas Gray Bazett.—b. 1907; ed. Weymouth Coll. and St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); asst. consvtr., forests, Ken., 1932.

LEATHAM, Admiral Sir Ralph, K.C.B. (1942), C.B. (1938), Legion of Merit (U.S.A.), Legion of Honour (French), Comdr.—b. 1886; ed. H.M.S. "Britannia," R.Nav. Coll., Greenwich and nav. tech. schs., Nav. War Coll., Imp. Def. Coll; on war serv. 1914–18, lieut.-comdr and comdr. (Torpedo offr.); c.-in-c., E.I. Station, 1939–41, Flag Offr., Malta, 1942–43, ag. gov., Malta, 1943; c.-in-c., Levant, 1943; c.-in-c., Plymouth, 1943–45; adm., 1943; gov. and c.-in-c., Berm., 1946.

LEE, John Henry Burkhill.—b. 1905; ed. Trent Coll., and Univ. Coll., Leicester, B.A. (hons.) Lond. Univ.; on mil. serv., H.K.V.D.C., 1941–45; cadet, H.K., 1928.

LEE, Owen Vincent, E.D.—b. 1895; ed. New Coll., Oxford, Burghers Chantry, Lincoln, and Oxford Univ. (T.S. course); on mil. and air serv., 1915–18; admin. serv., Nig., 1929; senr. dist. offr., 1947; int.-allied aero. comsn. of control, Berlin and Paris, 1919–21.

LEECHMAN, Barclay, O.B.E.—b. 1901; ed. Oundle Sch.; cadet, T.T., 1925; asst. dist. offr., 1928; dist. offr., 1937; dep. prov. comsnr., 1944; labour comsnr., 1946; mem. for labour, educ. and soc. welf., 1948; sec., E.A. econ. coun., Nairobi, 1940–41; dir., econ. cont., Aden, 1943–45; sec., maj. wks. comtee., 1937; sec., cent. dev. comtee., 1939–40; dep. food and export contrlr., 1939–40; sec., E.A. del. E. group confce., 1940; E.A. del. to U.S.A. and Rhod.; war prod. and supply liaison, 1941; mem., econ. cont. bd., 1942–43; in charge rubber prod., 1942–43; dep. chmn. and exec. offr., econ. cont. bd., 1945–46.

LEEMBRUGGEN, Caspar Eric.—b. 1899; ed. Richmond Coll. and St. Thomas' Coll., Ceylon; on mil. serv. 1918–19; customs dept., Fiji, 1920; collr., customs, 1940; collr. customs and excise, Nig., 1942; asst. compt., of customs, S.L., 1945.

LEEMING, Alfred.—b. 1894; ed. Jesus Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv. 1914–23, capt.; cadet, Nig., 1924; senr. dist. offr., 1943.

LE MARE, Deryck Watts.—b. 1912; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (scholr.), 1st cl. hons. in nat. sci., Oxford, various research schols., lect. and demonsr., Oxford Univ., 1936; on mil. serv., 1941–46, capt. (desps.); asst. to dir. fisheries, S.S. & F.M.S., 1938; ag. dir., fisheries, Mal.; author of *Rhythmical and Reflex Movements of the Dog-Fish—Scyllium Canicular* and *Baustein Iber Reflex bewegung bei Fischche.*

LEMPRIERE, Victor Frederick.—b. 1899; ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey, and Exeter Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons. Oxon.); mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1927.

LENOX-CONYNGHAM, John Gough.—b. 1907; ed. Bradfield Coll., Berks and Trinity Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); on mil. serv., 1939–42, lieut.; cadet, Nig., 1930.

LE PELLEY, Richard Henry, A.R.C.S., D.I.C., B.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.).—b. 1903; ed. Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey and Imperial Coll. of Sci. and Tech., Lond; asst. entomolgst., Ken., 1929; senr. 1946; mem., E. A. anti-locust directorate.

LE ROY, Aimé Joseph.—b. 1905; ed. Royal Coll., Mauritius and Cambridge, B.A. (hons. Cantab.), barrister-at-law; law and assizes clk., Maur., 1931; dist. mag., 1937.

LESH, James Ian, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H., M.D. (Lond.).—b. 1911; ed. Queen Elizabeth's Gram. Sch., Kingston-on-Thames, and St. Thos. Hosp. (schols.); med. offr., Nig., 1937; jt. author of *A Case of Leptospirosis in S. Nigeria.*

LESLIE, Edward John Archibald.—b. 1912; ed. Uppingham and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Ken., 1934; prov. admin., Ken.

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LESLIE, Melville Eric, O.B.E. (1948).—b. 1901; ed. R.N. Coils., Osborne and Dartmouth; on naval serv. 1915–20 and mil. serv. 1940, 2nd lieut.; cadet, Nyasa., 1925; labour comsnr., 1944; O/C refugee camp, internment camp, fiscal survey, 1947.

LESLIE, Seymour Argent Sandford, C.M.G. (1949).—b. 1902; ed. Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb. B.A.; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1925; dist. offr., 1935; dep. fin. sec., T.T., 1944; fin. sec., 1945; mem. for fin., trade & econ. and fin. sec., 1948.

LESTER, Hugh Morley Oliff, O.B.E., B.Sc. (hons. Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Lond.).—b. 1902; ed. City of Lond. Sch., St. Thos. Hosp. and Univ. of Lond., physiology student and demonstrator; med. offr., Nig., 1926; dep. dir., tsetse invest., 1930; dir., 1935; dep. dir., sleep. sick. serv., 1938; asst. D.M.S., Nig., 1945; D.M.S., Pal., 1946; dir., E.A. tsetse and trypan. res. and reclam. organ., 1948; author of various sci. papers on *Trypanosomiasis.*

LESUER, Elizabeth Josephine, O.B.E. (1948), M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.(I.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.)—b. 1894; ed. National Univ. of Ireland; med. offr. and pathologist, Sarawak, 1922; civ. intern., 1941–45.

LETCHFORD, Frank William.—b. 1899; ed. Larkhall Lane Sch.; on mil. serv. 1918–19; chargehand turner, S.L., 1927; mach. and fitting shop foreman, 1940; stock verifier, 1943; asst. loco. supt., 1946.

LETCHWORTH, Thomas Edwin,—b. 1906; ed. Downside and Christ's Coll., Camb. B.A. (law); cadet, Nig., 1928; seconded to Gam., 1943–45.

LETHEM, Sir Gordon James, K.C.M.G. (1936), C.M.G. (1934).—b. 1886; ed. at Mill Hill Sch., Middlesex, and Edin. and Grenoble Univs.; M.A. and LL.B. (distinc.), (Edin.); mem. of Lincoln's Inn; asst. res., N. Nig., Mar., 1911; res., 1924; staff grade, 1928; sec., N. Provs., 1929; gov. and c.-in-c., Seychelles, 1933; do., Leeward Is., 1935; do., B. Guiana, 1941–46.

LEVERETT, Charles William, M.B.E. (1945).—b. 1907; ed. Harpley Sch. and St. Mary's Sch., Gt. Messingham, Norfolk; on mil. serv., 1940–46, lt.-col.; European clk., accounts dept., T.T. rlwys., 1931; dist. traff. supt., rlwys., Pal., 1946; K.U.R. & H., 1948.

LEVERSEDGE, Leslie Frank.—ed. St. Paul's Sch., Darjeeling, India, St. Peter's Sch., York and St. John's Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.); barrister-at-law (Inner Temple); cadet, N. Rhod., 1926; dist. offr., 1928; prov. comsnr., 1947; mem., N. Rhod. police comsn. of enquiry, 1946–47.

LEVIN, Frederick Moss.—b. 1893; on naval serv. 1914–19; tech. asst. and asst. II, air min., 1919; meteor. serv., G.C., 1937; ..ontrol offr., Accra airport, 1938; seconded ir min., 1943.

LEVY, Michael Leopold.—b. 1889; ed. St. George's Coll., Kingston, Jca.; asst., med. offr., 1909; 2nd cl. clk., admin.-gen. off., 1916; 1st cl. clk., 1921; fin. clk., P.W.D., 1937; ch. clk., bankruptcy dept., 1938; prin. clk., 1943; trustee in bankruptcy, 1946; mem., excess profits tax assessmnt. comtee.

LEVY, Norman Colombo Aryels.—b. 1912; ed. Merchant Taylors Sch., Gt. Crosley; asst. acctnt., Nig., 1936; admin. asst., 1943; gr. I., 1946; prin. asst. to gen. man., rlys., 1946.

LEWEY, Arthur Werner, K.C., M.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1894; ed. St. Paul's and Trinity Hall, Camb.; on mil. serv., 1914–19; police mag., Gamb., 1930; crown coun., Ken., 1932; attd. leg. advsy. staff, C.O., 1936; solr.-gen., Uga., 1936; comsnr. for revision of laws, 1936; gov. dep., 1936; chmn., Jinja currency enquiry comsn., 1937; atty.-gen., Jca., 1939; G.C., 1943; leg. advsr. to res. min., W.A., 1944; and to W.A.C., 1946; justice of appeal, W.A. ct. of appeal, 1948.

LEWIN, Claud John, M.C., B.Sc.—b. 1898; ed. Sexey's Sch., Univ. Coll. Reading and Trinity Coll., Camb.; on mil. serv., 1915–18, lieut.; supt., agric., Nig., 1922; senr. botanist, 1926; ch. agriculturist, N. Rhod., 1930; dir., agric., 1933

LEWIS, Albert Francis, R.S.A. (Int.), accountancy.—b. 1906; ed. Wixe's Lane Gram. Sch. and Clark's tech. and business training colleges; asst. storekeeper, rlwys., Nig., 1938; stores supt., S.L., 1945; asst. stores supt., Nig., 1948.

LEWIS, Martin Gerard.—b. 1905; ed. St. Andrews Coll. and Rhodes Univ., Grahamstown, S.A., M.A., LL.B., advoc. sup. ct. S.A.; cadet, T.T., 1931; asst. dist. offr., 1933; dist. offr., 1943.

LEWIS, Newton Mansel.—b. 1895; ed. High Sch., Newcastle-under-Lyme; on mil. serv. 1915–20, lieut.; asst. engnr., rlwy., Nig., 1927; dist. engnr., 1940.

LEWIS, Watkin Edward, B.Sc. (Wales).—b. 1913; ed. Liverpool Coll. and Univ. of Wales (deg. for.), Oxford; on mil. serv., 1940–43, capt.; asst. consvtr., forests, Nyasa., 1937.

LEWIS-JONES, Walter Webb.—b. 1909; ed. Cotham Sch. and Downing Coll., Camb., Inst. of Educ., Lond., M.A. (Cantab.), dip. educ. (Lond.); on mil. serv., 1939–44, sldr.; supt., educ., T.T., 1930; Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana, 1931; a.d.c. and p.s. to O.A.G., Br. Guiana, 1934; educ. offr. for African educ., Ken., 1935.

LEY, Henry Coates.—b. 1898; on mil. serv. 1915–19; clk. to gov. Leeward Is., 1920; ch. clk., treas. and Customs dept., Falk. Is., 1924–30, also postmster, 1929–30; ch. acctnt., treas., Cyp., 1930; dep. treas., 1934–45; seconded to Aden as fin. offr., cust. of enemy prop., etc., 1940–41; dep. acctnt-gen., Nig., 1945.

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LEYDEN, John Lamb, C.B.E. (1948), O.B.E. (1945).—b. 1904; ed. Durham Univ.; on war serv., Upper Burma, lt.-col.; asst. res., Burma, 1927; dir., front areas admin., 1946; econ. liaison offr., E. and Cent. Afr. reg., C.O., 1948; sec. to various comtees. under Burma Gov.; author of "*History of Hagaw Hill Tracts*" 1936 and "*Kachins of the Hukawng Valley*" 1941, 1943, 1944.

LIDDELL, Gen. Sir Clive Gerard, K.C.B. (1939), C.B. (1935), C.M.G. (1918), C.B.E. (1919), D.S.O. (1915).—b. 1883; ed. Uppingham and R.M.C., Sandhurst; ent. army, 1902; adjt., 1908–11; capt., 1908; staff capt., 6 dist., N. command, 1912–14; D.A.A. and Q.M.G., 1916; A.A.G., W.O., 1917–18; serv. European War, 1914–18 (desps. 6 times); instr., staff coll., 1919–22; dep. admin., Br. Empire Exhibn., 1923–25; Imp. Defence Coll., 1927; G.S.O., 1st gr., W.O., 1928–31; comdr., 8th Infy. Brig., 1931–34; maj.-gen., 1933; comdr., 47th (2nd London) Divn., T.A., 1935; comdr., 4th Divn., 1935–37; lieut.-gen., 1938; adjt.-gen. to Forces, 1937–39; gov. and c.-in-c., Gib., 1939–41; gen., 1941; inspr.-gen. for training, 1941–42; gov. Royal Hosp., Chelsea, 1943.

LIESCHING, Lt.-Col. John Clement.—b. 1909; ed. Blundell's and R.M.C., Sandhurst; major (temp. lt.-col.), p.s.c., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; seconded to R.W.A.F.F. (G.C. Reg.), 1936; bde. maj., G.C. Bde., E.A., 1940 (desps.); gen. staff, E.A. and Ceylon, 1941; gen. staff, U.K., 1944; Pal., 1946; gen. staff, G.H.Q., M.E. Land Forces, 1947; G.S.O.I., mil. liaison staff, C.O., 1948.

LIGHTBOURN, James Le Cato, I.S.O. (1948).—b. 1899; ed. Queen's Coll., Nassau, Bah.; apothecary, govt. hosp., 1904; cadet, Out Island admin., 1910; sec., bd. of educ., 1914; cl. staff, gr. II, 1926; gr. I, 1927; audr., pub. acctnts., Bah., 1939; sec. police comsnr., 1921–22.

LIGHTFOOT, William George Noel, O.B.E.—b. 1901; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.); asst. to dir., European educ., N. Rhod., 1928; asst. estab. offr., 1939; estab. offr., 1940; asst. ch. sec., 1947; ch. estab. offr., 1948.

LILLEY, Eric Seddon, M.B.E.—b. 1893; ed. Eastmans, Winchester and S.E. Agric. Coll., Wye, Kent; cadet, Nig., 1920; supt., prisons, Nig., 1924; supt., convict prison, Taiping, Mal., 1934; supt., prisons, Perak, 1938; comsnr., prisons, Mal., 1946.

LILLEY, Ronald, B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1906; ed. Bedford Sch. and Pembroke Coll., Oxford; asst. audr., T.T., 1930; S.S. and F.M.S., 1936; senr. asst. audr., Nig., 1938; audr. (later dir., aud.), B. Guiana, 1945; senr. audr., Uga., 1948.

LILLICRUP, Ernest Henry Claude.—b. 1898; ed. Plymouth Coll. and Jesus Coll., Oxford; war serv. 1914–1918 apptd. col. serv., 1922; asst. audr., 1923; senr. asst., Nig., 1939; prin. asst., 1946; dep. audr. (later dep. dir., aud.), Mal., 1947.

LILLY, John, A.M.Inst.W.E., M.I.C.E.—b. 1902; ed. Fettes Coll.; dep. water engnr., municipality of Tientsin, N. China. 1926; water wks. engnr., Kano Native Admin., Nig., 1931; trans. to P.W.D., Nig., 1935; dir., water supply, G.C., 1946.

LINCOLN, Rene.—b. 1898; ed. Royal Coll., Maur. and St. John's Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.); asst. chem., dep. of agric., Maur., 1926; chem., 1933; res. work and author of papers on agric. questions.

LINDEMAN, Henry Alexander.—b.1907, ed. Dauntseys Sch. and Reading Univ., F.L.S., dip. hort. (Reading); educ. offr., T.T., 1930; mem., sci. syll. comtee., Uga., 1936 and 1939; sci. mstrs confce., Uga., 1944.

LINDO, Henry Laurence, B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1911; ed. Jca. Coll. and Keble Coll., Oxford; inspr., schls., Jca., 1935; prin. clk., secretariat, 1943; asst. sec., 1945.

LINDOP, James George.—b. 1914; ed. Queen Mary's Sch.; police const., Pal., 1936; sub-inspr., Jca., 1941.

LINDSAY, Kenneth Gordon, O.B.E. (1943).—b. 1899; ed. Merchiston Castle and New Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv. 1918–19; lieut.; asst. dist. comsnr., Ken., 1921; prov. comsnr., 1944; dep. ch. sec., 1945; C.S. comsnr., Pal., 1947.

LINDSELL, Ronald Francis Janson.—b. 1912; ed. Uppingham Sch. and Camb. Univ., M.A. (Cantab.); barrister-at-law; on mil serv., 1939–44, maj.; cadet, Uga., 1935; dist offr.; dep. regisr., co-op. soc.

LINES, George William, M.B.E., M.A.—b. 1902; supt., agric., Nig., 1925–30 (resig.); agric. offr., Nig., 1935; senr. agric. offr., S.L., 1944; prin. agric. offr., 1945.

LINGLEY, Loris Gale.—b. 1910; ed. Plymouth Coll. and Downing Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; practised in Lond., 1933–37; dist. mag., G.C., 1937.

LINTON, Reginald Duke, B.Sc. (agric.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1904; ed. Mountjoy Sch., Dublin, Queen's Univ., Belfast, Oxford Univ. and I.C.T.A.; agric. offr., T.T., 1929; senr. agric. offr., 1944.

LIRONI, Henry Edward, A.R.San.I.—b. 1913; ed. St. John Coll., Southsea; on mil. serv. 1939–40; sany. supt. (health br.), med. dept., G.C., 1936; cinema offr., infmtn. dept., 1941; dir. cameraman, 1947; films offr., 1948.

LISSAMAN, Arthur Evelyn, M.I.Mun.E.—b. 1896; ed. Luton Modern Sch. and Coll. of Estate Management; on mil. serv., 1915–19 and 1941–45, maj.; survr., P.W.D., H.K., 1921; exec. engnr., 1939; asst. D.P.W., 1948.

LISTER, Lupton John.—b. 1905; ed. Brighton Coll. and Oxford Univ., B.A. (hons.) Oxford; police, Nig., 1940; (war serv); educ. offr., Nig., 1928.

LISTER, Walter Lindley, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—b. 1906; on mil. serv. 1939–40; med. offr., Zanz., 1937; T.T., 1943.

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LISTON, James Malcolm, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.); lab. prty. whip, H. of L., 1941; and Glasgow Univ.; med. offr., Kenya, 1935; dir., med. and health servs., Sarawak, 1947.

LISTOWEL, 5th Earl of (cr. 1822), **William Francis Hare**, P.C. (1946).—b. 1906; ed. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford, Ph.D. (Lond.); lab. prty. whip, H. of L., 1941; parly. U.S. of S., I.O., 1944; P.M.G., 1945; S. of S. for India and subsequently for Burma, 1947; min. of state for col. affrs., 1948; author of *The Values of Life* and *A Critical History of Modern Aesthetics*.

LITTLEJOHN, Lewis John Shanks, B.Sc. (hons.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1914; ed. Hamilton Acad., Glasgow Univ., Camb. Univ. and I.C.T.A.; botanist and plant pathologist, Cyp., 1938; soil conservn. offr., 1948.

LITTLEJOHN, Norman Kemp, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Struct.E.—b. 1900; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen; on mil. serv. 1941–1945, capt.; engnr., P.W.D., H.K., 1926; exec. engnr., 1948.

LITTLEWOOD, Vernor Herbert Kennedy.—b. 1911; ed. Sevenoaks Sch. and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb. and Oriel Coll., Oxford, B.A.; cadet, G.C., 1935; dist. comsnr., 1942; supvsr., col. serv. courses, Cambridge, 1947.

LLOYD, Cyril Henry Howard.—b. 1901; ed. St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate, prep. sch. and Dean Close Memorial Sch., Cheltenham; asst. mstr., educ. dept., Uga., 1923; conservancy offr., 1924; asst. supt., Mulago hosp., 1925; examnr., accts., 1927; supt., inl. rev., 1934; acctnt., educ. dept., 1943.

LLOYD, Frank George.—b. 1905; ed. Bridgnorth Sch. and Balliol, Oxford; B.A. (Oxon.); treas. asst., Nig., 1927; dep. comsnr., inc. tax, 1940.

LLOYD, Herbert Morgan, A.R.C.S.—b. 1907; ed. Christ's Coll., Finchley, Bishops Stortford Coll. and Royal Coll. of Sci., Lond. (1st cl.); entomologist, dept. of tsetse res., T.T., 1930.

LLOYD, Sir Thomas Ingram Kynaston, K.C.B. (1949), K.C.M.G. (1947), C.M.G. (1943).—b. 1896; ed. Rossall Sch. and Caius Coll., Camb. (schol., 1914); cadet, Royal Mil. Acad., 1915; 2nd lieut., R.E., 1916; served in Egypt and Pal. (desps.), 1917; apptd. under re-construction scheme, asst. prin., min. of health, 1920; attd. to C.O. as asst. prin., 1921; ag. prin., 1927; p.s. to perm. under-sec., 1929; prin., 1929; sec., comsn. on Pal. disturbances, 1929–30; sec., W.I. royal comsn., 1938–39; asst. sec., 1939; asst. U.S. of S., 1943; permt. U.S. of S., Cols., 1947.

LLOYD-BLOOD, Lancelot Ivan Neptune, M.C. (France), B.A. (T.C.D.), K.C. (Cyp.).—b. 1896; ed. St. Stephen's Green Sch., Dublin, Tonbridge Sch., Kent and Trinity Coll., Dublin, barrister-at-law, King's Inns, Dublin; on mil. serv. 1915–19, capt.; regisr., high ct., Ken., 1920; asst. atty.-gen., Nyasa., 1924; solr.gen., Pal., 1932; atty.-gen., Cyp., 1936; puisne judge, T.T., 1940.

LOCHRIE, J. V., O.B.E., B.Sc., N.D.A., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1899; ed. Glasgow Univ., West of Scotland Agric. Coll. and I.C.T.A.; on mil. serv., 1917–18; employed E.C.G. Corpn., Nyasa, 1926; Swaziland, 1930; cotton offr., dev. and welf. organ. in B.W.I., 1945.

LOCK, Frederick John, O.B.E. (1944).—b. 1888; ed. King's Sch., Peterborough, and "Incernmore Coll.," London; acctnt., Nyasa., 1915; asst. treas., 1923; senr. asst. treas., 1925; dep. treas., 1933; acctnt.-gen., 1939; compt., customs, 1939; mem., comsn. of enq., tobacco industry, 1938; tea comsnr., 1939; imp. and ex. licensing offr., 1939; mem., comtee. to report on agric. prod., 1941; mem., econ. coun., 1941; dep. chmn., supply coun., 1941; mem., ct. of enq., loss of M.V. "Vipya," 1946.

LOCK, George Winslow, O.B.E., N.D.A., D.D.D., C.D.A., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1902; ed. Latymer's, Hammersmith, Midland Agric. Coll., Loughborough, Exeter Coll., Oxford, Agric. Econ. Res. Inst., Oxford and I.C.T.A.; agric. offr., T.T., 1930; senr. agric. offr., 1942; senr. research offr., Tang., 1948; o.c. Mlingano sisal exper. stn.; mem., sisal bd., advsy. offr., sisal cont., T.T.; author of pamphlets and reports on sisal.

LOCK, Ronald George.—b. 1915; ed. Judd Sch., Tonbridge; inter. L.A.A., on mil. serv., 1941–47, lt.-col., gen. list; police constab., Pal., 1935; 2nd sergt., 1938; 1st sergt., 1939; inspr., 1942; asst. supt., 1947; Nig. 1948; supt., Eritrea & Cyrenaica police; comsnr., Dodecanese police whilst on mil. secondment.

LOCKE, Stephen Montague.—b. 1910; ed. Salesian Coll. and St. Mary's, Farnborough; asst. inspr., police, Uga., 1934; inspr., 1939; asst. supt., 1942.

LOCKER, James William Dunbar, O.B.E.—b. 1904; ed. Repton Sch., Derby; admin. offr., Nyasa, 1926; seconded to C.O., 1936; p.s. to lt.-gov., Malta, 1939; gov. sec., St. H., 1943.

LOCKHART, Sir Charles Ramsdale, K.B.E. (1948), Kt. Bach. (1944), C.B.E. (1935).—b. 1892; on mil. serv. 1914–19, lieut., K.A.R.; asst. treas., T.T., 1919; senr., 1923; dep. treas., N. Rhod., 1931; treas., 1933; fin. sec., 1937; Ken., 1938; fin. sec., Nig., 1941; chmn., E.A. prod. and supply coun., 1943; combined with ch. sec., E.A.G.C., 1944; econ. advsr. to E.A.G.C., 1946.

LOCKHART-SMITH, William James.—b. 1902; ed. Uppingham Sch.; barrister-at-law (formerly solr., sup. ct. of judicature, Eng.); 1st clk., Kowloon magistracy, H.K., 1924; asst. crown solr., 1934; asst. land offr., 1935; regisr., high ct., T.T., 1938; atty.-gen., Gib., 1943; temp. asst. legal advsr., C.O., 1946; atty.-gen., Nyasa., 1947; mem., H.K. rent comsn., 1938.

LOCKIE, James Reach, B.Sc. (for.).—b. 1904; ed. Campbeltown Sch. and Edin. Univ.; apptd. forestry dept., B. Guiana, 1926; Nig., 1936; consvtr., 1947.

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LOGAN, Walter Ewart Miller.—b. 1911; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Queen's Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); on mil. serv. 1939–44, maj. (desps.); asst. consvtr., forests, G.C., 1935; Ken., 1947.

LOGAN, Sir William Marston, K.B.E. (1944), C.M.G. (1939), O.B.E. (1933).—b. 1889; ed. Bristol and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (Hulme exhibr., Bridgeman prizeman, B.A.); asst. dist. comsnr. E.A.P., 1913; sec., cent. comtee. of supplies, 1914–15; hon. lieut., unattached list, 1915–17; 1st grade admin. offr., 1924; senr. asst. sec., 1924–1925; sec., local govt. comsn., 1926; prin. asst. comsnr. for local govt., lands and sttlment, 1928; comsnr., local govt. lands, sttlment, and mines, 1933; ch. sec., N. Rhod., 1937; ag. gov., periods 1937–41; gov. and c.-in-c., Seychelles, 1942; retd., 1947; temp. admin. offr., C.O., 1947.

LOINSWORTH, Robert Carlton.—b. 1902; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin. and Bristol Univ., B.A. (French), dip. super., Paris Univ., dip. educ., Bristol Univ.; asst. mstr., Queen's Royal Coll., 1935; supt. of exam., Trin., 1945.

LONG, Howard Collins.—b. 1903; ed. Grey Coll., Univ. of S.A.; computer, survey and regis. dept., Ken., 1928; ch. computer, 1936; asst. dir., surveys, 1946.

LONG, Peter.—b. 1915; ed. Eastbourne Coll. and Training Sch., Met. Police, Lond.; sub-inspr., police, Jca., 1938; 3rd cl., 1939; 2nd cl., 1943.

LONGFIELD, John Ebenezer, O.B.E., B.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1908; ed. Bedford Sch., Camb. Univ. and Trin. Coll., Dublin; cadet (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1932; offr., cl. III, 1936; cl. II, 1942; col. admin. serv., 1946.

LONGRIDGE, Thomas Whinney, B.Sc. (civ. eng.), B.Sc. (mining), A.M.I.M.M.—b. 1908; ed. Royal Gram. Sch., Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Durham Univ.; on mil. serv. 1940–43, maj.; engnr., geol. surv., Nig., 1934; asst. water engnr., Cyp., 1938; water engnr., N. Rhod., 1945; irrig. investigtn. in Aden in 1944.

LOPEY, William Marcus.—b. 1894; ed. Parry Sch. and Codrington Coll., Barb., B.A. (Durham), M.A. (Durham); asst. mstr., Gram. Sch. and asst. inspr., schls., St. V., 1918; headmstr., St. V. Gram. Sch., 1939.

LORD, Edward Ernest.—b. 1898; ed. Queen Elizabeth Sch., Bristol; on mil. serv. 1914–18 and 1939–40, lieut.; offr. customs and excise, imp. customs serv., 1919; asst. to comsnr. customs, Ken., 1924; senr. collr., customs, 1935; dep. comsnr., customs, Ken. and Uga., 1943; compt., customs, N. Rhod., 1947; imports contrlr., Ken. and Uga., 1942–45; chmn., cent. commodity distribn. bd., Ken. 1944–45.

LORD, George Eric Ludwig.—b. 1907; ed. Felsted Sch. and Christ's Coll., Camb. Univ., B.A. (Cantab.), 1928; C.A.D., 1930; asst. audr., G.C., 1930; Pal., 1935; jt. audr., Som. and Aden, 1939; audr. (later prin. audr.) Fiji and W. Pac., 1946.

LORD, Leslie, M.A.—b. 1893; ed. Ashton-u-Lyne Sec. Sch., Ontario Agric. Coll. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv. 1914–18, lieut.; dep. dir., agric., Burma, 1920; univ. dem. sch. of rural econ., Oxford, 1925; econ. bot., dept. of agric., Ceylon, 1926; agric. offr., eastern div., 1930; o/c exper. stn., Peradeniya, and prin. sch. of trop. agric., 1935; sec., col. adv. coun. of agric. animal health and forestry, 1941; asst. agric. advr., C.O., 1948.

LORD, Wellesley Trevelyan, I.S.O. (1948), J.P., F.G.S. (Lond.).—b. 1894; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, King's Coll., Lond. Univ. and Imp. Coll. of Sci. and Tech.; apptd. col. serv., 1911; govt. survr., lands and mines dept., B. Guiana, 1919; warden, mining dists., 1927; survr. and computer, Br. section, B. Guiana–Brazil boundary comsn., 1930–35; warden and travelling mag., mining dists., 1936; supt., surveys, lands and mines dept., 1941; mem., bd. of examiners for land survrs.; sec., standing comtee. for preservn. of historical monuments and archaeological sites; comsnr., Georgetown planning comsnrs.

LORIMER, Guy.—b. 1909; ed. Birkenhead Sch., St. John's Coll., Camb. and New Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Cantab.), 1st year cert. in Arabic, London Sch. of Oriental Studies; cadet, Nig., 1933; seconded to Gam., 1939–43.

LOUSTAU-LALANNE, Joseph Antoine Michel.—b. 1907; ed. St. Joseph's Coll., Mauritius; prob., agric. dept., Seychelles, 1924; audt. clk., 1928; treas. acctnt., 1929; treas., 1940; ch. acctnt., Aden, 1944.

LOUSTAU-LALANNE, Marie Francois Joseph Stephane.—b. 1905; ed. Univ. of Lond.; apptd. Maur., 1926; asst. supt., police, 1937.

LOVERIDGE, Arthur John.—b. 1904; ed. Emmanuel Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb. and Oriel Coll., Oxford, M.A.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; cadet, G.C., 1930; asst. dist. comsnr., 1931; dis. comsnr., 1939; judicial advsr., 1945.

LOVETT, Arthur.—b. 1893; ed. Liverpool Coll.; on mil. serv. (Canadian Forces) 1914–19; apptd. col. serv., 1924; ch. inspr., wks. P.W.D., Nig., 1944; asst. wks. man., 1945.

LOW, Graeme Campbell.—b. 1902; ed. Charterhouse and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; B.A.; barrister-at-law; on mil. serv. 1940–41 and naval serv. 1942–46, sub-lieut.; appt. judicial dept., Uga., 1935; res. mag.

LOWE, Albert George.—b. 1901; barrister and solr., sup. ct., N.Z.; ed. Auckland Gram. Sch. and Univ., N.Z.; on war serv. 1939–45, Tonga D.F. & R.N.Z.A.F. (sqdn. ldr.); admitted solr., 1925; called to bar, 1933; pte. prac., N.Z., 1928; legal sec., govt. of Tonga, 1938–40; crown coun., Ken., 1945.

LOWE, Herbert John, C.B.E. (1943), M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1892; ed. St. Andrew's Coll. and R. Vet. Coll., Dublin; on mil. serv. 1914–18, capt.; vet. offr., T.T., 1918; senr., 1923; D.V.S., 1938; chmn., comtee. of enquiry to investigate dairy and livestock indus., N. Prov., T.T.; M.L.C., 1945;

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mem., land settlement bd.; mem., inter-territorial tsetse and trypan. comtee.; author of *Rinderpest in T.T., Goats as a source of milk in Tsetse Fly Areas.*

LOWES, Gerald Reuben, M.Mech.Eng.A. (India).—b. 1903; ed. Whithaven Sec. Sch.; apptd. under the Aden settlement, 1930; col. govt., 1945; ch. engnr. and man., also elec. inspr., Aden Colony, 1942.

LOWLES, Harry.—b. 1899; on mil. serv. 1939–43, lt.-col.; sub storekeeper, T.T., 1922; senr. sub storekeeper, rlwys., T.T., 1934; storekeeper, 1936; ch. storekeeper, 1944; stores supt., K.U.R. and H., 1946; E.A.R. & H., 1948.

LOWRY, William.—b. 1899; on mil. serv. 1917–19; served with Sarawak bd. of trade, rubber exports improvement fund, 1926; ag. supt., customs, 1928; ag. controller, rubber, 1941.

LOXTON, John Willoughby.—b. 1913; ed. Taunton Sch. and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); junr. asst. supt., Pal., 1937; supt., 1941; staff surv., Ken., 1948.

LUCAS, Arthur John Reed.—b. 1904; ed. Plymouth Coll.; asst. audr., Nig., 1927; Uga., 1937; senr. asst., 1944; prin. audr., Cyp., 1947.

LUCCHINELLI, Ivo Enrico.—b. 1893; on mil. serv., 1915–17; clk., customs dept., Fiji, 1915; sub inspr. constab., 1917; dist. inspr., 1925; supt., 1938; dep. comsnr., 1943; comsnr., police, 1947.

LUCIE-SMITH, Sir Alfred van W., Kt. (1911).—b. 1854; ed. at Rugby; solr., Br. Guiana, 1877; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1881; pres., dist. ct., Famagusta, Cyp., 1887; Limasol, 1892; res. mag., Kingston, Jca., 1896; puisne judge, Br. Guiana, 1898; one of the compilers of the *Rules of Court*, 1900; ch. just., Trin., 1908; pres., W.I. ct. of appeal, May, 1920; ret., 1924.

LUCIE-SMITH, Hugh McLaurin.—b. 1905; ed. St. George's Coll., Weybridge and St. Mary's Coll., Trin.; customs dept., Trin., 1920; collr. and supvsr. of customs, Nig., 1927; senr. collr., 1941; ch. inspr. customs and excise, 1944; compt., customs, S.L., 1945.

LUCIE-SMITH, John Alfred, O.B.E. (1919).—b. 1888; ed. Stonyhurst Coll., barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; on mil. serv., 1914–19; asst. mag., Trin., 1920; pres., dist. ct., Cyp., 1924; puisne judge, 1927; puisne judge, Trin., 1929; Ken., 1931; ch. just., S.L., 1946.

LUCK, Alan Courtenay.—b. 1894; ed. Elizabeth Gram. Sch., Ipswich and pvte. sch., Buenos Aires; on mil. serv. 1914–20, lieut.; asst. inspr., police, T.T., 1920; inspr., 1925; asst. supt., Nig., 1926; senr., 1935; supt., 1938; asst. comsnr., 1946.

LUCK, James Kenneth.—b. 1899; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana; cl. asst., col. sec's. off., B. Guiana, 1918; cl. I clk., audit, 1941; senr. clk., 1943; examnr., accts., 1945; asst. audr., 1947.

LUCKHAM, Harold Arthur Lee.—b. 1904; ed. Blundell's Sch. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, Mal. C.S., 1928; cl. V, 1931; cl. IV, 1935; cl. III, 1940; cl. II, 1945; cl. I B., 1948.

LUCKHOO, Joseph Alexander, K.C.—b. 1887; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, called to bar, Middle Temple, 1912; mem., B.G. Legislature, 1916–26; B.G. Bd. of Ed., 1917–26; nom., M.L.C. and M.E.C., 1943–45; chmn., Leg. Co. advsy. comtee. on educ., 1943–45; mem. comsn. on higher educ., W.I., 1945; chmn., fire advsy. comtee., 1945; apptd. first puisne judge, 1945; B.G. rep. on coun., Univ. Coll. of W.I., 1947; mem., W.I ct. of appeal, 1947; chmn. and mem. of numerous other bds., comtees., deputations and comsns. in B. Guiana since 1917.

LUKE, Sir Harry Charles, K.C.M.G. (1939), Kt. (1933), C.M.G. (1926), K.J.St.J., M.A., D.Litt. (Oxon.), hon. LL.D. (Malta).—b. 1884; ed. at Eton and Trinity Coll., Oxford; p.s. to gov., S.L., 1908, and A.D.C., 1909; p.s. to gov., Barb., 1911; attd. to C.O., May–July, 1911; p.s. to high comsnr., Cyp., and clk. of exec. coun., 1911; asst. sec. to govt., Cyp., 1912; comsnr., Famagusta, 1918; sec., Cyp. defence comtee., Aug., 1914; served in H.M.S. "Doris," 1914–15; pol. offr. to Admirals Lord Wester Wemyss and Christian and govt. sec., Mudros., 1915–16; (lieut.-comdr., and ag. comdr., R.N.V.R.); recd. thanks of admy.; Italian med. for mily. valour; pol. offr. to Admiral of the Fleet Sir J. de Robeck, Constantinople and Black Sea, 1919; Br. ch. comsnr. in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, 1920; asst. gov. of Jerusalem, 1920; mem. of comsns. on the Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem, and on the Jaffa disturbances, 1921, and fin. comsnr. of the Patriarchate, 1921–24; col. sec., S.L., 1924; ch. sec., Pal., 1928; accredited rep. to P.M.C., 1930; lieut.-gov., Malta, 1930; gov. and c.-in-c., Fiji, and high comsnr. for W. Pac., 1938–42; a del. for U.K. to Pac. defence confce., N.Z., 1939; passed in Turkish and modern Greek (hons.); author of *A Bibliography of Sierra Leone*, 1910 and 1925; *Cyprus under the Turks*, 1921; *Ceremonies at the Holy Places*, 1932; *In the Margin of History*, 1933; *An Eastern Chequerboard*, 1934; *More Moves on an Eastern Chequerboard*, 1935; *The Making of Modern Turkey*, 1936; *Britain and the South Seas*, 1944; *From a South Seas Diary*, 1945; joint editor *Handbook of Cyprus*, and *Handbook of Palestine and Transjordan.*

LUKE, Stephen Elliot Vyvyan, C.M.G. (1946), B.A. (1927).—b. 1905; ed. St. George's, Harpenden and Wadham Coll., Oxford, Bracegirdle exhibr; apptd. after compet. exam. asst. inspr., taxes (inland rev.), 1927; apptd. after further compet. exam., asst. clk., House of Commons, 1930; transfd. to C.O. as asst. prin., 1930; asst. p.s. to Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister (later Viscount Swinton), 1934, to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, 1935, to Mr. J. H. Thomas, 1935; seconded to Pal. admin., 1936; ag. prin., 1937; sec., Pal. Partition Comsn., 1938; asst. sec., 1942; seconded to cabinet off. as under-sec., 1947.

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LUSCOMBE, Edmund Colin.—b. 1917; ed. King's, Worcester; interned; apptd. pol, H.K. 1937; asst. supt. 1939; supt. 1947.

LUSCOMBE, Violet Mary Victoria.—b. ; ed. privately; nursing sister, G.C., 1929; senr., Nig., 1941; G.C., 1943; matron, 1948.

LYALL-GRANT, Sir Robert William, Kt. (1934), M.A. (Aberdeen), (LL.B.) (Edin.).—b. 1875; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch., Aberdeen and Edin. Univs. (Vans Dunlop schol. in law, Edin. Univ.); called to Scottish bar, 1903; atty.-gen., Nyasa., 1909; judge of high ct., 1914, and mem., H.B.M. Ct. of Appeal for E.A.; chmn., native rising comsn., 1915; chmn. of claims bd. for Nyasa., under Br. prots. defence O.-in-C., 1916–19; judge advoc. to Nyasa.–Rhod. Field Force, 1917–18; atty.-gen., Ken., 1920; M.E.C. and M.L.C.; puisne just., Ceylon, 1926; ch. just., Jca., 1932; ret., 1936.

LYNN, Charles William, M.B.E., dip. agric. (Wye), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1908; ed. S.E. Agric. Coll., Wye, post grad. course St. John's Coll., Camb. and I.C.T.A.; agric. offr., G.C., 1929; senr., 1942.

LYNN, John Smart—b. 1903; Br. P.O., 1922–29; postal asst., N. Rhod., 1930–32; asst. postmr, Nyasa., 1937; senr. postmr., 1945; postal survr., 1945.

LYNOTT, Alfred Edward.—b. 1907; sany. asst., cl. 1, pub. health dept., L.C.C., 1933–36; Essex C.C., 1936–37; sany. supt., gr. II, G.C., 1937.

LYONS, Trevor Lennox.—b. 1893; ed. Jamaica Coll.; solr., sup. ct., Jca., 1915; regisr., sup. ct., 1933; edited rules and orders of the sup. ct., 1938 and mat. causes in Jca., 1940.

MABEY, Cyril John.—b. 1910; ed. Taunton's, Southampton and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, B.A. (Oxon. for.), dip. in anthrop.; cadet, S.L., 1934; asst. dist. comsnr., 1937; dist. comsnr., 1941.

MACABE, Ivan Donald.—b. 1909; ed. Coleraine Acad. Inst. and Queen's Univ., Belfast; asst. inspr., police, Uga., 1937; inspr., 1942; asst. supt., 1946.

McALPINE, Hector Gordon Robert, M.A.—b. 1909; ed. Otago Boys' High Sch. and Otago Univ., N.Z.; admin. offr., Fiji, 1936.

McARTHUR, John, M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1902; ed. Vet. Coll., Glasgow Univ. (post grad. course); vet. offr., N. Rhod., 1930; senr., 1945.

McARTHUR, Kenneth George William.—b. 1905; ed. Dunstable Rd. Sch., Luton; Br. post serv., 1919; postmr, T.T., Ken. and Uga., 1929; survr., posts and tels., Nig., 1946.

McARTHUR-DAVIS, Bernard Arthur.—b. 1901; ed. Colne Sec. Sch. and King's Coll., Chester; ch. draughtsman, Pal., 1926; sub inspr., 1930; asst. supt. of surveys (topo.), 1938; supt. of surveys, 1942; survr., Gam., 1944; co-compiler of *Palestine Gazeteer.*

MACARTNEY, John Hance, B.A. (Oxon.)—b. 1913; ed. Oxford Univ.; cadet (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1936; offr., cl. III, 1940; col. admin. serv., 1946.

McBEATH, John Strang.—b. 1894; ed. Ruthvenfield Acad.; on mil. serv. 1914–18; apptd. police, Berm., 1920; sergt., 1922; sergt. maj., 1922; inspr., 1927; supt., 1933; comsnr., 1941; also prov. marshal-gen., admy.-marshal and ch. exec. offr. of H.M. prisons.

McBRIDE, Andrew Howie, B.Sc. (Glasg.,) A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1900; engnr., P.W.D., H.K., 1925; exec. engnr., 1948.

MacBRIDE, Desmond Francis Haslett.—b. 1903; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and King's Coll., Camb. (prizeman and medallist), M.A. (Cantab.), cl. 1 class tripos (part I), cl. 1 anthrop. tripos; cadet, Nig., 1927; admin. offr., cl. II, 1945.

McCAIG, Devon Francis, E.D.—b. 1895; ed. St. Stanislaus' Coll., Bathurst, N.S.W. (Aust.); on mil. serv. 1915–19, 1941–45, lt.-col.; clk., Fiji, 1912; postmr., 1929; regraded postal clk., 1938; supt., prisons, 1947.

McCALL, John Armstrong Grice.—b. 1913; ed. Trinity Coll., Glenalmond and St. Andrews Univ., M.A., 1st cl. hons. hist.; admin. offr., Nig., 1936.

McCARTHY, Dennis Douglas, M.B., Ch.B. (N.Z.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), M.D. (dist.), N.Z.—b. 1899; ed. Otago High Sch., Otago Univ., Otago Med. Sch., and L.S.H.T.M. (cert.); on mil. serv. 1939–46, col.; med. offr., Zanz., 1927; S.M.O., 1946; S.M.O., Uga., 1946; asst. D.M.S., 1947; malaria res. offr. (C.D.F.), Zanz., 1934–37; mem., E.A. cmnd. research comtee., 1941–46; author of *Malaria in Zanzibar*, 1934–37 and jt. author of *Dengue in the Comoro Is., Dengue Fever in the E.A. Cmd.*, 1940–45.

M'CARTHY, Sir Leslie Ernest Vivian, Kt. Bach. (1949), B.A.—b. 1885; ed. Keble Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; crown coun., G.C., 1921; solr.-gen., 1933; puisne judge, 1939; author of *Revised Gold Coast Laws*, 1936 edn.

McCLEERY, Hugh Hamilton.—b. 1906; ed. Christ's Hosp. and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb., M.A.; cadet, T.T., 1930; asst. dist. offr., 1932; dist. offr., 1942.

McCLINTOCK, William James, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.).—b. 1892; ed. Dublin Univ. and L.S.H.T.M. (cert.); on naval serv., surg.-lieut. (temp. R.N.); med. offr., Nig., 1921; S.M.O., G.C., 1929; asst. D.M.S., 1936.

McCOLL, Ronald William Atkinson.—b. 1914; ed. St. Stephens Green Sch. and Trin. Coll., Dublin, (mod.) B.A., B.Comm. (Dub.); on mil. serv., 1940–43; capt.; asst. audr., Ken., 1938; asst. audr., Nig., 1945; senr., Nig., 1946.

McCOMISKEY, Colin Alexander, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.T.M.—b. 1909; ed. Queen's Univ., Belfast; on mil. serv. 1940–44, capt.; med. offr., S.L., 1936.

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McCONNELL, Richard Bradford, D.Phil. (Oxon.), D.Sci. (Lausanne), F.G.S., F.R.G.S., A.I.M.M.—b. 1903 ; ed. McGill, Oxford and Lausanne Univs. ; on mil. serv., 1940–42, lieut. ; asst. geol., T.T., 1939 ; geol., 1942 ; senr., Nig., 1948 ; author of papers on geomorphology and pubns. on Tang. with particular ref. to coal, lead, gold and Rift Valley structure.

McCORMACK, William.—b. 1898 ; police, Maur., 1931 ; asst. ch. offr., prisons, 1935 ; senr. ch. offr., 1945.

McCULLOCH, Davis William, A.I.W.E —b. 1901 ; asst. engnr., Kumasi water supply, G.C., 1924 ; maintenance engnr., water wks., 1930 ; exec. engnr., 1939 ; senr. pub. health engnr., 1943 ; asst. D.P.W., 1945 ; D.D.P.W., 1948.

McCURDY, Nevin Russell, B.Sc. (hons. 2A).—b. 1900 ; ed. County Sch., Pwllheli, N. Wales, Bridgnorth Gram. Sch., Shropshire and Univ. Coll. of Wales ; on mil serv., 1918–19 ; apptd., Maur., 1928 ; asst. dir. to dir., Royal Alfred observatory, 1930 ; author of various misc. pubns. of the observatory.

McDAVID, Edwin Frank, C.M.G. (1948), C.B.E. (1942).—b. 1895 ; sec., excess profits bd. of assessment, B. Guiana, 1920 ; clk. treasy., and sec. excess profits bd. of assessment, 1921 ; ch. acctnt., col. transport dept., 1923 ; dep. col., treas. and comsnr. of I.T., 1929 ; col. treas., 1935 ; M.E.C., M.L.C., 1935 ; chmn., B. Guiana rice marketing bd., 1939–46 ; chmn., Georgetown free library, 1939.

McDEVITT, Philip.—b. 1906 ; ed. Clydebank High Sch. and Glasgow Univ., M.A. ; apptd. to col. med. and health servs., T.T., 1930 ; Gam., 1932 ; collr., customs, G.C., 1940 ; seconded to supplies dept., 1943–44 ; polit. admin., 1944–46.

McDONALD, Alexander, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1903 ; ed. Fraseburgh Acad. and Edin. Univ. ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1925 ; senr. exec. engnr., 1937 ; D.D.P.W., 1947.

MACDONALD, Allan Ronald,—b. 1906 ; ed. Fettes Coll., Edin. and St. Johns Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.) ; apptd., Ceylon C.S., 1929 ; estab. sec., Uga., 1948.

McDONALD, Donald Baldock.—b. 1900 ; ed. York Place, Brighton ; on mil. serv. 1918–23 and 1940–43, flight/lieut. ; coffee grading inspr., agric. dept., Uga., 1936 ; lab. offr., lab. dept., 1944 ; seconded to admin. for spec. famine relief work in W. Nile, Jan.–July, 1944.

McDONALD, Donald Rutherford.—b. 1902; ed. Dalby State High Sch., Queensland, barrister-at-law and barrister and solr., Fiji ; titles clk., Fiji, 1925 ; dep. regisr.-gen., 1929 ; judicial comsnr. ch. mag., and leg. adv., Br. Solomon Is., 1937 ; senr. asst. land offr., T.T., 1937 ; regisr., 1939 ; cust. of enemy prop., 1939 ; dir., lands and mines, 1947 ; mem. for lands and mines, 1948.

McDONALD, Eric Malcolm.—b. 1900 ; ed. Margate Coll. ; prob. inspr. of police, F.M.S., 1928 ; offr. in charge of police dist., 1929 ; inspr., police, 1931 ; adjtnt., federal hdqurtrs., 1932 ; offr. in charge of detectives, Selangor, 1933 ; collr., estate duty, 1936 ; collr.-gen., war tax (inc. tax), 1941 ; collr., estate duty, Mal., 1946 ; regisr., businesses in addtn., 1947.

MacDONALD, James Alexander.—b. 1902 ; ed. Gram Sch., Dunoon, and R.M.C., Sandhurst ; on mil. serv., 1940–41, capt. ; asst. comsnr., police, Nig., 1931 ; senr. asst. supt., 1940 ; supt., 1946.

MacDONALD, James Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).—B. 1900 ; ed. Forres Acad. and Edin. Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1918 ; med. offr., N. Rhod., 1931 ; surgical specialist, 1939.

McDONALD, James Hector, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.).—b. 1902 ; med. offr., T.T., 1922–25 ; S.M.O., 1926.

McDONALD, John, C.B.E. (1949), D.F.C., B.Sc. (hons.), F.L.S.—b. 1894 ; ed. Merchant Venturers Sch., Bristol and Univ. of Bristol ; on mil. serv., 1914–19, capt., and 1941–43, maj. ; asst. mycologist, Ken., 1920 ; mycologist, 1921 ; senr. plant pathologist, 1930 ; dir., agric., Cyp., 1937 ; loans comsnr., chmn., citrus industry aid bd., mem., land utilisation comtee., del. to M.E. agric. devel. conf., Cairo, 1944 ; author of various articles of agric. interest, editor of *Coffee in Kenya* and author of chapter on *Diseases of Coffee* in that book.

MacDONALD, Kenneth Roderick Maclean, B.Sc. (for.).—b. 1908 ; ed. Dingwall Acad. and Edin. Univ. ; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1930.

MacDONALD, Rt. Hon. Malcolm, M.P. (Ross and Cromarty).—b, 1901 ; ed. Bedales Schl., Petersfield and Queen's Coll., Oxford, B.A. ; parly. U.S. of S. for Dom. affrs., 1931 ; S. of S., Cols., 1935 ; S. of S. for Dom. affrs., 1935 ; S. of S., Cols., 1938 ; S. of S. for Dom. affrs., in addn., 1938–39 ; Min. of Health, 1940 ; U.K. High Comsnr. in Canada, 1941 ; gov.-gen., Mal. Union, S'pore, N. Borneo, and Sarawak, 1946 ; comsnr.-gen., S.E. Asia, 1948, in addn.

McDONALD, Patrick Bladon.—b. 1902 ; ed. R.N. Colls., Osborne and Dartmouth ; on naval serv. 1918–27, lieut.-comdr., R.N., ret. ; dist. admin., Nyasa, 1928 ; Nyasa. govt. rep., Salisbury, S. Rhod., 1946.

MacDONALD, Patrick Donald.—b. 1909 ; ed. Marlborough Coll. and St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.) (hist., geog. anthrop.) ; cadet offr., G. and E. Is. Col., 1932 ; admin. offr., 1936 ; asst. sec., W. Pac. H. Comsn., 1940 ; asst. col. sec., Trin. (secondment), 1942 ; admin. offr., gr. II, Fiji, 1946 ; gr. I., 1947 ; chmn., comtee. of research in Fiji and W. Pac. H. C. Territories.

MacDONALD, Ronald, O.B.E. (civ.), M.C. (2 bars).—b. 1895 ; ed. Friends' Sch., Lancaster ; on mil. serv. 1945–46, col. ; C.A., 1914 ; audit dept., F.M.S., 1924 ; asst. audr., 1926 ; S.S. and F.M.S., 1932 ; senr. asst. audr., Pal., 1936 ; audr., S.L.,

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1939; inspr.-gen., accints., B.M.A,, 1945; audr., Mal. and S'pore, 1946; dir.. audit., Mal. and S'pore, 1947; mem., cost of living comtee., 1946.

MacDONALD - SMITH, Sydney.—b. 1908; ed. Nottingham High Sch. (schol) and New Coll., Oxford (exhib.); B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, Nig., 1931; admin. offr., cl. II, 1947; cl. I, 1947.

McDONNELL, Sir Michael Francis Joseph, Kt. (1929), M.A.—b. 1882; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb. (schol.), B.A., 1904; pres., Camb. Union, 1904; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1908; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1911; pol. mag. and inspr. of schs., Gam., 1913; legal advsr., Gam., 1918; M.E.C. and M.L.C.; solr.-gen., S.L., 1918; atty.-gen., 1920; M.E.C. and M.L.C.; just., Pal., 1927 and ex officio pres., full ct. of app. of Egypt, 1930; compiler, revd. editn., S.L. Laws, 1925; edr., law reports of S.L., 1925; ret., 1936; mem., Lord Chancellor's comtee. of the Pal. confce., on the McMahon corres., 1939; min. of infn., 1940; author of *Ireland and the Home Rule Movement, A History of St. Paul's School, The Laws of Sierra Leone, The Law Reports of Sierra Leone, The Law Reports of Palestine.*

McDOUALL, John Crichton.—b. 1912; on naval serv. 1941–45, lieut.; cadet, H.K., 1934.

MacDOUGALL, David Mercer, C.M.G. (1946), M.A.—b. 1904; ed. St. Andrews Univ.; cadet, H.K., 1928; 1st clk. magistracy, 1931; dist. offr., south, 1933–34; J.P., 1934; 3rd asst. col. sec., 1935; extra asst., 1935; 2nd asst. and dep. clk. of couns., 1936; prin. asst. col. sec. and clk. couns., 1936; seconded to C.O., 1937–39; sec. to H.K., dept. of infmtn. and F.E. bureau of Br. M.O.I., 1939–41; attd. to C.O., 1942; attd. to Br. embassy, Washington, D.C., 1942–43; dir. of Br. political welfare miss., San Francisco, Calif., 1943–44; attd. to H.K. planning unit, C.O., 1944; brig., ch. civ. affairs offr. (civil), civ. affairs unit, mil. admin., H.K., 1945; col. sec., H.K., 1946; O.A.G., May–July, 1947.

MACE, Clive, M.B.E.—b. 1908; ed. Wellingborough and Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); supt., surveys, Cyp., 1932; asst. dir., lands registrn. and surveys, 1944; dir., 1945; chmn. of five comtees. in Cyp.

MACE, Norman, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.G.S.—b. 1906; ed. Wellingborough and Jesus Coll., Camb.; on mil. serv., 1944–45, maj.; survr., lands and surveys dept., Sarawak, 1928; asst. supt., 1934; supt., 1947.

McELDERRY, John Courtenay Knox' B.A. (for).—b. 1912; ed. Campbell Coll.' Belfast (schol.), and Trinity Coll., Oxford' asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1936.

McELROY, Robert Samuel, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.), D.P.H., D.T.M. (Liv.). —b.1900; med. offr. (health), Uga., 1924; S.M.O., T.T., 1938; Asst. D.M.S., Ken., 1947.

McELWAINE, Sir Percy Alexander, Kt. (1939), B.A. (hons.), LL.D.—b. 1884; ed., Campbell Coll., Belfast and Trinity Coll., Dublin; called to Irish bar (King's Inn), 1908; Alberta bar, 1913; temp. lieut., Royal Irish Rifles, B.E.F., 1916–19; stip. mag. and coroner, 2nd and 3rd dists., St. L., 1920; crown coun., Ken., 1923; senr. crown coun., 1926; atty.-gen., Fiji, 1927; K.C., N. Ireland, 1929; dep. pub. pros., S'pore, 1930; atty.-gen., S.S., Sept., 1933; ch. just., S.S., 1936–46; prepared revd. editn., laws of S.S., 1936.

MACEWAN, Andrew John Rae, A.L.A.A. —b. 1903; ed. Victoria High Sch., Grahamstown, S.A.; acctnt., P.W.D., T.T., 1927; assessr., jt. inc. tax. Ken., 1940; asst. comsnr., jt. inc. tax, 1946.

McEWEN, Thomas, B.Sc. (Edin.).—b. 1898; ed. Dunfermline High Sch., E. of Scotland Agric. Coll. and Edin. Univ.; asst. cotton specialist, T.T., 1923; Nyasa., 1924; senr. agric. res. offr., N. Rhod., 1926–33; agric. offr., Uga., 1934.

MACFADYEN, Quentin Allison Ashby.— b. 1904; ed. Berkhamsted Sch., Wadham Coll., Oxford Univ., B.A. (Oxon.) (hons. hist.); barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; cadet, H.K., 1928.

MacFARLANE, Bryce McIntyre.—b. 1897: ed. George Watson's Boys' Coll., Edin., and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv., 1915–19, lieut.; cadet, Nig., 1925; dist. offr., 1925.

McFARLANE, John Ebenezer Clare, F.R.S.A.—b. 1894; ed. Cornwall Coll., and King's Coll., Lond. Univ.; asst. regisr.-gen.'s dept., J'ca., 1913; 2nd cl. clk., 1920; 1st cl. clk., treasy., 1928; fin. clk., 1939; asst. treas., 1943; dep. fin. sec. and treas., 1944; editor of *Voices from Summerland*, 1929; author of *Jamaica's Crisis* and *The Challenge of Our Time.*

McFIGGANS, Robert, M.B., Ch.B.— b. 1896; ed. Falkirk High Sch. and Edin. Univ.; on war serv. 1916–18; med. offr., Ken., 1926; S.M.O., 1947.

McGEAGH, William Ryder.—b. 1901; M.A. (Cantab.), B.A. (agric.); cadet, Ken., 1927; dist. offr., 1929; admin. offr., Zanz., 1934; asst. dist. comsnr., Pal., 1937; dist. comsnr., 1943; sec. for local govt.. 1947.

McGILL, Ernest Arthur, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., B.Sc. (1st cl. hons. engng.).— b. 1887; ed. Univ. of Leeds (Brown entrance schl.); lect. in engng., S.A. Schl. of mines (now Witwatersrand Univ.), 1912; hon. sec., S.A. Eng. standards com., 1912; 2nd lieut., R.G.A., 1915; lieut., 1917; capt., 1918; served in Mesopotamia, 1915–19; asst. engnr., C.A., 1919; dep. ch. engnr., 1935.

MacGILLIVRAY, Donald Charles, M.B.E., M.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1906; ed. Sherborne Sch. and Trinity Coll., Oxford; cadet, T.T., 1929; asst. dist. offr., 1931; asst. dist. comsnr., Pal., 1938; dep. dist. comsnr., 1940; dist. comsnr., 1944; und. sec., 1946; col. sec., Jca., 1947; sec. to Sir S. Armitage-Smith on fin. missn. to

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T.T., 1932; comsnr. on spec. duty with Anglo-American comtee. of enq. on Pal., 1945–46; liaison offr. with United Nations Spec. Comtee on Pal., May–Aug., 1947; attd. U.K. Deleg. for discussions on Pal. at the gen. assembly of the U.N., 1947.

McGOUN, David Douglas Macdonald.—b. 1903; ed. Bishops Coll. Sch., Canada, McGill Univ. and Royal Mill. Coll., Canada; on mil. serv. 1941–42, maj.; asst. supt., police (cadet), Ken., 1927; supt., 1939.

McGREGOR, Cecil John, C.D.A.—b. 1898; ed. S. African Coll. Sch. and Elsenburg Agric. Coll., S. Africa; on mil. serv. 1916–19; dept. of agric., Union of S.A., 1927–28; agric. offr., T.T., 1928; senr., 1939; awarded Carnegie Corp. Grant for tobacco study, U.S.A., 1934; visited U.S.A. and published article in connection with cultivation of tobacco there; author of *Fire Cured Tobacco*, *Flue Cured Tobacco*, *Pyrethrum*, etc.

MacGREGOR, Colin Malcolm.—b. 1901; ed. Munro Coll., Jca and Denistone Coll., Staffs., England, barrister-at-law, 1922; clk. of res. mag. ct., Jca., 1925; res. mag., 1933; puisne judge, 1947; chmn. of arbitration tribunals to settle industrial disputes in 1942 and 1943 and chmn. of minimum wage bd. of bakery and catering trades, 1943–46.

MacGREGOR, Ian Gregor, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), 1924, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1938, D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—b. 1897; ed. High Sch., Ladysmith, George Heriots Sch., and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv., 1914–19; apptd. med. serv., Nig., 1926; specist., 1938; senr. specist., 1943.

McGREGOR, James Stuart, B.A., M.Sc., M.D. (Ontario), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1902; on mil. serv. 1940–43; med. offr., G.C., 1936; surg. spec., 1948.

MacGREGOR, Robert Barr, C.M.G., (1946), M.R.C.P.(E), M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—b. 1896; ed. Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv., 1918–19, capt.; apptd. to col. serv., 1920; D.M.S., S.S., and advsr., med. servs., Mal. States, 1940; D.M.S., Mal., 1946.

McGUFFOG, Margaret Scott, M.A. (Glas.).—b. —; mistress, educ. dept., H.K., 1935.

McHUGH, James Noel, B.Sc., B.E., M.Inst.C.E.I.—b. 1909; ed. Bower Coll., Athlone, Christian Schls., Synge St., Dublin, and Univ. Coll., Dublin; on mil. serv. 1944–46, s/o I., B.M.A.; apptd. to Mal. pub. wks. serv., 1935; seconded to educ. serv. (Higher Coll., Yaba), Nig., 1942–43; seconded to Far. E. Bureau, Br. M.O.I., New Delhi, 1944; seconded as offr.-in-c., psycholo. warfare, Mal., sup. allied com., Kandy, Ceylon, 1944–45; asst. dir., publicity and printing dept., B.M.A., Mal., 1945; dep. dir., dept. of pub. relations, Mal., 1946; mem. of various bds. and comtees.; author of *Malay Language Handbook* and of leaflets, pamphlets, etc., for students of Malay.

MACHTIG, Sir Eric Gustav, G.C.M.G. (1948), K.C.B. (1943), K.C.M.G. (1939) C.M.G. (1935), O.B.E. (1926), M.B.E. (1918).—b. 1889; educ. at St. Paul's and Trinity Coll., Camb. (schol.), also at the Sorbonne, Paris; 1st cl. 2nd div., class trip., pt. I, 1911; B.A. (Cantab.), 1911; apptd., after compet. exam., 2nd cl. clk., C.O., 1912; ag. 1st cl. clk., 1917; prin., 1920; asst. sec., D.O., 1930; asst. U.S. of S., D.O., 1936; dep. do., 1939; permt. U.S. for dom. affairs, 1940.

McINTOSH, Adaline Mary.—b. —; ed. Burgh Fever Hosp. and San., Falkirk, Royal Infirmary and Royal Simpson Mem. Mat. Hosp., Edin.; nursing sister, Mal., 1935; seconded to G.C., 1942; trans. to G.C., 1945.

McINTOSH, Andrew Elphinstone Sinclair, B.Sc. (hons.), Ph.D. (Edin.).—b. 1903; ed. Boroughmuir Sch., Edin. and Edin. Univ.; geneticist, agric. dept., Barb., 1927; asst. dir., agric. and botanist, 1938; dep. dir., agric., 1943; senr. agric. offr., Mal., 1935; dep. dir., agric., 1946; ag. dir.; o/c B.W.I. cent. sugar cane breeding station, 1932–45; home grown food contrlr., Barb., 1939–45; author of articles in technical journals, 1928–48.

McINTOSH, Duncan, B.Sc. (for.).—b. 1902; ed. Inverary Gram. Sch., Keil Sch., and Edin. Univ. (post grad. course for. management and for. engnrg.); asst. consvtr., forest, Nig,, 1930; senr. asst., 1943.

MacINTOSH, Duncan William, O.B.E. (1946).—b. 1904; ed. Inverness High Sch.; fellow of the Royal Statistical Socy.; on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj.; apptd. col. serv., 1939; asst. supt., police, 1944; staff offr., Mal. security serv., 1945; comsnr., police, H.K., 1946; police advsr. to Mal. delg. to League of Nations conf. on women and girls, Bondoang., 1937; mem., comsn. on hawkers, H.K., 1946.

McINTYRE, John Norbert, M.B.E.—b. 1895; ed. Dominica Gram. Sch.; 2nd clk., regisr. off., Dominica, 1914; prin., admin. off., 1940; gov. sec., 1944.

MacINTYRE, William Gray.—b. 1901; ed. Kelton Acad. and Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow, marine engnr., 1st cl., B.O.T.; 2nd engr., marine transport dept., Nyasa., 1930; factories inspr., 1940; survr. of ships, 1944.

MacKAY, Christian William Fraser, O.B.E. (1948), M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.) (1924), D.T.M. & H. (Edin.) (1946).—b. 1896; ed. Inverness High Sch.; on mil. serv. 1914–20, lieut.; med. offr., Nig., 1928; S.M.O., Gam., 1944.

MACKAY, Iaan Vandin Gordon, C.A.—b. 1912; ed. Dunfermline, Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv., 1939–46, maj.; asst. audr., G.C., 1938; trans., Mal., 1946; senr. audr., N. Borneo, 1947.

MACKAY, Joseph Hutton, B.Sc., B.Sc. (for.), D.Sc.—b. 1908; ed. Milne's Inst., Aberdeen and Oxford Univs. (prizeman and medallist); asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1931; dep. dir., wild rubber productn., 1943–45; editor of *Farm and Forest*; author of various papers dealing with forest utilisation, plant ecology and land planning.

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MACKAY, Robert Alexander Macdonald, Ph.D., A.I.M.M.—b. 1903; ed. Chatham House, Ramsgate, Worcester and Royal Sch. of Mines; apptd. mines dept., T.T., 1925; Nig., 1941; geol. survey dept., 1946.

MACKAY, William Harold.—b. 1893; ed. private sch.; customs and excise offr., Cyp., 1913; asst. collr. and harbour mstr., 1916; collr., customs and excise, 1921; dep. compt., customs and excise, 1931; compt., customs and inland rev., 1939; compt., customs and excise, 1944.

MACKELL, William Thomas, O.B.E., M.A.—b. 1904; ed. Inverness Royal Acad., Edin. Univ. and Moray House Tech. Coll.; apptd. educ. dept., Nig., 1927; ch. inspr., educ., 1944.

McKENZIE, Alan, M.B., B.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), Cert.L.S.H.T.M. (Distinct. and Duncan Med.).—b. 1898; on mil. serv. 1917–18 (R.N.V.R.); med. offr., Cook Is., 1922; med. offr., T.T., 1925; S.M.O., 1943; A.D.M.S., 1945; D.D.M.S., 1946.

MACKENZIE, Alasdair Francis, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.S., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1910; ed. Archbishop Tenison's Sch., Royal Coll. of Sci. and Downing Coll., Camb.; agric. offr., S.L., 1935; senr., 1947.

McKENZIE, Campbell Grant.—b. 1894; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch. and Univ.; on mil. serv. 1914–18, maj.; cadet, Nig., 1921.

MACKENZIE, Francis James Rodgett, B.E.M., A.I.E.E.—b. 1892; ed. Nairn Acad. and Clark's Coll.; ch. engnr., Br. Guiana (elec. branch, P.O.), 1929; tel. engr., rlwy., S.L., 1942.

MACKENZIE, John Gurney.—b. 1907; ed. Ardvreck Prep. Sch., Crieff, Fettes Coll., Edin. and Magdalene Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Camb.); cadet, Nig., 1929; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946.

MACKENZIE, Kenneth Cossar, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Liv.).—b. 1904; ed. Fettes Coll. and Edin. Univ.; med. offr., G.C., 1933; M.O.H., 1939.

MACKENZIE, Kenneth William Stewart.—b. 1915; ed. Whitcliffe Mount Gram. Sch., Cleckheaton and Downing Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.), F.R.A.I., hist. trip., Pt. I, cl. I, arch. and anth. trip., sect. A, cl. I; asst. dist. comsnr., Basuto., 1938; regisr. and mstr. of the high ct., 1942; asst. sec., Maur., 1944; admin. offr., Ken., 1948; author of *How Basutoland is Governed.*

MACKENZIE, Neil Allan Patrick Grant, lower standard Ibo.—b. 1905; ed. Dollar Acad. and Edin. Univ. (engnrg course); on mil. serv. 1940–43, lieut.; apptd. admin. serv., Nig., 1928.

MACKENZIE-KENNEDY, Sir Henry Charles Donald Cleveland, K.C.M.G. (1939), C.M.G. (1932).—b. 1889; ed. Marlborough and Clare Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.), 1911; on mil. serv. 1918–19 (E.A. lieut.); 1939–40 (ch. pol. liaison offr. E.A. Force); probr., dist. admin., N. Rhod., 1912; asst. native comsnr., 1915; native comsnr., 1918; seconded to dept. of native affrs., 1925; asst. mag., 1926; prin. asst. ch. sec., Sept., 1927; ch. sec., 1930; ch. sec., T.T., 1935; gov. and c.-in-c., Nyasa., 1939; do., Maur. and dependencies, 1942–49; rep. N. Rhod., at Imp. educ. confce., 1927; chmn., defence comsn., N. Rhod., 1931; chmn., labour comsn., T.T., 1936.

McKERRON, Patrick Alexander Bruce, C.M.G. (1945)—b.1896; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch., Fettes Coll. and Aberdeen Univ.; on mil. serv. 1914–19 and 1942–46, brig. (desps.); cadet, S.S., 1920; Br. res., Brunei, 1928–31; ch. censor, Mal., 1939–41; ch. civ. liaison offr., 3 (Ind.) corps, 1942; pol. sec., c.-in-c., Ceylon, 1942; mil. duty, W.O., 1943; dep. ch. civ. affairs offr., S'pore, 1945; col. sec., S'pore, 1946; O.A.G., S'pore, May–Oct., 1947.

MACKIE, John Beveridge, Order of St. John (Serving Bro.), M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Liv.), D.T.M. (Liv.).—b. 1901; ed. Newcastle Sch. and Edin. Univ.; on naval serv. (H.K.N.V.F.), surg. lt. comdr.; med. offr., H.K., 1930; malariologist, 1939; author of *Malaria Survey* for the Portuguese Govt. in Macão, 1946.

McKINSTRY, Sidney Alexander.—b. 1901; ed. Ashford Gram. Sch., Kent; barrister-at-law; supernum. sub-inspr., police, Leeward Is., 1920; mag., 1928; Br. Hond., 1929; atty.-gen., 1932; crown coun., Nig., 1941; senr., 1946.

MACKINTOSH, Phillip Kilgour, A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1910; ed. Trinity Coll., Glenalmond and Faraday House Elect. Engnrg. Training Coll. (dip.); elec. engnr., gr. II, Nig., 1936; gr. I, 1942.

McKISACK, Audley, B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1903; ed. Bedford Sch. and Univ. Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1935; cadet, admin. serv., N. Rhod., 1924; dist. offr., gr. II, 1934; asst. sec. (secretariat) 1932; mag., Uga., 1936; crown coun., 1938; atty.-gen., Gib., 1944; Zanz., 1947; prepd. rev. edn. subsid. legn. (N. Rhod.), 1935.

MACKLIN, Joseph, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.—ed. Royal Tech. Coll. in Engnrg. Sci. (dip.); asst. engnr., posts and tels. dept., G.C., 1927; senr. engnr., 1944.

MACKRELL, Ferninand Stanley, D.C.M., M.M.—b. 1897; on mil. serv. 1915–19 and 1940–41, capt.; (o/c E.A.A.P.S.) Br. P.O., 1915; post clk. and tel., Ken. and Uga., 1921; junr. postmr., 1926; postmr., 1933; senr., 1938; regional dir., 1947.

MACKY, Wallace Armstrong, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.—b. 1903; ed. Auckland Gram. Sch. and Auckland Univ. (schol.), Cavendish Lab. and Solar Physics Dept., Camb.; sci. mstr., Auckland, 1924; lect. in physics, 1926; meteorologist, S'pore, 1931; lect., Otago Univ., 1933; meteorologist, Auckland, 1935; meteorologist, Berm., 1939; author of various papers on elec. and climate.

MACLAGAN, Francis, M.B., Ch.B. (St. And.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.M. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—b. 1901; ed. Perth Acad. and St. Andrews Univ.; med. offr. (alienest), G.C., 1929; asst. D.M.S., S.L., 1945; D.M.S., 1948.

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McLAREN, Donald Wilson, M.B., B.S. (Durham), D.T.M. (Liv.).—b. 1904; ed. Royal Gram. Sch., Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham Univ.; med. offr., Nig., 1928.

McLAUGHLAN, Roy James Philip.—b. 1898; ed. The English Sch., Cyp. and Stonyhurst Coll., England; on mil. serv. 1917–23, lieut.; inspr. and survr., roads, Cyp., 1925; p.s. to gov., 1926; asst. comsnr., Nig., 1927; comsnr., 1936; senr. asst. supt., 1937; supt., 1944.

McLAUGHLIN, Raynor Hamblin.—b. 1896; ed. Jamaica Coll.; solr. of sup. ct. of Jca.; clk. of cts., Jca., 1926; res. mag., 1936.

MACLEAN, Norman George.—b. 1900; ed. Bedford Sch. and R.M.C., Sandhurst; on mil. serv., 1940–44, lt.-col. (desps.); asst. comsnr., police, G.C., 1929; supt., 1943; dep. comsnr., Aden, 1946; comsnr., 1948.

MACLEAN, Sir William Hannah, K.B.E. (1938), J.P., Ph.D. (Glas.), M.I.C.E. (Hon.), M.T.P.I.—b. 1877; ed. Glasgow Univ.; Sudan C.S., 1906; engnr.-in-ch., Egyptian min. of interior, 1913; retd., 1926; lect., Lond. Univ., 1927; econ., socl dev. and pub. rel. work in C.O., 1931–1949; mem., advy. comtee. on educ. in Cols., 1932–38; chmn., soc., and econ. dev. sub-comtee and mem., higher educ. comsns. to E.A., 1937 and to Mal. (chmn.), 1938; C.O. rep., New York World's Fair, 1939; gov., Imp. Coll. of Sci., 1943; M.P., 1931–35; C. St. J., com. Orders Ismail & Nile; author of *Principles of Colonial Development Planning*, 1929; *Regional and Town Planning*, 1930; *Economic Survey of the Colonial Empire*, 1934 (part author); *Survey of Technical Education in the Colonies*, 1939; *The Social and Economic Development of the British Colonial Empire*, 1940, and various articles on col. affrs. in spec. journals.

McLELLAN, David.—b. 1904; ed. King Edward VII Sch., Lytham and Queens' Coll., Camb. (open schol.), M.A. (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1941, lieut., p.o.w., 1941–45; apptd., H.K., 1931.

McLELLAN, Johnann Hepburn.—b. 1906; ed. Host William High Sch.; nursing sister, H.K., 1936; senr., 1946.

McLELLAND, William, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1898; ed. Clydebank High Sch. and Glasgow Univ.; on mil. serv. 1918–19; med. offr., Nig., 1929.

MacLENNAN, Ian Duncan, O.B.E. (1949), A.M.I.E.E., A.H.W.C.—b. 1903; ed. Gram. Sch., Grantown-on-Spey and Heriot-Watt Coll., Edin.; apptd. Nig., 1938; ch. mech. and elec. engnr., P.W.D., S.L., 1943.

MacLENNAN, Norman Macpherson, M.B., Ch.B. (distinc.), (Aber.), M.D., D.P.H., (Aber.) D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), L.S.T.M. cert. with distinc., F.R.S.M., F.R.S.T.M.H., F.R.San.Inst., F.S. Med. Offr. of Health.—b. 1895; ed. Waitaki High Sch., N.Z. (schol.) and Aberdeen Univ.; on mil. serv. 1915–18, lieut.; health offr., Ken., 1927; S.M.O., Pal., 1930; senr. health offr., N. Rhod., 1931; S.M.O. (endemic diseases), Pal., 1933; D.M.S., B. Guiana, 1938; Trin., 1942; Ken., 1945; mem., govt. unemployment comtee., N. Rhod., 1932; N. Rhod. del. to L. of Nations conf., C. Town, 1932; Trin. del. to W.I. quarantine conf., Trin., 1944; W.I. del. to U.S. and Br. jt. conf., venereal disease, Washington, 1943; author of *Organismal Activities and Chemical Processes, The Clinical Pathology of the Urine, A Clinical and Epidemiological Study of Epidemic Parotitis, General Health Conditions of certain Bedouin Tribes in Trans-Jordan*, 1935; *Tuberculosis in Palestine.*

MACLEOD, Malcolm.—B. 1894; on mil. serv., 1914–18; head cons., Fiji constab., 1920; sub.-inspr., 1926; dist. inspr., 1931; asst. supt., 1938.

MACLEOD, Nicol Campbell, O.B.E. (Civ.), M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.P.H.—b. 1900; L.S.H. T.M. cert.; med. offr., Uga., 1924; dep. dir., health servs., H.K.; D.D.M.S., G.C., 1947.

McLETCHIE, James Leslie, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.T.M. & H.—b. 1909; ed. Vale of Leven Acad., and Glasgow Univ. (medallist); med. offr., Nig., 1936; author of articles on sleeping sickness.

McLUCKIE, William Harley, M.Inst.C.E. —b. 1895; ed. Greenock High Sch. and Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow; on mil. serv., 1915–19; asst. engnr., P.W.D., T.T., 1922; exec. engnr., 1928; asst., D.P.W., 1936; D.P.W., N. Rhod., 1941; T.T., 1945.

MACLUSKIE, Hector, U.D.A. (Aber.).—b. 1900; ed. Doller Acad. and Edin. Univ.; agric. supt., B. Guiana, 1929; agric. offr., S.L., 1937; senr., 1944.

McMATH, Ann Mortimer, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.—b. 1900; ed. Morgan Acad., Dundee and St. Andrews Univ. (Carnegie fellowship); apptd., S.L., 1937; Nig., 1945; senr. woman educ. offr., 1946; mem., slum clearance comsn., Freetown and nutrition comtee, S.L.; author of various papers in journal of the Chemical Soc.

MACMICHAEL, Sir Harold, G.C.M.G. (1941), K.C.M.G. (1932), C.M.G. (1927), D.S.O. (1917).—b. 1882; ed. King's Lynn and Bedford Schls. and Magdalene Coll., Camb. (schol.); joined Sudan polit. serv., 1905; successively inspr. in provs. of Kordofan, Blue Nile and Khartoum; polit. and intell. offr., expedy. force, Darfur reoccupation, 1916 (desps. three times, D.S.O.); sub.-gov., Darfur prov.; asst. civ. sec., Sudan govt.; civ. sec., do., 1926; gov. and c.-in.c., T.T., 1934; high comsnr. and c.-in-c., Pal., and high comsnr., Transjordan, 1938–44; spl. rep. H.M.G., Mal., 1945; constitutional comsnr., Malta, 1946; Order of the Nile (2nd cl.), 1930; Burton Memorial Med., R. Asiatic Socy., 1928; Star of Ethiopia (2nd cl.), 1930; author of *The Tribes of Northern and Central Kordofan* (1912), *A History of the Arabs in the Sudan* (1922), *The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan* (1934).

McMILLAN, Archibald William.—b. 1883; ed. Livingstone Coll. and Harley Coll., Lond.; studied Hindi and Urdu in India; on mil. serv., 1917–19, twice men. in desps.; inspr. of schls., Fiji, 1929; comsn. on prob. work, 1944; chmn., bd. of examrs. in Hindustani, 1930–47; author of *Hindustani Handbook*, 1931 and *Guide to Hindustani*, 1947.

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MACMILLAN, Rt. Hon. Harold, P.C. (1942).—b. 1894; ed. Eton (schol.) and Balliol Coll., Oxford (exhib.), 1st cl. hon. mods.; on mil. serv. 1914–18, in spec. res., Gren. Gds.; A.D.C. to gov.-gen., Canada, 1919–20; M.P. (C.), Stockton-on-Tees, 1924–29 and 1931–45, Barnsley, 1945; parly. sec. min. of supply, 1940–42; parly. U.S. of S., Cols., 1942; min. res., at allied H.Q. in N.W. Africa, 1942–45; S. of S. for air, 1945; author of *Industry and the State* (in collab. with others), 1927; *Reconstruction, A Plea for a National Policy*, 1933; *The Middle Way*, 1938; *Economic Aspects of Defence*, 1939.

McNAB, John Ogilvie.—b. 1902; ed. Board Sch.; gd., rlwys., T.T., 1926; stnmstr., 1928; gd., rlwys., Nig., 1936; traff. inspr., 1938; asst. traff. offr., 1944.

McNAIR, David McMillan, M.B.E., A.H.W.C. (Edin.).—b. 1901; ed. Dundee High Sch., Geo. Watson Coll. (Edin.), Herriot-Watt Coll. and Edin. Univ., dip. in mining; inspr., mines, G.C., 1935; senr. inspr., 1938; ch. inspr., 1948.

MACNIE, William Alexander, C.M.G. (1949), O.B.E. (1941).—b. 1899; ed. High Sch. and Univ., Glasgow; on mil. serv., 1917–20, lieut.; sub-inspr., police, B. Guiana, 1921; dist. inspr., 1925; seconded as addnl. asst. col. sec., 1931; dist. comsnr., 1932; senr. dist. comsnr., 1936; prin. asst. col. sec., 1945; seconded as competent authority and contrlr. of supplies and prices B. Guiana, 1939–45; col. sec., Leeward Is., 1945.

McNULTY, Anthony Bernard, M.B.E.—b. 1911; ed. Winchester Coll. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford, barrister-at-law; on mil. serv. 1939–46, lt.-col.; legal asst., C.O., 1948.

McPETRIE, James Carnegie.—b. 1911; ed. Madras Coll., St. Andrews, St. Andrews Univ., M.A. (hons. class.) and Jesus Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons. jurisp.), Harmsworth schol., Middle Temple, called to bar, 1938; on mil. serv. 1939–42; dept., judge advoc. gen. (India), 1942; legal asst., C.O., 1946; senr., 1947.

MacPHAIL, Francis Digby MacKenzie.—b. 1891; ed. Munro Coll., Jca.; on mil. serv. 1915–19, capt.; treas. acctnt., Gam., 1925; asst. treas., G.C., 1930; man., gov. sav. bk., Jca., 1934; audr.-gen., 1941.

McPHEE, Edward.—b. 1901; ed. Forfar acad.; pharmacist, N. Rhod., 1925.

MACPHERSON, Sir John Stuart, K.C.M.G. (1945), C.M.G. (1941).—b. 1898; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin. and Edin. Univ., M.A., 1921; on mil. serv. 1917–19; cadet, F.M.S., 1921; seconded C.O., 1933–35; prin. asst. sec., Nig., 1937; ch. sec., Pal., 1939; head of Br. col. supply mission in Washington and mem. of Anglo-American Caribbean comsn., 1943; compt. for dev. and welf. in the B.W.I. and Br. co-chmn. of the Caribbean comsn., 1945; gov. and c.-in-c., Nig., 1948.

MACQUIRE, Kenneth Victor.—b. 1911; ed. Norwich Gram. Sch. and Camb. Univ., B.A.; cadet, Fiji, 1933; asst. sec., Maur., 1948; dep. col. sec., 1948.

MACRAE, Farquhar Baliol.—b. 1903; ed. Haileybury and Camb. Univ., B.A. (Cantab.), F.R.A.I.; probr., N. Rhod., 1925; dist. offr., 1927; author of articles on archaeology and anthropology.

MACRAY, Walter Kenneth Douglas.—b. 1904; ed. Trin. Coll., Glenalmond, and Worcester Coll., Oxford; B.A. (Oxon.); on mil. serv., 1940–43, capt.; admin. cadet, Nig., 1929.

MacROBERT, Norman Murie.—b. 1899; ed. Shrewsbury Sch.; on mil. serv. 1917–19 and 1940–43, capt.; asst. dist. comsnr., S.L., 1927; dist. comsnr., 1934; admin. staff. gr., 1946.

MACTEAR, James William Shenton.—b. 1907; ed. Bradfield Coll.; police const., Ken., 1932; asst. inspr., 1938; inspr., 1942; asst. supt., 1944.

McVITIE, George Elliot, M.B., Ch.B., M.P.S., F.S.M.S.—b. 1903; ed. Mamport Gram. Sch. and Edin. Univ., D.T.M. & H. cert.; med. offr., Nig., 1937.

MADDOCKS, Arthur Hugh.—b. 1905; ed. Merchant Taylors, London, Bromsgrove and Oxford Univ., B.A.; cadet, T.T., 1927; asst. dist. offr., 1929; dist. offr., 1939.

MADDOCKS, Kenneth Phipson.—b. 1907; ed. Bromsgrove Sch. and Wadham Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, Nig., 1929; admin. offr., cl. III, 1932; cl. II, 1947; clk. to leg. and exec. couns., 1943–44.

MADDOX, Ralph Henry.—b. 1900; ed. Rugby Sch. and R.M. Acad., Woolwich; on mil. serv., 1940–42, maj.; comsnd., R. Artillery, 1920; cadet, Nig., 1927; senr. dist. offr., 1946.

MADEZIA, Simon Clifford.—b. 1894; clk., posts and tels. dept., Nig., 1912; postmr. and sub postmr., 1924; supt., 1930; asst. survr., 1942.

MAFFEY, *see* **RUGBY.**

MAGUIRE, Robert Augustine Joseph.—b. 1898; ed. Clongowes Wood Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin, M.A.; cadet, T.T., 1920; gr. II, 1923; dist. offr., 1932; visited I.L.O., Geneva, 1933; p.s. to gov., 1933–35; T.T. rep. Jo'burg Empire Exhibi., 1939; prov. comsnr., 1940; seconded secretariat, 1943.

MAHAFFY, Alexander Francis, C.M.G. (1942), B.A. (Toronto), M.D. (Toronto), D.T.M. (Liv.), D.P.H. (Toronto)—b. 1891; on mil. serv., 1915–18, lieut.; Rockefeller Foundtn.—Brazil, 1923–25, W. Africa, 1925–34, E. Africa, 1936–46; dir., col. med. research, 1947; author of various papers on the epidemiology of yellow fever.

MAHER, Alfred Colin, M.A. (Cantab.) (hons. nat. sci. trip., pt. I) dip. of agric. (Cantab.) (crop husbandry), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1905; ed. Maidenhead County Boys' Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; on mil. serv. 1939–40, 2nd lieut.; agric. offr., Ken., 1930; agric. offr. and experimentalist, 1932; senr. soil consvtn offr., 1945; sec., bd. of agric., 1935–36; sec., maize control enquiry comsn., 1935; reported on aspects of flax indus. and machinery, N.I. and Scotland, 1936; visited U.S.A., 1938, to study soil conservtn.; author of numerous articles and reports on soil erosion and conservation and agriculture.

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MAHON, Campbell Alleyne.—b. 1916; ed. The Lodge Sch., Barb.; asst. supt., police, Barb., 1938; resig., 1942; 3rd cl. inspr., Jca., 1944.

MAHON, Gerald Macmahon, barrister-at-law, Inner Temple.—b. 1904; ed. Alleyn Ct. Prep. Sch., Dulwich Coll. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (degree hon. sch. of juris.); on naval serv., 1940–44, T.N.V.F.; res. mag., T.T., 1936.

MAIDEN, Ralph Lincoln Brookes.—b. 1899; ed. Dulwich Coll. Prep. Sch. and Coll. and Cadet Coll., Wellington, S. India (higher Hausa and Urdu and lower classical Arabic); on mil. serv. 1918–22, lieut.; cadet, Nig., 1924; senr. dist. offr., 1943.

MAIDMENT, William Tom Owen.—b. 1903; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Camb. Univ., B.A. (Cantab.); asst. supt., agric., G.C., 1924; agric. offr., Uga., 1931; senr. agric. offr., 1944.

MAILE, Albert William, Mem. Amer. I.E.E., A.I.E.E.—b. 1901; ed. Hendon County; on war. serv., 1917–19, R.A.F., 1939–41, S.L. Bn. (sub.); apptd. Lond. telephone serv., 1919; teleph. inspr., B. Guiana, 1928; teleg. inspr., G.C., 1937; tel. engnr., S.L., 1939; gov. elec. inspr., B. Guiana, 1943; engnr. in ch., P.O. telecoms., 1943; visited Leeward Is. to make recommendations upon Antigua and St. Kitts telephone systems, 1946.

MAIN, Percy Victor.—b. 1904; ed. City of London Sch. and Middle Temple; cadet Nig., 1927; senr. dist. offr., 1946; res., 1947; sec., W. Provs.

MAINGARD, Joscelyn de Ville-es-Offrano M.B.E., M.D. (Paris), L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), F.R.M.S.—b. 1898; ed. Royal Coll., Maur., Paris Univ. and Guy's Hosp. (mem. med. leg. soc. Lond. & France); on war serv. 1940–45; gov. med. offr., Maur., 1926; police med. offr. and supt. forensic sci. lab., 1934; author of *La photographie dans les expertises medico-legales aux colonies*, and *Methode improvisee pour l'identification photographique des projectiles et des douilles de revolver.*

MAINGARD, Joseph Benedict.—b. 1901; ed. St. Joseph Coll., Maur., atty.-at-law; clk., Maur., 1918; head clk., cr. atty. off., 1929; asst. registr.-gen., 1936.

MAINGOT, Elliot Francis, O.B.E.—b. 1891; ed. Ushaw Coll., Durham; solr. (England, 1914); crown solr., admin. gen., official receiver, Trin., 1922; also pub. trustee, 1931; also cust. enemy prop., 1939; seconded as solr. to the intendant, 1943; comsnr. in control bd. enquiry, 1945; author of memo dealing with powers and duties of the pub. trustee, 1932, and revised edn. of laws of Trin., 1940.

MAINGOT, Joseph Henry, M.C.—b. 1893; cl. asst., harb. mstr's off., Trin. 1911; asst. warden, 1926; warden, 1936.

MAIS, Donald Caveril, M.M., F.I.A.C.—b. 1894; ed. Wolmers High Sch., Kingston, Jca. and Lond. Univ.; on mil. serv., 1914–18; asst., P.W.D., Jca., 1912; 2nd. cl. clk., 1921; 1st cl. clk. and acctnt., 1935; sec., central lands advsy. bd., 1936; acctnt., lands dept., 1936; asst. comsnr. of lands. 1943; dep. comsnr. of lands, 1945.

MAJEKODUNMI, Afolabi Olusola, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), L.M. (Dub.).—b. 1906; ed. Univ. of Glasgow; junr. med. offr., Nig., 1933; med. offr., 1935.

MAJOR, Alfred Reginald Seymour.—b. 1909; ed. St. John's Sch., Leatherhead; asst. supt., police, H.K., 1929; asst. supt., 1931; supt., 1939; senr. supt., 1944.

MALCOLM, Donald Wingfield.—b. 1907; ed. Clifton and Trinity Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.); cadet, T.T., 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1930; dist. offr., 1940; seconded to C.O., 1943–44; gum industry (E.A. and Sudan) survey, 1934–35; p.s. to Lord Hailey on African research survey, 1935–36; land tenure and utilisation (Sukumaland) survey, 1936–39; manpower office organ., 1939–40; author of *Gum and Gum Arabic*, 1935.

MALCOLM, John Mackay.—b. 1912; ed. Greenock High Sch., Hillhead High Sch. and Glasgow Univ., M.A. (hons.) (Glasg.); cadet, S.L., 1937; asst. dist. comsnr., 1940; dist. comsnr., 1946.

MALLAM, Jack Corbett.—b. 1902; ed. Lancing and Queen's Coll., Oxford (dip. in rural econ., Oxford and dip. in for., Oxford); on mil. serv. 1940–43, capt.; forestry dept., S.L., 1926; specialist in seasoning and preservtn. of timber, Nig., 1927; consvtr., 1946; asst. ch. consvtr., 1947.

MALONE, Sir Clement, Kt. (1945), O.B.E. (1939).—ed. Antigua Gram. Sch., called to bar (Middle Temple); practised as barrister-at-law, Leeward Is.; M.E.C. and M.L.C. (St. Kitts and Leeward Is.), 1923–40; puisne judge, 1940; ch. just., sup. ct. (Windward and Leeward Is.) and judge of W.I. ct. of appeal, 1943.

MALYN, Richard Anthony.—b. 1914; ed. Rossall Sch. and Oxford Univ., B.A. (Oxon.); on mil. serv. 1940–43, capt.; cadet, Uga., 1936; asst. dist. offr., 1938; seconded as asst. sec. to E.A.G.C., 1943–45; seconded 2nd asst. ch. sec. and sec. to the high comsn. for trans., Ken. and Uga., 1945; civ. sec. to E.A. standing demob. comtee, 1944–45.

MANGIN, Thorleif Rattray Orde, C.M.G. (1943).—b. 1896; ed. Marlborough Coll.; on naval serv. 1915–19; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1919; dist. comsnr., 1924; dep. prov. comsnr., 1933; prov. comsnr., 1939; sec. for native affairs, 1944; ch. comsnr., 1945.

MANKIN, John Hender.—b. 1897; ed. privately and at Holy Trinity, Cloudesley; on mil. serv. 1914–19; W.O., G.S.O. III, 1939–44; sub inspr., surveys, Pal., 1921; asst. inspr. of surveys, 1927; supt., 1938; senr. survr., Uga., 1946; mem., boundary comsn., Transjordan-Syria, 1932.

MANNING, Arthur Patrick.—b. 1913; ed. Carn Brea House Sch., Bromley, Kent; on mil. serv. 1939–44, capt.; clk., lands dept., Ken., 1930; regisr. of titles, 1946.

MANNING, Francis Mervyn Donne.—b. 1904; ed. Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch; apptd. U. S. Africa, 1921; clk., N. Rhod., 1931; asst. acctnt., 1938; acctnt., 1942; sec., land bd., 1948.

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MANSFIELD, Harold.—b. 1902; ed. Glen Lyn Coll., Pietermaritzburg, Natal; post and tel. asst., N. Rhod., 1925; postmr., 1935; senr., 1945.

MANSON, Albert Geoffrey Borodaille—b. 1891; ed. Dulwich Coll., and Wadham Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; on mil. serv. 1914–18, lieut.; police mag., Gam., 1928; legal advsr., 1929; M.L.C. and M.E.C., 1929–43; asst. judge, prot. cts., Nig., 1943; puisne judge, sup. ct., 1945.

MANT, Reginald Outram.—b. 1912; ed. Winchester Coll. and Oxford Univ., M.A. (Oxon.); cadet, Nig., 1935.

MANUWA, Samuel Layinka Ayodeji, O.B.E. (hon.) (1948), M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Liv.), L.M. (Dub.).—b. 1903; ed. C.M.S. Gram. Sch. and King's Coll., Lagos and Univ. of Edin.; holder of prizes and medals in chem., zool. and med.; junr. med. offr., Nig., 1927; med. offr., 1929; surg. spec., 1944; senr. spec., 1947; reg. D.D.M.S., 1948; author of *Hernia in the West Africa Negro and Chronic Spenomegaly in West Africa.*

MANYO-PLANGE, John Smith, O.B.E. (1948).—b. 1901; senr. supt. police, G.C., 1924; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1932; asst. supt., police, G.C., 1939; crown coun. law offr's. dept., 1942.

MAPP, William Ulric.—b. 1897; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana; customs dept., B. Guiana, 1919–27; cl. II offr. dist. admin., 1935; sec. local govt. bd., 1940; cl. I offr., dept. of local govt., 1941; asst. dist. comsnr., 1943; dist comsnr., 1946.

MARC, Ralph Chevalier, M.Sc. (Lond.), A.M.I.C.E., D.I.C., A.M.I., Struct. E.—b. 1910; ed. St. Paul's Sch., Hammersmith and City and Guilds Engineering Coll., Lond.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Uga., 1937; exec. engnr., gr II, P.W.D., Zanz., 1942; exec. engnr., gr. I, P.W.D., T.T., 1947.

MARCH, Eric Wilfrid, B.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1907; ed. Drax Gram. Sch. and Downing Coll., Camb.; asst. consvtr. of forests, Ceylon, 1929; convstr., Jca., 1947.

MARCHALLECK, Daniel.—b. 1901; ed. Jamaica Coll.; solr. of the sup. ct. of judicature, Jca.; senr. asst. clk., res. mags. ct., Kingston, 1934; clk. of cts., 1938; res. mag., 1940.

MARFLEET, Edwin Hope, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1901; ed. Christ's Hosp., King's Coll. Sch., Wimbledon, and City & Guilds Inst., Lond.; apptd. P.W.D., Nig., 1930; seconded to Gam. as asst. D.P.W., 1939–44.

MARGAI, Milton Augustus Stricby, M.A., M.B., B.S. (Durh.).—b. 1895; ed. Albert Acad., Freetown, Fourah Bay Coll. (S.L.), Durham Univ. and Coll. of Med., Newcastle-on-Tyne; med. offr., S.L., 1928.

MARGETSON, Noel James Linnington, M.B.E., M.D., C.M. (Can.), M.C.P.S. (Can.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).—b. 1895; ed. St. Kitts-Nevis Gram. Sch., Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ont., Canada and Univ. of Edin. (Carnegie schol. in post grad. study in surgery); med. offr., dist. 2, Montserrat, 1924; S.M.O. & M.O.H., Montserrat, 1929; surg. spec., and res. med. supt., Holberton Hosp., Antigua, 1947.

MARLEY, Kathleen.—b. 1906; ed. Girls' High Sch., Wakefield, Ursuline Convent, Lond. and Hornsey Sch. of Art, Lond.; nursing sister, H.K., 1937; senr., 1947.

MARLEY, Vernon Douglas Kenneth.—b. 1897; ed. Downside Sch., near Bath, Somerset; on mil. serv. 1914–18, lieut. (regular army); asst. comsnr., police, N.P., Nig., 1927; supt., 1944.

MARNHAM, John Ewart, M.C.—b. 1916; ed. Mill Hill and Jesus Coll., Camb. (exhibr. in maths. and physics); B.A., 1937 maths. tripos, pt. I, 1935, mod. languages tripos, pt. I, 1936, pt. II, 1937, cl. 2 (1); apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 1938; prin., 1946; asst. sec., 1948.

MARSH, Alban Thomas Edensor.—b. 1898; ed. Worcester Cathedral Choir Sch. and S. Edwards Sch., Oxford; on mil. serv., 1917–19, lt.; apptd. Nig., 1925; senr. dist. offr., 1944; res., 1945.

MARSH, Sir Edward Howard, K.C.V.O. (1937), C.B., (1918), C.M.G. (1908), C.V.O. (1922).—b. 1872; ed. Westminster and Camb.; schol., Trin. Col., 1891; 1st cl. class. tripos, 1893; sen. chancellor's medal for classics, 1895; 1st cl. distinc. class. trip., pt. II and, B.A., 1895; M.A., 1897; apptd., after compet. exam., 2nd cl. clk., C.O., 1896; asst. p.s. to Mr. Chamberlain, 1900; to Mr. Lyttleton, Oct., 1903; 1st cl. clk., 1905; p.s. to Mr. Winston Churchill, U.S. of S., Cols., 1907; accom. Mr. Churchill on visit to E.A., 1907–8; p.s. to Mr. Churchill as pres. of B. of T., 1908; as home sec., 1910; as first lord of the admiralty, 1911, and as chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1915; p.s. to Mr. Asquith, first lord of treas., 1915; retd. to C.O. as 1st cl. clk., 1916; p.s. to Mr. Churchill as min. of munitions, 1917; as S. of S. for war, 1919; as S. of S., Cols., 1921 and as chancellor of exchequer, 1924; p.s. to the Duke of Devonshire, 1922; p.s. to Mr. J. H. Thomas, 1924; p.s. to Mr. Churchill as chancellor of the exchequer, 1925; p.s. to Mr. J. H. Thomas as lord privy seal, and afterwards as S. of S. for Dom. Affrs., Dec., 1929, and as S. of S. for Dom. Affrs. and for Cols., 26th Aug., 1931; ret., 1937; trustee, Tate Gallery, 1937–44; author of *Memoir of Rupert Brooke*, 1918; *Fables of La Fontaine*, 1931; *A Number of People*, 1939; *Odes of Horace*, 1941.

MARSH, Sydney George.—b. 1903; ed. St. John's Sch., Hampton Wick; on mil. serv. 1939–42, Q.M.S.; clk., educ. dept., Uga., 1937; assessor, jt. inc. tax dept., Ken., 1942.

MARSHALL, Christopher.—b. 1907; ed. Shrewsbury and Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, Uga., 1930; asst. dist. offr., 1932; dist. offr.

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MARSHALL, Hugo Frank.—b. 1905 ; ed. Malvern Coll. and Exeter Coll., Oxford, 1st hons. jurisp., cl. III ; cadet, Nig., 1928 ; asst. dist. offr., 1931 ; dist. offr., 1936 ; res., 1946 ; admin. sec., 1947.

MARSHALL, John Russell.—b. 1903 ; ed. Glasgow Acad. and Glasgow Univ., Pembroke Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Glas.), B.A. (Oxon.) ; mstr., Achimota Coll., G.C., 1928 ; senr. educ. offr., 1945.

MARSHALL, Richard Nigel Onslow, D.S.C.—b. 1899 ; ed. Dean Close Memorial Sch., H.M.S. Conway and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) ; on nav. serv., 1915–20 and 1940–45, lieut. ; admin. offr., cl. IV, Nig., 1924 ; cl. III, 1929.

MARSHALL, Robert Smith, N.D.A., N.D.D., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.—b. 1902 ; ed. Hamilton Acad., West of Scotland Agric. Coll., Glasgow Vet. Coll. (medallist) Royal (Dick) Vet Coll., and L.S.H.T.M., dip. bact. (Lond.) ; asst. vet. pathologist, Nig., 1929 ; senr. vet. res. offr., 1937 ; prin., vet. sch., 1944 ; D.D.V.S., 1948 ; seconded to med. dept. on trypan. res. ; author of papers in tech. journals and *Farm and Forest*.

MARSLAND, Herbert, B.Sc. (Edin.), N.D.A., N.D.Dairying, D.A. Lancs.,—b. 1899 ; ed. Ashton-under-Lyne Sec. Sch., Manchester Univ. Coll. of Agric., Holmes Chapel, Cheshire, Harris Inst., Preston, West of Scotland Dairying Coll., Edin. Univ. and I.C.T.A. ; inspr., agric., Sudan, 1925 ; cotton investr., T.T., 1928 ; agric. offr., 1930 ; seconded to econ. cont. bd., 1945 ; author of sundry notes on agric. in T.T.

MARTIN, Edward Elvidge, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.—b. 1894 ; ed. Ashton-under-Lyne Sec. Sch. and Leeds Univ.; engnr. draughtsman, P.W.D., Uga., 1926; engnr., cent. water scheme, Trin., 1937 ; water bd., 1939 ; anti-malarial engnr., hydraulics dept., 1944.

MARTIN, Eric Frank, C.D.A. (H.A.A.C.). —b. 1903 ; ed. Laseton Sch., Oundle Sch. and Harper Adams Agric. Coll. ; agric. offr., Uga., 1927 ; senr. agric offr., 1939 ; dep. dir., agric., 1945 ; dir., agric., N. Rhod., 1948.

MARTIN, John Miller, C.B. (1945), C.V.O. (1943).—b. 1904 ; ed. Edin. Acad. and Oxford (class. schol.), Corpus Christi Coll., B.A., 1927 ; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., D.O., 1927 ; seconded to Mal. civ. serv., 1st Dec., 1931 ; p.s. to permt. under sec., D.O. (Sir Edward Harding), 1934 ; prin., C.O., 1935 ; sec., Pal. royal comsn., 1936–37 ; p.s. to Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill), 1940 (prin. p.s., 1941) ; asst. U.S. of S., C.O., 1945.

MARTIN, Kenneth Allan Thomas, M.B., Ch.B., M.D. (Edin.), D.P.H.—b. 1900 ; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin. and Edin. University ; on mil serv., 1918 ; med. offr., Ken., 1925 ; S.M.O., 1944 ; asst. D.M.S., 1945 ; D.D.M.S., 1946.

MARTIN, Leopold Julian, B.Sc. (eng.), Lond., M.I.Str.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), M.S.A.E.—b. 1885 ; ed. Cent. Tech. Coll., Lond. ; Indian State Rlys., 1909 ; dist. engnr. T.T., 1926 ; ch. engnr., 1943 ; asst. ch. engnr., E.A.R. & H., 1948.

MARTIN, Vincent Wallis, B. of T., mstr. square rigged cert.—b. 1904 ; ed. H.M.S. " Worcester " ; on nav. serv., 1941–45, lieut.-cmdr. ; marine offr., Nig., 1929.

MARTIN, William.—b. 1901 ; ed. Bellshill Acad. Sec. Sch. ; mstr., European educ. dept., N. Rhod., 1927 ; prin., 1944.

MARTIN, William Turnbull, E.D.—b. 1896 ; ed. Bonnington Road Sch., and Leith Acad., Scotland ; on war serv. 1914–19 and 1939–46, maj. ; offr., H.M. customs and excise, U.K., 1921 ; collr. customs, S.L., 1928 ; senr. collr., 1929 ; asst. compt., 1933 ; compt., Fiji, 1939 ; Nig., 1946 ; chmn., customs conf., Br. W.A., 1947.

MARTYN, Eldred Bridgeman, B.A. (Oxon. & Cantab.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1903 ; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Oriel Coll., Oxford ; botanist & mycologist, B. Guiana, 1928 ; plant pathologist, Jca., 1941.

MASON, Philip Fairfax, B.A. (for.) (Oxon.).—b. 1912 ; ed. Rugby Sch. and Queen's Coll., Oxford, dip. anth. (Oxon.) ; on mil. serv., 1940–43, capt. ; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1936.

MASON, Reginald James, O.B.E. (1945), B.A. (hons.) (Lond.).—b. 1903 ; ed. Portsmouth Gram. Sch., Univ. Coll., Reading and Lond. Univ., (schol., class.), 1st. cl. hons. class. ; supt., educ., T.T., 1927 ; asst. dir., 1941 ; dir., African educ., N. Rhod., 1945 ; dep. dir., educ., Nig., 1948.

MASON, Richard, B.Sc. (civ. eng.), (Edin.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1913 ; ed. George, Watson's Boys' Coll., Edin. and Edin. Univ. ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., N. Rhod., 1938 ; exec. engnr., 1947.

MASON, Wilfred Bernard, C.D.A. (Wye). —b. 1907 ; ed. Andover Gram. Sch., Hants., S.E. Agric. Coll., Wye, St. John's Coll., Camb. and I.C.T.A. ; on mil. serv. (E.A.), 1939–42 ; inspr., plants and produce, G.C., 1937 ; agric. offr., 1944.

MASSON, Eugene Pierre, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.M.—b. 1898 ; ed. Rebington Coll., U.K., Queen's Royal Coll., Trinidad, and Edin. Univ. ; on mil. serv., 1915–18 ; med. offr., Trin., 1928 ; asst. med. supt., St. Ann's Mental Hosp., 1935 ; supt., 1940.

MATHESON, Donald Lloyd.—b. 1914 ; ed. St. Kitts-Nevis Gram. Sch., West Buckland Sch., N. Devon., Eng. ; junr. asst. mstr., St. Kitts-Nevis Gram. Sch., 1931 ; 2nd asst. mstr., 1937 ; senr. asst. mstr., 1942 ; senr. clk. (clk. to the adminstr. and clk. of couns.), 1943 ; prin., 1945 ; asst. to admin., 1946 ; seconded as educ. offr., 1947.

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MATTHEW, Charles, K.C., M.A. (Oxon.). —b. 1903 ; ed. Downside Sch., and Trinity Coll., Oxford, barrister-at-law ; judicial advsr., Ethiopia (on secondment), 1941–42 ; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1929 ; mag., Uga., 1933 ; crown coun., 1936 ; judicial advsr., Buganda, 1939 ; atty.-gen., Nyasa., 1944 ; T.T., 1947 ; atty.-gen. and mem. for law and order, 1948.

MATHEWS, Arnold Burnett, O.B.E., M.A.—b. 1898 ; ed. Shrewsbury Sch., and Magdalene Coll., Camb. (class. schol.) (hons. class. and anthrop.) ; war serv. 1917–19 (sub-lieut., R.N.V.R.) ; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1923 ; dist. offr., 1928 ; ch. asst. col. sec., S.L., 1935 ; senr. comsnr., 1940 ; public rel. offr., 1939 ; col. sec., Falk. Is., 1946 ; Lt.-Col. and Comdt., F.I.D.F., 1947 ; led Br. missions to French Guiana, 1940, and later liaison with Free French Forces.

MATHIAS, Cecil Alfred.—b. 1902 ; ed. Llandovery Coll ; police const., Ken., 1927 ; asst. inspr., 1927 ; inspr., police, Uga., 1933 ; asst. supt., 1937 ; senr. asst. supt., 1945 ; supt., 1947.

MATHIAS, Lionel Armine.—b. 1907 ; ed. Christ's Coll., N.Z., and St. Paul's Sch., B.A. (Oxon.) ; admin. cadet, Uga., 1929 ; dist. offr., 1940.

MATHIESON, William Allan Cunningham, M.B.E.—b. 1916 ; ed. High Sch. of Dundee, Edin. Univ. and King's Coll., Camb., M.A. (Edin.) ; 1st cl. hons., class., sen. foundation schol. (class.), 1st cl. class. tripos, pt. I ; on mil. serv., 1940–45 (desps.) ; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 1939 ; prin., 1946 ; p.s. to min. of state for col. aff., 1948 ; asst. sec., Pal. Conf., 1946–47.

MATHIOT, Salome,—b. 1901 ; cl. offr., Seychelles, 1921 ; postmstr., 1934 ; treas. acctnt., 1939 ; treas. and collr., customs, 1944 ; M.E.C. and M.L.C. (ex-officio).

MATTHEWS, Edward Dennis, M.B.E. (1945).—b. 1905 ; asst. govt. printer, Jca., 1930 ; govt. printer, 1938.

MATTHEY, Charles Turquand.—b. 1896 ; ed. Harrison's Coll., Barb. and Forest Sch., England ; cl. asst., C.S., B. Guiana, 1914 ; sub inspr. police, 1919 ; dist inspr., 1921 ; county inspr., 1927 ; det. inspr., 1937 ; dep. comsnr., 1941.

MAUDE, Henry Evans, O.B.E. (1949), M.B.E. (civ.).—b. 1906 ; ed. Highgate Sch. and Jesus Coll., Cambridge, M.A. (Cantab.) ; cadet, G. and E. Is. Col., 1929 ; dep. comsnr., W. Pac., 1931 ; admin. offr., 1932 ; native lands comsnr., G. and E. Is. Col., 1934 ; asst. dist. offr., Zanz., 1936 ; admin. offr. and native lands comsnr., G. and E. Is. Col., 1937 ; seconded for spl. duty in Pitcairn Is., 1940 ; ch. lands comsnr., G. and E. Is. Col., 1941 ; seconded to Br. Agency and Consulate, Tonga, 1941 ; seconded, Kingdom of Tonga, 1941 ; seconded to W. Pac. high comsn., 1942 ; on spl. duty at C.O. and Br. Emb., Washington, 1946 ; res. comsnr., G. and E. Is. Col., 1946 ; rep. G. and E. Is. Col. at confce. and seminar on educ. in Pacific countries, Honolulu, 1936 ; organ. colonization of Phoenix Is., 1937–39 ; reorgan. const. and legal code for Pitcairn Is., 1940 ; compiled report on reorgan. of pub. serv., Kingdom of Tonga, 1941 ; author of various papers on anthrop. of Gilbert Is.

MAULE, John Patrick, M.A. (Cantab.) ; dip. agric., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1906 ; ed. Berkhamsted Sch. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb. ; on mil. serv., 1941 ; supt., agric., Nig., 1930 ; livestock offr., Cyp., 1934 ; author of *Milking Experiments with Sheep in Cyprus.*

MAUNSELL-EYRE, Richard Henry.—b. 1898 ; ed. St. Columba's Coll., Rathfarnham Co., Dublin ; on mil. serv., 1917–20, lieut. ; dist. inspr., R.I.C., 1920–22 ; police, Nig., 1925 ; senr. asst. supt., 1932 ; supt., 1939.

MAURICE, David Giffard.—b. 1908 ; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Christchurch, Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) ; cadet, Uga., 1930 ; asst. dist. offr., 1932 ; dist. offr., 1941 ; seconded to C.O. 1938–40 ; seconded E.A. G.C. for E.A. war supplies bd. and E.A. prodtn. and supply coun., 1940–44 ; asst. to lieut.-gov., Malta, 1944–47 ; asst. dir., econ. control bd., Tang., 1948.

MAURICE, Julius Hamilton,—b. 1899 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin. and Univ. of Lond., Inst. of Educ., B.A. (Lond.), inter B.Sc. (econ., Lond.) ; asst. lect., gov. training coll. for teachers, Trin., 1932 ; asst. inspr., schs., Trin., 1938 ; resdt. inspr., schs., Tobago, 1942 ; seconded educ. offr., Dominica, 1947 ; author of paper on post-primary education, 1938.

MAXWELL, Arthur Crawford.—b. 1909 ; ed. Methodist Coll., Belfast ; proby. asst. comsnr., police, F.M.S., 1928 ; asst. comsnr. (later asst. supt.), 1931 ; civ. intern., 1942–45 ; supt., police, Mal., 1946 ; ag. comsnr., Sarawak constab., 1947.

MAXWELL, Sir Wm. George, K.B.E. (1924), C.M.G. (1915).—b. 1871 ; ed. Clifton Coll. ; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple ; junr. offr., Perak, F.M.S., 1891 ; asst. mag., Kinta, 1892 ; registr. of cts., Kinta, Perak, 1899 ; dist. offr., Dindings, 1905 ; dep. pub. pros., S'pore., 1906 ; sol.-gen., S.S., 1906 ; Br. adv. to govt. of Kedah, 1909 ; vice-chmn., food control comtees., S.S. and F.M.S. ; vice-chmn., shipping control comtee., S.S. ; pres., rubber comsn., 1918 ; pres., S'pore housing comsn. ; pres., S'pore centenary comtee. ; general adv. to govt., Johore, June. 1918 ; Br. res., Perak, 1919 ; ch. sec. to govt., F.M.S., 1920 ; ret., 1926 ; author of *Perak Land Laws (past and present)* ; *The Laws of Perak*, 1877–1903 ; *The Laws of the S. Stilmts.*, 1827–1907 ; *In Malay Forests* ; *The Civil Defence of Malaya*, 1944.

MAXWELL-ANDERSON, Sir Maxwell Hendry, Kt. (1934), C.B.E. (mil.) (1919), O.B.E. (1918), K.C. (1919), capt., R.N. (ret).—b. 1879 ; ed. privately and H.M.S. "Britannia" ; ent. Royal Navy, 1893 ; ret., 1912 ; inst., R.N. Coll., Portsmouth, 1908–10 ; called to bar, Middle Temple, younger brother of Trinity House ; rejoined Navy, 1914 ; capt., 1919 ; govt. mem., central (unemployed) body for London, 1913–19 ; atty.-gen., Gib., 1919 ; ch. just.,

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Fiji and judl. comsnr., W. Pac., 1929; ag. high comsnr., W. Pac., 1930; ret., 1936; author of *Elements of Pilotage and Navigation, The Navy and Prize.*

MAYERS, Thomas Henry, LL.B., K.C.—b. 1907; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb. and Downing Coll., Camb.; called to bar, Middle Temple; res. mag., Jca., 1936; solr.-gen., Jca., 1940; atty.-gen., 1943; M.E.C. and M.L.C.; attended closer assoc. confce., Montego Bay, 1947.

MAYLE, Norman Leslie.—b. 1899; ed. Emanuel Sch.; on war serv. 1917–19 (R.F.C. and R.A.F.); apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., C.O., 1917; cl. offr., 1920; promoted to clk. of the 2nd div., 1920; on mil. serv., 1917–19; cl. offr., higher gr., 1923; asst. prin., 1928; ag. p.s. to pariy. U.S. of S., Cols., 1932; p.s. do., 1932; prin., 1936; mem., Br. delegtn. to U.S. Bases confce., 1941; min. of civ. aviation, 1943; asst. sec., C.O., 1944.

MAYNE, Cuthbert Joseph.—b. 1902; ed. Ampleforth Coll.; cadet, Nig., 1926; admin. offr., cl. II, 1945; res., 1946.

MEAD, Thomas Alexander.—b. 1913; ed. Royal Masonic Sch. and Queen's Coll., Oxford, B.A.; cadet, G.C. 1936; asst. dist. comsnr., 1937; dist. comsnr., 1943.

MEERES-YOUNG, Frederic Henry, A.M.I.C.E., B.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. (S.A.).—b. 1904; ed. Umtali and Plumtree Schs., S. Rhodesia, Rhodes Univ., Grahamstown, South Africa and Oxford Univ. (Rhodes schol.); apptd., P.W.D. dept., Nig., 1930.

MEGARRY, Thomas.—b. 1898; ed. Royal Academical Inst., Belfast (schol.) and Trinity Coll., Dublin (schol.), B.A. (Dublin) (1st cl. hons. class. and phil.); interned 1941–45; cadet, H.K., 1922; chmn., Urban coun., sec. for Chinese affairs (ag.), M.E.C. and M.L.C., mem. and chmn. of various comttees. and comsns, 1945–47.

MEGAW, Arthur Hubert Stanley.—b. 1910; ed. Campbell Coll., Belfast and Camb. Univ., M.A. (Cantab.); dir., antiquities, Cyp., 1936.

MEIGHAN, James Nathaniel.—b. 1900; ed. St. John's Public Sch. and Wesleyan High Sch.; clk., Br. Hond., 1917; senr. clk. 1944; dist. comsnr., 1946.

MELISSAS, Menelaos Constantinou.—b. 1900; ed. Larnaca Lyceum; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; village judge, Cyp., 1926; dist. judge, 1934; mem. (1940), and vice-chmn. (1941) of debt settlement bd.; pres., dist. ct., 1945; puisne judge, 1948.

MELLOR, William John Rochfort, E.D.—b. 1905; ed. Sherborne Sch. and R.M.C., Sandhurst, regular army, 1925–30; on war serv. 1940–42, capt.; cadet. Nig., 1930.

MELVILLE, Archibald Ralph, B.Sc. (agric.) (hons. zoo.) (Edin.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1912; ed. Geo. Heriot's Sch., Edin., Edin. Univ. and I.C.T.A.; on mil. serv., 1939–44, maj.; entomologist, Ken., 1936; senr. scientific offr., i/c coffee res. serv., 1947; engaged on solution of common coffee mealy bug problem and coffee thrips problem; author of various sci. publns. on above and other fields of entom.

MELVILLE, Eugene.—b. 1911; ed. Queen's Park Sch., Glasgow and United Coll., St. Andrews; Harkness res. schol., 1929–33; 1st cl. hons. class., 1933; 1st cl. hons. econs. and moral phil., 1935; asst. inspr., taxes, 1935; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 1936; sec. to W.A. cocoa comsn., 1938; p.s. to parl. U.S. of S., Cols., 1939; prin., 1940; C.O. liaison, Min. of Food, 1940; col. supply liaison, Washington, 1941; ag. head, Br. Col. Supply Mission, Washington, 1944; p.s. to S. of S., Cols., 1945; asst. sec., 1946.

MENSAH, William Cuthbertus, M.B.E. (1949).—b. 1895; ed. R.C. Mis. Sch., Keta.; customs offr., G.C., 1913; collr., 1943.

MENZIES, Graeme Mitchell Mill, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberdeen.).—b. 1902; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch. and Aberdeen Univ.; med. offr., Nig., 1929; S.M.O., 1946.

MERCER, George Edward.—b. 1908; ed. Oldershaw Sch., and Liverpool Univ., B.A.; asst. dist. comsnr., S.L., 1930; dist. comsnr., 1937; admin. offr., staff gr., 1946.

MEREDITH, Ernest Adrian.—b. 1891; ed. Lucton Sch., Kingsland, Herefordshire; on mil. serv. 1915–20, capt.; apptd., 1927; conjoint admin., 1932–33 and 1935–36; inspr., police, Fiji, 1938; asst. supt., 1943.

MERRETT, Arthur Henry.—b. 1891; asst. acctnt. and paymstr., rlwy. construct., Nig., 1928; asst. acctnt. and storekpr., Kumasi water supply, G.C., 1930; asst. acctnt., P.W.D., 1934; asst. ch. acctnt., 1939.

MERRETT, Wilfred Eric Stanley, O.B.E. (1947), B.A., B.M., B.Ch. (Oxon.).—b. 1904; ed. Cheltenham Gram. Sch., New Coll., Oxford (schol.) and King's Coll. Hosp. (schol.); med. offr., Nig., 1931; pathologist, 1933; asst. prin., med. sch. and lect. in physiology, 1934; prin., med. sch., 1948; del. to Anglo-French med. conf., Accra, 1946; author of *Recent Trends in Yellow Fever Research.*

MERRICK, Herbert Edward Cecil.—b. 1899; ed. Battersea Gram. Sch., and Lond. Univ.; asst. audr., S. Nig., 1913; S.L., 1914; audr., Malta, 1920; clk., C.A.D., 1922; audr. (later prin. audr.), Gib., 1927.

MERRILL, Reuben Saxon.—b. 1897; ed. Dominica Gram. Sch.; junr. audit clk., Dominica, 1918; cl. posts, various depts., 1918; postmr., 1933.

MERTTENS, Victor Herbert, B.A., dip. of agric. (Cantab.), A.S.A.A.—b. 1900; ed. Leighton Park and Camb. Univ.; asst. treas., Ken., 1934; asst. comsnr., inc. tax, 1939; dep. comsnr., 1944.

METCALF, Harold.—b. 1897; on mil. serv. 1914–20 and 1939–45; Br. P.O., 1920–39; asst. contrlr., posts, G.C., 1939; senr. asst. 1946.

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METIVIER, Harry Vincent Mercer., O.B.E. (mil.), B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1892 ; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin. and Univ. of Lond. ; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt. ; govt. vet. surg., dept. of agric., Trin., 1920 ; senr. vet. offr., 1937 ; dep. dir., agric. (animal husbandry), 1945 ; mem. of goodwill miss. to Venezuela, 1945 ; author of *Paralytic Rabies in Livestock in Trinidad.*

METTAM, Richard William Morison, M.Sc. (zool.) (S.A.), M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1895 ; ed. High Sch., Dublin, Windermere Gram. Sch., Westmorland, Royal Vet. Coll., Dublin (prizeman and medallist) and Univ. of Witwatersrand, S.A. ; on mil. serv. 1917–19, capt. ; vet. research offr., Kabete, 1927 ; vet. pathologist, Uga., 1930 ; Nig., 1937 ; asst. dir., lab. serv., Nig., 1946 ; author of over 40 sci. papers dealing with vet. sci.

MICHELIN, Reginald Townend.—b. 1903 ; ed. Exeter Sch., England ; sub. inspr., police, J'ca., 1924 ; inspr., Leeward Is., 1928 ; asst. comsnr., police, Nig., 1930 ; supt., 1945.

MICHIE, Charles Watt, O.B.E.—b. 1907 ; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch. and Aberdeen Univ., M.A. (Aberdeen), hons. mod. lang. ; cadet, Nig., 1931 ; seconded as H.M. consul for Spanish territories of gulf of Guinea, 1940–42 ; seconded to Nig. labour dept., 1942–44 ; introduced navicert system in Spanish Guinea ; supervised Nig. labourers in Spanish Guinea and Nig. tin mines ; chmn., labour advsy. bd. for tin mining industry, Nig., 1947.

MIDDLETON, Sir John, K.C.M.G. (1931), K.B.E. (1924), C.M.G. (1916).—b. 1870 ; ed. Sedberg and Edin. Univ., M.A. ; asst. dist. comsnr., S. Nig., 1901 ; asst. sec., 1902 ; sen. asst. sec., 1904 ; officiated as sec. to govt. and divisional comsnr., 1904–5 ; dist. comsnr., 2nd gr., 1906 ; senr. asst. col. sec., 1907 ; asst. col. sec., Maur., 1908 ; col. sec., 1913 ; admin. govt., 1914, 1916 and 1919 ; gov., Falk. Is., 1920 ; gov., Gam., 1927 ; gov., Newfoundland, Sept., 1928 ; ret., 1932.

MILBURN, Stanley.—b. 1903 ; ed. Liverpool Inst. and Univ. Coll., Oxford (open exhibitnr.), B.A. hons. (Oxon.), M.A. (Oxon.) ; supt., educ., Nig., 1926 ; senr. educ. offr., 1936 ; S.L., 1936 ; Nig., 1944 ; ch. inspr., educ., E.P., 1944 ; dep. dir., educ., W.P., 1946 ; mem., rural areas counc., ch. censor, contrlr. A.R.P. and information offr., all in S.L. ; author of *About Sierra Leone.*

MILES, Francis Norman.—b. 1897 ; ed. Blundell's Sch. and H.M.S. " Worcester " Nautical Training Coll. ; on naval serv. 1915–19, sub-lt., R.N.V.R., R.N.P. ; sub-inspr. of pol., Jca., 1921 ; 3rd cl. inspr., 1924 ; 2nd cl., 1932 ; 1st cl., 1938.

MILLER, Douglas William.—b. 1910 ; ed. Woodbridge Sch. ; Imp. customs serv., 1932 ; collr., customs, Ken. and Uga., 1936 ; senr. collr., 1945.

MILLER, Edward Albert.—b. 1893 ; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt. ; asst. audr., Nig., 1919 ; asst. dist. offr., 1920 ; dist. offr., 1928 ; senr., 1936 ; res., 1937 ; comsnr. of labour, 1942 ; admin. offr., staff gr., 1943.

MILLER, Hugh Clinton, B.Sc. (1st cl. hons.).—b. 1912 ; ed. Jca. Coll. (agric. schol.), I.C.T.A. (dip. agric.), and McGill Univ. ; cadet, Canadian O.T.C., 1943–44 ; apptd. col. serv., Jca., 1934 ; o/c., tobacco dev. scheme, 1939 ; agric. offr., gr. II, 1943 ; gr. I, 1945 ; sec., standing comtee on co-ord. of agric. servs. in Jca., 1939.

MILLER, James Innes.—b. 1892 ; ed. Fettes Coll. and Edin. Univ., M.A., double 1st cl. hons. ; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1919 ; cl. IV., 1924 ; cl. III, 1929 ; cl. II, 1934 ; cl. IB, 1937 ; dep. ch. sec., Mal., 1946 ; res. comsnr., Perak, 1947 ; Br. advsr., 1948 ; sec., S.S. trade comsn., 1933–34.

MILLER, John Easton.—b. 1896 ; ed. Berkhamsted and Sheffield Univ. ; on. mil. sery. 1914–21 ; asst. dist. comsnr., 1922 ; dist. comsnr., 1925 ; admin. offr., cl. II, 1945.

MILLER, Ralph William Richardson, C.M.G. (1944), B.A. (Camb.), dip. agric. (Camb.).—b. 1892 ; ed. Darlington and Trinity Coll., Camb. ; on mil. serv. 1915–19 ; 2nd lieut. ; asst. analyst., Ken., 1919 ; chemical offr., 1923 ; senr. agric. offr., T.T., 1925 ; dir., agric., Barb., 1929 ; chmn., advsy. comtee., B.W.I. cent. sugar cane breedg. stn., 1932 ; advsr., sugar delegtn. to S. of S., 1935 ; dir., agric. Zanz., 1937 ; Zanz. mem. of E.A. econ. coun., 1939 ; dir., agric., T.T., 1940 ; sisal contrlr., E.A., 1942 ; dir., agric. prodtn., 1944 ; M.E.C., 1945 ; mem. for agric. and natural resources, 1948.

MILLER, Robert Graham, B.Sc.—b. 1910 ; ed. Falkirk High Sch. and Edin. Univ. ; asst. consvtr., forests, N. Rhod., 1932 ; senr. asst., 1947.

MILLETT, Nolan Knighton.—b. 1913 ; ed. West Buckland ; apptd. police, Pal., 1933 ; comsnd. rank, police, Nig., 1937.

MILN, Malcolm Murree.—b. 1899 ; ed. Lancing Coll. ; on mil. serv. 1917–19 and 1923–28 (desps.) ; cadet, G.C., 1929 ; dist. comsnr., 1941.

MILNE, Horace Leslie Graham, N.D.A., C.D.A. (H.A.A.C.). — b. 1904 ; ed. Collegiate Sch. of St. Peter, Adelaide, Aust., Bradfield Coll., Berks, and Harper Adams Agric. Coll. ; on mil. serv. 1940–47, maj. ; dir., agric. and grazing, Hargeisa, Br. Som. ; agric. offr., Uga., 1930.

MILNE, Thomas Malcolm.—b. 1890 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin., solr., sup. ct. conveyancer (1914) ; dep. regisr. and marshal, regisr. friendly soc., Trin., 1931 ; asst. crown solr., 1932 ; comsnr. inland rev., 1941 ; also regisr. of credit unions, 1945.

MILNE, William Robert Taylor.—b. 1907 ; ed. Eltham Coll., Madras Coll., St. Andrews and St. Andrews Univ., M.A. ; admin. offr., Nig., 1930 ; asst. sec., Trin., 1942–44 ; asst. civ. serv. comsnr., Nig., 1948 ; mem., comtee. on unestab. and daily rated gov. servants.

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MILVERTON, 1st Baron (cr. 1947) of **Lagos and of Clifton, Arthur Frederick Richards**, G.C.M.G. (1942), K.C.M.G. (1935), C.M.G. (1933), B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1885; ed. Clifton Coll., and Christ Church Coll., Oxford; cadet, F.M.S., 1908; gov., N. Born., 1930; gov. and c.-in-c., Gam., 1933; gov. and c.-in-c. and H. comsnr., W. Pac., 1936; capt.-gen. and gov.-in-c., Jca., 1938; gov. and c.-in-c. Nig., 1943–47; sec., opium comtee., B. Mal., 1924; chmn., exec. comtee. B. Mal., Br. Empire exhibition, 1924; sec. to enquiry into organ. of postal serv., S.S. F.M.S. and U.F.M.S., 1924; ag. gen. advsr. to govt. of Johore, 1929; mem., col. dev. corpn. bd., 1948.

MILWARD, Alan Shepherd, B.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1897; ed. Felsted Sch. and Univ. Coll., London; wireless operator, R.F.C. and R.A.F., 1915–19; asst. engnrg. inspr., C.A., 1926; engnrg. inspr., 1928; asst. engnr., 1943; dep. ch., 1946.

MINIFIE, Gilbert Mark, M.B., Ch.B., (Bristol).—b. 1895; ed. Queen's Coll., Taunton and Univ. of Bristol, L.S.T.M. cert., post-grad. course in venereal diseases, Univ. of Edinburgh, 1930; on mil. serv. 1915–19; med. offr., G.C., 1927; M.O.H., 1927; re-apptd. med. offr., 1928.

MINNITT, Robert John.—b. 1913; interned 1941–45; cadet, H.K., 1935; asst. to sec. for Chinese affairs, 1937; 3rd asst. col. sec., 1938; admin. asst., sanitary dept., 1940; 3rd asst. col. sec. in addition, 1940; asst. defence sec., 1941; asst. col. sec., estabs., 1946.

MINNS, Percy Croft.—b. 1907; ed. Auckland Gram. Sch., N.Z., Auckland Univ. Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Rhodes schol.), M.A. (N.Z.), B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, Uga., 1935; asst. dist. offr., 1937; asst. res. and prot. agent, Buganda (prov. admin.).

MIRAMS, Rex Arthur, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E.—b. 1902; ed. Bishop's Stortford Coll. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; apptd., Nig., 1936; H.K., 1945.

MISHALANY, Munir Khalil Mansour, M.B.E., M.D. (Beirut).—b. 1896; ed. The Deaconesses Sch., Beirut, Univ. of St. Joseph and American Univ., Beirut; med. offr., O.E.T.A.(S.), 1919; med. offr., Pal., 1920; asst. S.M.O., 1940; S.M.O., 1945; i/c of A.R.P. activities in Haifa, N. Dist., 1939–45.

MITCHELL, Andrew Baird, M.A., B.Litt.—b. 1912; ed. Glasgow Univ. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; lecturer in economics, St. Andrews Univ.; asst. div. offr., M.O.F.; on naval serv. 1940–41; temp. admin. offr., Admiralty; asst. dir., statistics, Ceylon, 1944; librarian, C.O., 1947.

MITCHELL, Andrew Park, C.M.G. (1948).—b. 1894; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and Lond. Univ.; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt.; apptd. survey of Egypt, 1919; settlement offr., 1927; seconded as dir., lands and surveys, Trans-Jordan, 1927; dir., surveys, Pal., 1940; Nig., 1948; mem., land transfers regulations, Pal. enq. comtee.

MITCHELL, Arthur James, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., M.Inst.Struct.E. b. 1893; ed. Montrose Acad., Heriot Watt Coll., Edin.; on mil. serv., 1914–16; water engnr., P.W.D., T.T., 1930; div. engnr., gr. I, 1941; asst. D.P.W., 1944; D.D.P.W., 1945.

MITCHELL, Gerald Arthur.—b. 1898; ed. Uppingham and R. Mil. Coll., Sandhurst; on mil. serv. 1916–27, regular army, 1940–42, capt.; cadet, T.T., 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1929; dist. offr., 1939.

MITCHELL, Harold Rowe, A.C.S.M., M.I.M.M.—b. 1903; ed. Newton Coll. and Camborne Sch. of Mines (dip.); inspr., mines, Nig., 1929; senr. inspr., 1937; asst. ch. inspr., 1946; dep. ch., 1948; ch. inspr., 1948.

MITCHELL, James John, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.).—b. 1901; on mil. serv. 1940–42, maj.; med. offr., Uga., 1927; S.M.O., 1947.

MITCHELL, Lewis George.—b. 1911; ed. Glasgow Acad.; asst. inspr., police, Ken., 1937; inspr., 1947; asst. supt., 1947.

MITCHELL, Owen.—b. 1908; ed. King William's Coll., Isle of Man.; police, N. Rhod., 1932; asst. supt., police, 1945.

MITCHELL, Sir Philip Euen, G.C.M.G. (1947), K.C.M.G. (1937), C.M.G. (1933), M.C., U.S. Leg. of Hon. (deg. of comdr.).—b. 1890; ed. St. Paul's Sch., Trinity Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv. (K.A.R.), 1914–18, capt. (desps.); polit. advsr. to Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, 1941, Br. Plenipotentiary in Ethiopia and ch. polit. offr. on G.O.C.-in-C. E.A. staff, 1942, maj.-gen.; asst. res., Nyasa., 1912; a.d.c. and p.s. to O.A.G., 1918; asst. polit. offr., T.T., 1919; asst. sec., native affairs, 1926; prov. comsnr., 1928; sec., native affairs, 1928; ch. sec., 1934; gov. and c.-in-c., Uga., 1935; dep. chmn., E.A. G. conf., 1940; gov., Fjii and H. comsnr., W. Pac., 1942; gov. and c.-in-c., Ken., 1944; mem., Bushe comsn. on admin. of crim. law in E.A., 1933.

MITCHELL-HEGGS, Maurice. — b. 1907; ed. Nottingham Sch. and Oxford Univ. (Kitchener schol.), B.A. (hons.) (Oxon.); cadet, N. Rhod., 1930; dist. offr., 1932; dist. comsnr., 1934.

MOFFAT, John Smith, O.B.E.—b. 1905; ed. Grey Coll., Port Elizabeth and Glasgow Univ., M.A. (Glas.); cadet, N. Rhod., 1927; dist. offr., 1929; comsnr. for native dev., 1945.

MOFFAT, Robert Laws.—b. 1908; ed. Grey High Sch., Port Elizabeth and Glasgow Univ., M.A., LL.B. (Glas.), barrister, Gray's Inn; cadet, N. Rhod., 1931; dist. offr., 1933.

MOFFAT, Unwin Jackson, O.B.E., B.Sc., N.D.D.—b. 1901; ed. Grey High Sch., Port Elizabeth and Glasgow Univ.; agric. offr., N. Rhod., 1928; senr., 1939.

MOFFETT, John Perry, B.A., LL.B. (T.C.D.).—b. 1909; ed. Cork Grammar Sch., Dublin Univ.; cadet, T.T., 1932; asst. dist. offr., 1934; special duty, evac. of natives from sleep. sick. areas, 1936; dist. offr.; native courts advr., 1948.

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MOGGRIDGE, John Yerbury.—b. 1900; ed. Mount House Sch., Plymouth, Clifton Coll. and Potchefstroom Sch. of Agric. dip. agric. (S.A.); on mil. serv., 1918–19, Rand rebellion, 1939–46, maj.; observer dept. tsetse res., T.T., 1930; field experiment offr., 1932; entomologist, dept. of tsetse res., 1936; dir., tsetse control dep., Uga., 1948.

MOLE, Robert Frederic, B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1914; ed. Clifton Coll., and Hertford Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv., 1943–45; apptd. Burma civ. serv., 1937; asst. comsnr., 1945; col. admin. serv., 1947; prin. asst. sec., Sarawak, 1948.

MOLLARD, Percy William.—b. 1906; ed. Portsmouth Gram. and Camb. Univ., M.A. (Camb.), dip. educ. (Lond.), on mil. serv. 1940–43, capt.; supt., educ., T.T., 1929.

MOLLOY, Michael Aloysius, M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1898; ed. Belvedere Coll., Dublin, Castlenock Coll., Dublin, Saleasan Coll., Hants and Royal Coll. V.S., Dublin; on mil. serv. 1916–20; vet. offer. T.T., 1926; senr., 1944.

MOLOHAN, Michael John Brew, M.B.E., B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1906; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Trinity Coll., Oxford; cadet, T.T., 1929; asst. dist. offr., 1931; dist. offr., 1941; dep. labour comsnr., 1945; labour comsnr., 1947.

MOMBER, Eric William, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1911; ed. Bristol and Camb., dip of agric. (Cantab.), and I.C.T.A.; agric. offr., Nig., 1935; senr., 1946.

MONEY, George Francis.—b. 1894; ed. Methodist Elem. and Middle Schs., Cameroons; on mil. serv. 1914–16; clk., Nig., 1916; asst. ch. clk. 1929; ch. clk., 1943; acctnt., posts and tels., 1945.

MONEY, Guy Douglas Clifford, M.C.—b. 1895; ed. Dulwich Coll.; on mil. serv. 1914–18; W.A.F.F., 1919–24, capt.; cadet, Nig., 1925; admin. offr., cl. II, 1947; reg. P.R.O.(N.), 1948.

MONEY, Hector Charles.—b. 1901; ed. Colebrook Coll., Bognor Regis; police const., Ken., 1924; asst. inspr., police, Ken, 1926; inspr., Uga., 1930; asst. supt., 1936; senr. asst., 1946; supt., 1946; senr., 1947.

MONRO, John Lindsay.—b. 1912; ed. Weybridge Sch.; police constab., Pal., 1933; 2nd cl. police sergt., 1938; 1st cl., 1939; sub-inspr., police, Jca., 1939; 3rd cl., 1940; 2nd cl., 1943.

MONSON, William Bonnar Leslie, B.A.—b. 1912; ed. Edin. Acad. and Hertford Coll., Oxford (hist. schol., 1930–34); 2nd cl. class mods., 1932; 1st. cl. hist. schols., 1934; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., D.O., 1935; p.s. to perm. under sec., D.O., 1938; ag. prin., D.O., 1938; ag. prin., C.O., 1939; asst. sec., 1944; attended Middle East anti-locust conf., Cairo, Jan., 1945; visited W.A., June–July, 1947 as mem. of mission on mechanised agric.; ch. sec., W.A. coun., 1947.

MONTAGU, Arthur Drogo Turing, D.P.S.A., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1900; ed. Michael House and Potchefstroom Coll. of Agric., S.A.; stock inspr., agric. dept., Ken., 1928; asst. grader and inspr., 1929; inspr., plants and produce, G.C., 1931; agric. offr., 1937; senr., 1946.

MONTAGUE, Francis Arnold.—b. 1904; ed. Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford; dist. reclamn. offr., game pres. dep., T.T., 1925; cadet, 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1930; seconded sect., 1937; clk. of coun., 1937; p.s. to gov., 1938–40; dist. offr., 1938; asst. ch. sec., 1946.

MONTGOMERY, Terence Howard Latimer, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1906; ed. Eltham Coll., London and Queen's Univ., Belfast; med. offr., Nig., 1934; senr. health offr., 1946; jt. author of article on louse typhus in Nig.

MONTSERIN, Blazini Gregory, B.Sc. (agric.), M.Sc., Ph.D.—b. 1903; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin., I.C.T.A., McGill Univ. and Toronto Univ.; agric. offr., Trin., 1930; cacao agronomist, 1944; author of *The Tree Rat as a Pest of Cacao in Trinidad.*

MOODY, Sydney, C.M.G. (1942), O.B.E. (1932).—b. 1889; ed. King's Sch., Pontefract and Lincoln Coll., Oxford (hist. schol.); on mil. serv., 1914–20, capt.; apptd., Pal., 1918; dist. offr., Pal., 1920; attd. to C.O., 1923; asst. sec., Pal., 1924; asst. ch. sec., 1934; dep. ch. sec. 1938; col. sec., Maur., 1939; accred. rep. H.M.G. to perm. mand. comsn., 1932, 1935, 1938, 1939.

MOOKSANG, Simon Tsai, M.B., Ch.B., M.D.—b. 1901; ed. Berbice High Sch. and Edin. Univ.; gov. med. offr., B. Guiana, 1927.

MOON, Justin Trevor, dip. agric. (Wye), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1908; ed. Tonbridge Sch., Wye Agric Coll. (Lond. Univ.) and Camb. Univ. (post grad.); agric. offr., Ken., 1934; senr., 1947; author of articles in *E.A. Agric. Journal.*

MOORE, Edwin—b. 1903; ed. Lowfields Coun. Sch., Sheffield and Univ. Dept. of Applied Sci.; machine shop foreman Pal., 1936; senr. foreman, 1942; progress offr., 1943.

MOORE, Ernest Stanley.—b. 1890; on mil. serv. 1914–19; Imp. P.O., 1909; asst. survr., posts and tels., Nig., 1919; survr., 1926; div. survr., 1933; contrlr., posts, 1937; P.M.G., Trin., 1946.

MOORE, Henry Darrell Carlton.—b. 1900; ed. Antigua Gram. Sch.; on mil. serv. 1924–29; inspr. wks., Antigua, 1921; supt., tels., 1930; warden and mag., Barbuda, 1931; supt. tels., Antigua, 1935.

MOORE, Sir Henry Monck-Mason, G.C.M.G. (1943), K.C.M.G. (1935) C.M.G. (1930), B.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1887; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Nov., 1910; attd., col. sec's. office, 1910; attd. Colombo kach.,

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1911 ; addtl. pol. mag., Colombo, Negombo and Avisawela, 1912 ; ditto, Colombo and addtl. mun. mag., Colombo, 1912 ; office asst. to govt. agt., Central Prov., 1913 ; office asst. to prin, collr., customs and extra land survr., 1913 ; 4th asst. col. sec., 1914 ; on mil. duty, 1916 ; addtnl. asst. col. sec., 1919 ; 3rd asst. col. sec., 1919 ; 4th ditto, 1920 ; p.s. to O.A.G., Mar.–Sept., 1920, in addn. ; asst. govt. agt., Trincomalee, 1920 ; col. sec., Berm., 1922 ; prin. asst. sec., Nig., 1924 ; dep. ch. sec., 1927 ; gov.'s dep., 1927 ; col. sec., Ken., 1929 ; ag. gov. in 1930, 1931 and 1933 ; gov. and c.-in-c., S.L., 1934 ; asst. U.S. of S., C.O. 1937 ; gov. and c.-in-c., Ken., and high comsnr. for trans., 1940 ; gov. and c.-in-c., Ceylon, 1944.

MOORE, John Anthony.—b. 1908 ; clk., P.W.D., Fiji, 1934 ; inspr., police, 1939 ; asst. supt., 1946.

MOORE, Montague Shadworth Seymour, V.C., Croix de Guerre.—b. 1896 ; ed. Bedford Coll. and R.M. Coll., Sandhurst ; on mil. serv. 1916–19 (Flanders), 1919 (N. Russia), 1919–20 (Ireland), 1920–21 (Constantinople), capt. ; tsetse reclam. offr., T.T., 1926 ; game ranger, 1927 ; warden, 1944.

MOORHEAD, Comdr. Hercules Bradshaw Forbes, R.N. (Ret.).—b. 1901 ; ed. Pelham House, Folkestone, R.N. Colls., Osborne and Dartmouth and Camb. Univ. ; on naval serv., 1917–18 and 1942–45, comdr. (R.N.) ; meteorologist, Berm., 1932 ; dir., meteor. serv., Mal., 1938 ; attd. conf. of dir., internat. meteor. organ. in Washington, 1947.

MORAHAN, Bernard Joseph Burke.—b. 1904 ; ed. The Tiffin Sch., Kingston-on-Thames (bd. of educ. cert., M.R.S.T.) ; on naval serv. 1939–46, lieut-comdr. ; physical training supvsr., educ. dept., H.K., 1937.

MORALES, Charles McLarty, B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1895 ; ed. Jca. Coll. and Oriel Coll., Oxford, Rhodes schol., dip. educ. (Oxon.) ; on war serv., 1916–19 ; inspr., schls., Jca., 1922 ; examnr., educ. dept., 1933 ; asst. dir., educ., 1943.

MORAN, James McIlvenna.—b. 1908 ; ed. St. Bedes Elemen. and Centl. Schs., Sunderland and Rotherham Tech. Colls. ; 1st and 2nd cl. cert. of competency (mining) mines rescue certs., Northumberland, Durham and Yorks. ; overman, Nig., 1938 ; ch. underground manager, 1948.

MORGAN, David Loftus, M.B.E.—b. 1904 ; ed. Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) ; cadet, Ken., 1926 ; dist. offr., 1928 ; dep. prov. comsnr., 1945 ; prov. comsnr., 1947.

MORGAN, Edward Foord Anderson, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E.—b. 1914 ; ed. Earls Colne Gram. Sch. ; on mil. serv. 1941–45, lieut. ; engnr., P.W.D., H.K., 1938.

MORGAN, Edward Stephen.—b. 1906 ; ed. Wellington Coll. and R. Agric. Coll, Cirencester ; produce inspecn., Nig., 1928 ; trans. to police, Nig., 1929.

MORGAN, Hywel Glyn, K.C.—b. 1899 ; ed. Univ. of Wales, B.A., LL.B., barrister-at-law, K.C. (Nyasa. and N. Rhod.) ; on mil. serv. 1916–20, lieut. ; crown coun., G.C., 1926 ; asst. atty.-gen., Nyasa., 1932 ; atty.-gen., 1936 ; atty.-gen., N. Rhod., 1944 ; M.E.C. and M.L.C.

MORGAN, James Conwy.—b. 1910 ; ed. Malvern Coll. (schol.) and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (schol.), Heath Harrison exhibr. and Kitchener schol., 2nd cl. hon. mods., 1st cl. lit. humaniors, London Univ., inter B.Sc. (econ.) (extra-mural) ; war serv. 1939–47, K.A.R. (capt.), polit. offr., Italian Somaliland (maj.), G.S.O. II, 1942–44, lt.-col., senr. civ. aff. offr, i/c Benadir Prov., 1945 (desps.) ; cadet, T.T., 1934 ; asst. dist. offr., 1936 ; dist. offr., 1946 ; prin. C.O., 1947.

MORGAN, Leonard Geoffrey, B.Sc., dip. educ. (Lond. Univ.).—b. 1905 ; ed. Tottenham Gram. Sch., King's Coll., Lond. Univ. and Univ. Coll., Lond. Univ., M.A. ; on mil. serv., H.K.V.D.C., 1941–45 ; mstr. educ. dept., H.K., 1926 ; prin., Queen's Coll., 1947 ; H.K. rep. at Tokio world educ. confce., 1937 ; author of *The Teaching of Science to the Chinese*, 1933.

MORGAN, William Stanley.—b. 1908 ; ed. Rendcomb Coll., Cirencester and Queens' Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.), hist. trip., Pts. I and II, open schol. in hist. ; on mil. serv., 1941–42 ; educ. offr., Mal., 1931 ; seconded, C.O., 1943–46 and 1947 ; sec., comsn. on univ. educ. in Malaya, 1947.

MORISON, William Graham, B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1915 ; ed. Radley Coll., and Hertford Coll., Oxford ; admin. cadet, Sarawak, 1938 ; civ. intern., 1941–45 ; dist. offr., 1946.

MORLEY, Arthur Harold, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M.D.T.H. (Liv.), D.P.H., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).—b. 1900 ; ed. Leeds Gen. Infirmary (hse. surg.), 1926 ; hse. surg., Northampton Gen. Infirmary, 1927 ; on mil. serv., E.A.F., 1939–42 ; med. offr., Som., 1928 ; med. offr., T.T., 1938 ; surgical spec., 1946.

MORLEY, Arthur Joseph, B.Sc. (1st cl. hons. maths.) (Liv.), B.A. (hons.) (Camb.)—b. 1905 ; ed. Bemrose Sch., Derby, Liverpool Univ. (schol.) and Camb. Univ. ; survr., Nig., 1930 ; senr., 1937 ; asst. dir., surveys, 1943 ; deleg. to assembly of internat. union of geodesy and geophysics, Washington, 1939.

MORMAN, Anthony George.—b. 1899 ; ed. R.C.M. Sch., Serabu, S.L. ; police const., Nig., 1925 ; inspr., 1934 ; asst. supt., 1946.

MORRIS, Esric Lionel.—b. 1894 ; ed. Jamaica Coll. ; on mil. serv. 1917–19, lieut. ; asst., P.O., Jca., 1911 ; 2nd cl. clk., 1920 ; 1st cl. clk., 1928 ; supvsr., dist. P.O., 1936 ; dep. P.M.G., 1938 ; P.M.G., 1945.

MORRIS, Harold Pilgrim.—b. 1904 ; on mil. serv. (R.A.F.) 1922–26 ; apptd., police, G.C., 1928 ; supt., 1946.

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MORRIS, Hubert Meredydd, M.S.C. (Man) F.R.E.S.—b. 1896; ed. Univ. of Manchester (res. fellow); on mil. serv. 1918–19; entomologist, Cyp., 1927; offr in chge. censorship 1940–45; author of a number of papers on entom. subjects in sc. journals.

MORRIS, John Cecil, F.C.A.—b. 1901; ed. Aston Sec. Sch., Birmingham and Birmingham Univ. (comml. course), dip. in law and secretarial practice, admitted to Grays Inn as student of law; asst. acctnt., Nig., 1929; acctnt, 1936; asst. acctnt. to acctnt., 1936; acctnt. to senr. acctnt. 1939; undertook first exchange of p.o.w. between Victory France and Nig., at Dahomey for Nig. police force.

MORRIS, John Clayton, A.S.A.A.—b. 1904; ed. Exeter Episcopal Boys' Sch.; clk., cent. rev. off., Ken., 1936; assessr. in. rev., Ken., 1937; asst. commsnr., jt. inc. tax, 1944.

MORRIS, Kenneth Robert Stacey, Ph.D., D.Sc., A.R.C.S.—b. 1901; ed. Blundell's Sch., Tiverton, Newton Coll., Newton Abbott, and Royal Coll. of Sci.; asst. entomologist, med. res. inst., G.C., 1928; appt. terminated 1931; re-apptd., entomologist, G.C., 1937.

MORRIS, Richard Percy, M.I.E.E., M.Inst.R.E., J.P.—b. 1896; ed. Thame Gram. Sch.; interned, Stanley, 1941–43; on mil. serv. 1945–46, lt.-col.; wireless engnr., N. Rhod., 1930; H.K., 1933; senr. wireless engnr., 1939.

MORRIS, William Alexander,—b. 1905; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and Univ. of Lond., B.Sc. (econ.); econ. asst., off. of high comsnr. for Aust., 1935; B/T., 1940; temp. prin., C.O., 1942; prin., 1946; asst. sec., 1948.

MORSE, Leonard Kearney.—b. 1908; ed. Kingstown Gram. Sch., Eire; on mil. serv. 1942–46, capt.; cadet, Sarawak C.S., 1928; dist. offr., 1938; res., 1946.

MORTIMER, Charles Edward, C.B.E.—b. 1886; ed. Hartley Coll., Manchester; clk., land dept., Ken., 1917; land asst., 1919; lands sec., 1928; comsnr. for local govt. lands and settlement, 1929; mem. for health and local govt., 1946.

MORTON, John, M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1901; ed. Kiel Sch., Glasgow Univ., Glasgow Veterinary Coll., (Fraser res. schol.) and Scottish Bd. of Agric. schol. Bowett Inst., and Aberdeen Univ.; vet. offr., Falkland Is., 1929; transfd. to Nig., 1933; senr. vet. offr., 1946; reg. asst. D.V.S., 1947.

MOSES, Charles Barcu.—b. 1902; ed. Kumasi Wesleyan Senr. Sch.; warder, G.C., 1926; prin. warder, 1931; ch. warder, 1933; prison supt., 1941.

MOSS, Alan Edward, B.Sc. (agric.), dip. of agric. (Wye), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1908; ed.; Chatham House Sch., Ramsgate, S.E. Agric. Coll., Wye, Selwyn Coll., Cambridge, and I.C.T.A.; on mil. serv. 1939–42; agric. offr., G.C., 1934; seconded to B. Guiana, 1942–45; senr. agric. offr., G.C., 1946.

MOSS, Albert James Robert.—b. 1898; ed. Strand Sch. and King's Coll., Lond.; supt. of aerodrome, H.K., 1930; dir., air servs., 1946; mem., Br. civil aviation mission to China.

MOTTRAM, Charles.—b. 1901; ed. St. Francis Xavier's Coll., Liverpool; pol. const., H.K., 1925; l/sgt., 1926; sgt., 1938; sub-inspr., 1941; asst. supt., 1947.

MOULL, William Henry James.—b. 1902; ed. Derby Sec. Sch., apptd. to col. serv., 1927; loco. foreman, 1928; ch. running inspr., 1938; asst. dist. running supt., 1940; dist. loco. supt., 1943.

MOULT, Vincent Henry.—b. 1908; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Nig. 1931.

MOWAT, Allan Henry, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H. (Edin.).—b. 1900; med. offr., Uga., 1931; specialist, med. dept.

MUCHMORE, Alfred, C.B.E. (1948), O.B.E.—b. 1893; ed. St. Germans, Cornwall and Plymouth Coll.; on mil. serv. 1914–19; Br. postal serv., 1912–20; acctnt., posts and tels., T.T., 1920; asst. treas., 1923; senr., 1931; fin. offr., Aden, 1937; fin. sec., 1944; apptd. to C.O. as temp. prin., 1948.

MUIR, Archibald Mungo.—b. 1914; ed. Wellington and Peterhouse, Camb.; (prizeman), B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.) (mod. lang. trip., pt. 1); apptd. admin. serv., Nig., 1935; seconded Trin., 1945–47.

MUIR, John Cochran, O.B.E., B.Sc. (agric.), N.D.A., N.D.D.—b. 1902; ed. Allan Glens Sch., West of Scotland Agric. Coll. and Glasgow Univ.; asst. supt., agric., G.C.; senr. agric. offr., Zanz., 1935; dir. of agric., 1941; Trin., 1944; Tang., 1948.

MULCAHY, Wilfred.—b. 1903; ed. Consett Sec. Sch. and Hatfield Coll., Durham, M.A., dip. educ. (Durham); mstr., Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, 1925; mstr., educ. dept., H.K., 1930; senr. mstr., 1947.

MULLAN, Frederick Robert Broackes.—b. 1908; ed. Rossal and Clare Coll., Camb., M.A.; on mil. serv., 1939–42; inspr., plants and produce, G.C., 1930; agric. offr., 1937.

MULLER, Col. Walter Angus, C.M.G.—b. 1898; ed. Univ. Coll. Sch. and Royal Coll. of Science; on mil. serv. 1915–19, lieut. ag. maj., 1939–40. col. o/c troops, 1920; Trin.; asst. supt., police, Ceylon, 1920; supt., 1932; comsnr., police and comdnt. local forces, Trin., 1938; dir., civil aviation, 1940–42; comsnr., police, Tangan., 1948.

MULLIGAN, Hugh Waddell, M.D., Ch.B., D.Sc., D.T.M.—b. 1901; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen and Aberdeen Univ., M.D. (hons. and gold medal); on mil. serv. 1940–43, col. (a/brig.); apptd. 1923; med. offr., India, 1923–47; Nig., 1947; lecturer, L/N., 1936–37; health surv. & devel. comtee. India, 1943–45; numerous papers on protozoology, immunology, pathology, etc.

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MULLIN, Frank William Malone.—b. 1917; ed. St. Alban's Sch.; asst. supt., police, B. Guiana, 1937; supt., 1948.

MULLIN, John Ventry.—b. 1909; ed. Bishops' Stortford Coll.; sub-inspr., police, B. Guiana, 1928; asst. supt., Maur., 1932; Uga., 1937; senr. asst. supt., 1945.

MULLINS, Aubrey Charles Madgewick.—b. 1903; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown, S.A. and Keble Coll., Oxford; B.A. (Oxon.) (hons., juris.); cadet, Ken., 1926; asst. dist. comsnr., 1928; dep. prov. comsnr., 1946; prov. comsnr., 1947.

MUNDY, John Cloudesley, C.M.G. (1947).—b. 1900; ed. Varndean, Brighton; on mil. serv. 1918 (R.A.F.); asst. inspr. taxes, U.K., 1920; inspr. taxes, 1922; comsnr., inland rev., Ken., 1937; comsnr., income tax, E.A., 1940; introduced income tax, Ken., 1937 and T.T., Uga. and Zanz., 1940; fin. mem., E.A.H.C., 1948.

MURPHY, Francis James, B.eng. (Dublin), M.I.C.E. (Ireland).—b. 1896; ed. St. Brendan's, Galway and Univ. Coll. (N.U.I.), Dublin; on mil. serv. 1914–20, capt.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Uga., 1926; exec. engnr., gr. I., 1946; asst. D.P.W. (roads), 1948.

MURPHY, John Patrick, B.Sc., B.Eng.—b. 1911; ed. Christian Bros. Sch., Dunlaoguaire and Univ. Coll., Dublin; on mil. serv. 1939–40; exec. engnr., S.L., 1937.

MURPHY, Joseph.—b. 1892; ed. Stokane Sch., Co. Sligo; R.I.C., 1913; constab., Jca., 1922; sub-inspr., 1926; 3rd cl. inspr., 1931; 2nd cl., 1938; 1st cl., 1943.

MURPHY, Matthew Stanley.—b. 1905; ed. Westminster Sch.; collr., customs, G.C., 1929; senr. collr., 1945.

MURPHY, Sir William Lindsay K.C.M.G. (1946), C.M.G. (1944), K.G.St.J. (1945), LL.D.,—b. 1887; ed. The Abbey, Tipperary and Trinity Coll., Dublin, class, schol., senr. mod. (gold medal) class; B.A.; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Nov., 1910; temp. employed, C.O., 1926; prin. asst. col. sec. and clk., exec. coun., Ceylon, 1928; chmn., munic. coun. and mayor, Colombo, 1932; munic. comsnr., Colombo, 1937, offr. cl. I, gr. I, 1937; col. sec., Berm., 1942; gov. and c.-in-c., Bah., 1945.

MURRAY, Andrew John, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Aberdeen), D.M.R.E. (Liv.), D.T.M. & H. (Liv.).—b. 1896; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen and Aberdeen Univ.; on mil. serv. 1914–18; med. offr., Nig., 1927; med. offr., G.C., 1935.

MURRAY, Charles Peter, M.B., Ch.B.—b. 1899; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll., and Aberdeen Univ.; on mil. serv. 1914–19, lieut.; med. offr., Nig., 1929.

MURRAY, Colin Bruce, M.N.I.Z.S.—b. 1908; ed. various N.Z. Gov. Schs.; on naval and mil. serv., 1942–46; lands and surv. dept., N.Z., 1926; survr., lands and surveys dept., Sarawak, 1936; asst. supt., 1938; supt., 1946.

MURRAY, Douglas, M.B., Ch.B. (St. And.), D.P.H. (Lond.).—b. 1903; ed. Harris Acad., Dundee, St. Andrews Univ. and Lond. Univ., L.S.H.T.M. cert.; med. offr., Uga., 1930; S.M.O., Pal., 1940; S.H.O., Nig., 1946; asst. D.M.S., 1947; reg. D.D.M.S., 1948.

MURRAY, Hugh Peter William.—b. 1913; ed. Winchester Coll and New Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons., mods. hist.) (Oxon.); cadet, Nig., 1937.

MURRAY, James Patrick.—b. 1906; ed. St. Edward's Sch., Oxford and Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, N. Rhod., 1929; dist. offr., 1931.

MURRAY, Kenneth Crosthwaite.—b. 1902; ed. King Edward's Sch., Birmingham, and Bailiol Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv. 1940–43, capt.; supt., educ., Nig., 1927; survr., antiquities, 1946.

MURRAY-AYNSLEY, Charles Murray, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.).—b. 1893; ed. Marlborough, St. Paul's and St. Joseph's Coll., Camb., 1st cl. law trip.; on mil. serv. 1914–19, lieut.; dist. comsnr., B. Hond., 1927; ch. just., Tonga., 1930; Gren., 1935; puisne judge, S.S., 1938; ch. just., S'pore.

MUSSON, Bernard Oswald.—b. 1901; B.P.O., S.C. & T., 1920–30; post clk. & tel., N. Rhod., 1930–32; supt. of sch., Ken., Uga. and T.T., 1939; snr. postmaster, E.A., 1946.

MUTTON, Glendowra Rosalie, M.B.E. (1946), S.R.N., S.R.M.—b. ——; Trained Lond. Hosp., Whitechapel, E.1.; apptd., col. nursing serv., 1928; senr. nursing sister, 1945; matron, G.C., 1946.

MYLES, Gordon Thomas.—b. 1912; ed. Masonic Boys' Sch., Dublin and Dublin Univ.; on mil. serv., 1944–46; asst. exec. engnr., Sarawak, 1938; loaned dept. of Inter. Govt. Aus., 1942–44; exec. engnr., 1946.

NAIRAC, Sir George Edouard, Kt. (1938), K.C.—b. 1876; ed. Royal Coll., Maur.; called to bar, 1898; mem. for Port Louis; mem. for Port Louis and coun. of govt. 1911–25; nominated mem., 1926; K.C., 1926; procureur and advoc.-gen., 1927; M.E.C. and coun. of govt.; ch. just., 1936–39; edr., Maur. Law Reports, 1906–39 and of the Law Reprts. Digest, 1902–25.

NANA-ATOO, Charles Humphrey Oyiadjo.—b. 1904; 2nd div. clk., G.C., 1924; 1st div., wireless operator, 1940; wireless traffic supt., 1946.

NASH, Astley Esington.—b. 1904; ed. Wolmer's Boys' Sch., Kingston, Jca.; solr. of sup. ct. of Jca.; dep. clk. of cts., 1931; clk. of the cts., 1935; res. mag., 1939.

NASH, Thomas Arthur Manly, O.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., B.Sc., A.R.C.S.—b. 1905; ed. Wellington Coll., Lond. Univ. and L.S.H.T.M., 1st cl. hons. B.Sc., Forbes Mem. prize, Langley Mem. prize, Avebury studentship; entom. tsetse res. dept., T.T., 1927; med. entom., Nig., 1933; in local charge of Anchau scheme, 1937–43; tsetse fact-finding offr. for C.O., 1945; author of various articles on *Glossina* and tsetse in Africa.

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NASHASHIBI, Najati Eff.—b. 1904; ed. Univ. of Montpellier, D.S.P.P. (fac. of law); junr. asst., land settlement offr., 1928, Pal.; senr. asst., land settlement offr., 1929; Gr.K., 1932; inspr., dept. of migration, 1934; asst. comsnr., 1945; asst. dir., 1946.

NASMYTH, Comdr. George Burt., F.R.G.S., F.R.Met.Soc., J.P. (mstr. mariner, square-rigged cert.).—b. ——; On naval serv. 1915–18, lieut.; harbour mstr. and marine survr., Levuka, Fiji, 1930; harbour mstr. and govt. meteorologist, survr. to Lloyds, Suva, Fiji, 1935; comdr., Fiji, N.V.F., 1939; comndg. offr., F.N.V.R., 1940; capt. of the port, registr. of shipping and Trinity agent, Gib., 1944.

NASON, Wilfrid Paul.—b. 1894; ed. Christ's Hosp.; on mil. serv., 1915–19, capt.; asst. audr., T.T., 1920; Nig., 1928; audr., Leeward Is., 1932; Trin., 1935; Zanz., 1938; audr. (later dir., aud.), Ken., 1944.

NATTRASS, Roland Marshall, dip. agric. (Wye), B.Sc. (agric.), Ph.D., D.I.C.—b. 1895; ed. Nottingham High Sch., London; on mil. serv., 1914–18; mycologist, Cyp., 1931; senr. plant pathologist, Ken., 1938.

NEATBY, Helen Margaret Joy.—b. 1900; ed. King Edward VI High Sch., Birmingham (schol.) and Girton Coll., Camb. (schol.), Woodbrooke Settlement, Birmingham T.T.C., M.A. (Cantab.), hist. trip., pt. I, cl. I, pt. II, cl. II; mem., assoc. of headmistresses, Cambridge teachers cert., dip in theolgy., Univ. of London; asst. dir., educ., Uga., 1944.

NEISH, Donald Gordon.—b. 1905; ed. Bedford Sch.; sub-inspr., Jca. constab., 1933; 3rd cl. police inspr., 1936; 2nd cl., 1940; 1st cl., 1943.

NELSON, James Stevenson.—b. 1900; ed. Glasgow High Sch.; clk., agric. dept., Ken., 1928; clk., posts and tels. dept., Ken., 1935; accts. clk., 1938; clk., gr. I, 1939; asst. acctnt., 1943; acctnt, 1944; staff offr., 1945.

NELSON, Robert Edward, A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Loco.E.—b. 1902; ed. S. Africa and Tech. Coll., Derby; asst. works man., Nig., 1931; carriage and wagon supt., 1944; rlwy. rep. on timber advsy. bd.

NELSON, Rothery Scott.—b. 1903; ed. Mumbles Gram. Sch. and Swansea Tech. Coll. (1st cl. mar. engr. B.O.T. cert. steam); apptd. elec. dept., Nig., 1929.

NELSON-SMITH, James Hilton.—b. 1916; ed. Stowe Sch. and Hertford Coll., Oxford, B.A. (for.); asst. consvtr., forests, B. Hond., 1937; div. forest offr., Sarawak, 1948.

NETHERSOLE, John Mapletoft.—b. 1890; ed. Wolmer's Sch., Kingston, Jca.; barrister-at-law; on mil. serv. 1915–19; dep. clk. of cts., Jca., 1921; clk. of cts., 1925; res. mag., 1931.

NEW, Cecil George.—b. 1912; ed. Judd Sch., Tonbridge and Dartford Gram. Sch.; on mil. serv., 1939–43, lt.; admin. asst., gr. II, rlwys., Nig., 1936; asst. storekeeper, 1937; senr., 1946.

NEWBOLD, Charles Demoreè, B.A. (Oxon.), K.C. (Jca.).—b. 1909; ed. Lodge Sch., Barb. and Keble Lodge, Oxford, called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1931; prin. offr. and 2nd dep. marshal, sup. ct. registry, Trin., 1936; mag., 1937; legal draftsman, Jca., 1941; solr.-gen., 1943; legal sec., E.A.H.C., 1948; mem. of comsn. of enq. into land taxn., 1942; represented Jca. at quarantine confce., Trin., 1943; at bases confce., Trin., 1944; at Washington for lab. contracts, 1945; at C.O. drafting mining legislation, 1946; chmn., spirits control bd., 1943–47.

NEWBOLT, Capt. Arthur Francis, C.M.G. (1949).—b. 1893; ed. Winchester and New Coll, Oxford, B.A.; on active serv., Oxfordshire Light Infy., Aug., 1914–May, 1919; served in Flanders, wounded, 1915; capt., 1915; adjt., 1918–19; asst. p.s. (appts.) to S. of S., Lord Milner, 1919, Mr. Winston Churchill, 1921, Duke of Devonshire, 1922, Mr. J. H. Thomas, 1924, Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery, 1924, Lord Passfield, 1929; prin., 1930; asst. sec., 1944; visited officially Malta, Cairo and East, South and West Africa, June-Oct., 1946.

NEWBOULT, Sir Alexander Theodore, K.B.E. (1948), C.M.G. (1946), M.C., E.D., M.C.S.—b. 1896; ed. Oakham, Kingswood and Exeter Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv., 1940–45, brigdr.; attd. to Perak secretariat, 1920; asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., 1938; ch. sec., Mal., 1946.

NEWBURY, George Fennell.—b. 1894; ed. Bishop Road Elem. Sch. and Merchant Venturers Coll., Bristol; on mil. serv., 1914–19; health inspecr., Ken., 1927; N. Rhod., 1931; senr. health inspecr., 1939.

NEWELL, David Evan, B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1916; ed. Solihull Sch. and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; asst. audr., Kenya, 1938; on mil. serv., 1940–43; asst. audr., C.A.D., central office, 1946; senr. audr., Sarawak, 1947.

NEWINGTON, William Francis Hayes.—b. 1906; ed. Eagle House, Marlborough and Cairn, Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1942, capt.; cadet, Nig., 1929.

NEWLAND, Charles Horace.—b. 1906; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch., and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (schol.), law student, Gray's Inn, M.A. (Oxon.); asst. dist. comsnr., S.L., 1929; A.D.C. and p.s. to the gov., S.L., 1934–36; dist. comsnr., 1936; asst. ch. sec., Aden, 1945.

NEWNS, Alfred Foley Francis Polden.—b. 1909; ed. Christ's Hosp. (The Senr. Grecian) and St. Catharine's Coll., Camb. (exhibr.); admin. serv., Nig., 1932.

NEWSAM, Neville.—b. 1898; ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados; 2nd lab. asst., B. Guiana, 1922; 2nd asst. analyst, 1923; 1st asst., 1933; asst. govt. analyst, 1944; govt. analyst, 1946.

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NEWTON, Isaac, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—b. 1897; ed. Tonbridge Sch., Lond. Univ. and Charing X Hosp. Med. Sch.; on mil. serv. 1914–16, 2nd lieut.; med. offr., H.K., 1925; surg. spec., H.K., 1941; D.D.M.S., H.K., 1946.

NICHOLAS, Herbert, B.A. (dip. agric.).—b. 1900; ed. Camb. County Sch. and Downing Coll., Camb.; agric. offr., G.C., 1923; senr., 1938.

NICHOLS, Arthur Frederick, dip. agric., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1909; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb. Coll. and I.C.T.A.; on mil. serv., 1938–45; asst. agric. supt., St. L., 1931; asst. dir., agric., Seychelles; dir., 1939; official M.E.C., Seychelles, 1941–45; M.L.C., 1945; agric. offr., Ken., 1946.

NICHOLSON, Charles Cyril, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Toronto).—b. 1909; ed. Edin. and Toronto Univs.; acted gov. med. offr., B. Guiana, 1935; gov. med. offr., 1940; sch. med. offr., 1942; investigated benefits of feeding elem. pupils in B. Guiana, with food yeast, whole milk and skimmed milk.

NICHOLSON, Ralph Arthur, B.Sc. (Lon.) A.K.C. (Lon.).—b. 1905; ed. Blundell's Sch. and King's Coll., Lond. Univ. (dip. in civ. engnrg.) (medallist and prizeman); asst. engnr., P.W.D., Mal., 1928; cadet, N. Rhod., 1931; dist. offr., 1933; asst. ch. sec., 1945; econ. sec., 1948.

NICKLIN, Ronald Stuart.—b. 1904; ed. Smethwick Tech. Sch. (chrtd. acctnt.); asst. acctnt., P.W.D., Uga., 1930; treas., 1933; acctnt.-gen.'s dept., Pal., 1945; prin. asst. sec., 1946; apptd. to C.O., 1948.

NICOL, Alexander Kennedy Forest, B.Sc (For.), (Edin.).—b. 1911; ed. Manchester, Hulme Gram. Sch. and Edin. Univ.; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1935.

NICOL, Andrew, M.I.C.E.—b. 1898; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch. and Robert Gordons Tech. Coll.; on mil. serv. (H.K.V.D.C.), 1941–45, lt.-col.; engr., P.W.D., H.K., 1921; senr. asst. engnr., port dev. dept., 1924; exec. engnr., P.W.D., 1937; D.D.P.W., 1948.

NICOLE, Major Jack.—b. 1899; ed Musselburgh Gram. Sch.; on mil. serv 1914–19, ft./lieut.; sub-inspr., police, B. Guiana, 1921; county inspr., 1932; major, B. Guiana Militia; det. supt., 1942.

NICOLL, John Fearns, C.M.G. (1946).—b. 1899; ed. Carlisle Gram. Sch. and Pembroke Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv., 1917–19, lieut.; admin. offr., B. N. Borneo, 1921; cadet, T.T., 1925; dep. col. sec., Trin. 1937; col. sec., Fiji, 1944; O.A.G., Fiji, and ag. high comsnr., W. Pac., on various occasions during 1944 and 1947.

NIGHTINGALE, Percy Herbert.—b. 1907; ed. Monkton Combe Sch. and Christ's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Fiji, 1930; admin. offr., gr. II, 1938; gr. I., 1947.

NIHILL, Sir John Harry Barclay, Kt. Bach. (1948), K.C., M.A., M.C.—b. 1892; ed. Felsted and Emmanuel Coll., Camb., 2nd cl. hist. tripos, pts. I and II, pres. Union socy., 1914, barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; on mil. serv. 1914–18, 2nd lieut.; cadet, H.K., July, 1921; police mag., Kowloon, 1926; legal sec. to high comsnr., Iraq, 1927–31; ag. Br. cons., Baghdad, in addn. 1928 and 1931; mem., Br. delegn. to coun. of L. of N., 1931; legal advsr., Embassy, Baghdad, 1932–33; solr.-gen., Uga., 1934; atty.-gen., Br. Guiana, 1936; puisne just., Ceylon, 1938; legal sec., 1942; ch. just., Ken., 1946.

NISBETT, Edward Innes.—b. 1899; ed. St. Edward's Sch., Oxford, and Univ. Coll., Reading (dip. hort.); agric. offr., S.L., 1925.

NIVEN, Cecil Rex, M.C., M.A., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.—b. 1898; ed. Blundell's Sch., Tiverton, and Balliol Coll., Oxford (hons. sch. of mod. hist.) higher standard Hausa; on mil. serv. 1917–19, lieut.; cadet, Nig., 1921; admin. offr., cl. II, 1939; cl. I, 1943; staff gr., 1947; advsr. on off. systems, 1939; chmn., comtee. on paper econ., 1939–40; pub. rels. offr., 1943–45; author of *A Short History of Nigeria*, *Nigeria's Story*, *Nigeria, the Outline of a Colony*, also various pamphlets and articles relating to Nig.; broadcast on three occasions; editor of the N.P. Off. guide.

NOAD, George Edward.—b. 1902; ed. Sedbergh and Camb.; prov. admin., Ken., 1926; N. Rhod., 1926; dist. comsnr., Zanz., 1936; Ken., 1947.

NOAKES, John Lyle, M.B.E., M.N.Z.I.S.—b. 1907; ed. Thames High Sch., N.Z. and Auckland Univ.; survr., lands and surveys dept., Sarawak, 1930; asst. supt., 1935; sec. for defence, 1941; civ. intern., 1941–45; contrlr. of essential commod., 1946; supt. of census, 1947; regisr., co-op. soc., 1948.

NOBBS, Howard, M.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.I.C., A.I.C.—b. 1891; B.Sc. (Lond.) (hons. chem.), B. of E. teach. cert.; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt., and war serv. 1939–42; industrial educ. appts., U.K., 1919–26; chmstry mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1926; prin., Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, 1931; mem. and chmn. of various bds. and comtees.

NOBLE, Harry Lowther.—b. 1911; ed. Clifton and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (open schol. to Oxford), B.A. (hons.) (Oxon.); on mil. serv. 1939–43, capt.; cadet, Nig., 1934.

NOOTT, Desmond Victor.—b. 1915; ed. Haverfordwest Gram. Sch.; apptd. police, Pal., 1937; sub-inspr., constab., Jca., 1941; 3rd cl. inspr., 1943; 2nd asst. security offr., 1943–45.

NORMAN, Cuthbert James.—b. 1913; ed. Dulwich Coll., and King's Coll., London; on mil. serv. 1941–45 (H.K.V.D.C.), capt.; house-mstr., Borstal Inst., 1937; asst. supt. of prisons, H.K., 1941;

NORRIS, John Wilson, C.B.E. (1948), A.C.G.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1890; ed. Lond. Univ. Imp. Coll. Sc. and Technology; active service B.E.F. (France), 1914–19, maj., R.E., mentioned in despatches; joined C.A. as engr. inspr., 1919; asst. engr., 1920; visited G. C. 1924; services loaned to consult. engr.

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reporting on Takoradi Harbour ; seconded for duty as asst. engr., Gold Coast harbours staff, Takoradi, 1924 ; rejoined C.A., 1926 ; dep. to ch. insp. engr., 1929 ; ch. insp. engr., 1945 ; S. of S's. assr., 1947 ; mech. engnrg. res. bd., 1947.

NORRIS, Raymond, M.B.E.—b. 1911 ; cl. offr., C.O., 1928 ; ag. asst. prin., 1940 ; high. exec. offr., 1947 ; senr. exec., 1947 ; visited W.I. as sec. to lab. advsr. to S. of S., 1938–39 ; sec., compt. for dev. and welf. in W.I., 1940 ; asst. admin. sec. and asst. sec. standing closer assoc. comtee., 1948 ; sec., W.I., import control conf., 1941 and 1948 ; W.I. lab. offrs. conf., 1942 and 1st sess., W.I. conf. (Barb.), 1944.

NORTH-COOMBES, George Alfred, B.Sc. (agric.).—b. 1907 ; ed. Royal Coll., Maur., Coll of Agric., Maur. and Reading Univ. laureate of coll. of agric., 1928, dip. agric. (hons.) Maur. ; on mil. serv., 1941–44, capt. ; agric. instr., Maur., 1932 ; agronomist, 1933 ; senr. agric. offr., 1944 ; lect., agric. coll., 1932–47 ; author of various agric. articles and reports in Maur.

NORTHEY, Major-General Sir Edward, G.C.M.G. (1922), K.C.M.G. (1918), C.B.—b. 1868 ; ed. Eton and Sandhurst ; served with Hazara expedn., 1891 ; Miranzai expedn., 1891 ; Isazai expedn., 1892, in S.A.; war, 1899–02 ; and in the war of 1914–18 ; extra A.D.C. to H.M. the King, 1915 ; brig.-gen. (temp.) commdg. Nyasa. Rhod. field force, 1915–18 ; lieut.-col. (brevet col., 1915) ; King's R.R.C., 1911 ; gov. E.A.P. and high comsnr., Zanz., 1918 ; assumed govt., 1919 ; ret., 1922 ; G.O.C. 43rd (The Wessex) Divn. T.A. and S. Western Area, 1924–26.

NORTON, Roger Edward, C.M.G., O.B.E.—b. 1897 ; ed. Eton Coll. ; sec., stand. bd. of econ. dev., Ken., 1938 ; dir., expts. and mil. supplies, E.A. supply and defence coun., 1942 ; chmn., E.A. war supplies bd., 1942 ; dir., prod. disposal, E.A. prod. and supply coun., 1943 ; dep. chmn., ditto ; E.A. comsnr. in London.

NOTLEY, Frank Brian, M.Sc., A.I.C.T.A. F.R.E.S.—b. 1905 ; ed. King Edward's Sch., Birmingham, Univ. of Birmingham, Royal Coll. Sci., London and I.C.T.A. ; on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj. ; entomologist, Ken., 1930 ; T.T., 1936 ; author of *Differences in the Resistance of a Pentatomid to Pyrethrum, Tests on locusts baits in Somalia, Temperature and Humidity Relations of the Cockroach, Coffee in Kenya.*

NOTT, Charles Robert Harley.—b. 1904 ; ed. Marlborough and Camb., M.A. (Cantab.) ; cadet, Fiji, 1926 ; clk., exec. and leg. coun., 1928 ; ch. clk., secretariat, 1931 ; admin. offr., gr. II ; gr. I, 1945.

NUNN, Edward Westby, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.).—b. 1901 ; ed. Bedford Sch. and Jesus Coll., Camb. ; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn ; on mil. serv. 1940–46, lt.-col. ; ch. mag., Aden, Nov., 1946.

NUNNS, Claud Ernest George, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M. (Univ., Dublin). —b. 1902 ; ed. Earlsfort House Sch., Dublin, and Trinity Coll., Dublin, (hons., chem.), L.S.H.T.M. cert. ; med. offr., Gam., 1929 ; Nig., 1932 ; M.O.H.

NUTMAN, Frederick John, D.Sc. (Lond.), D.I.C., ; mycol., for. prod. research lab., 1926 ; plant path., E.A. agric. res. inst., 1928 ; seconded as genl. mangr., E.A., indus. management bd., 1942 ; dir., clove res., Zanz., 1946. .

NYE, Geoffrey Walter, O.B.E., B.Sc. (agric.), dip., agric., Wye.—b. 1902; ed. Forest Sch., Wye Agric. Coll., Imperial Coll. of Sci., Cambridge Univ. and I.C.T.A. ; cotton botanist, Uga., 1924; dep. dir., agric., 1940; dir., agric., Nyasa., 1945 (prot. comsnr. for scouts); dep. agric. advsr., C.O., 1948.

OATES, Cedric Owen, N.D.A.—b. 1905 ; ed. King's Coll., Taunton, Seale Hayne Agric. Coll. (dip., agric.) and Oxford Univ.; agric. offr., Ken., 1927.

O'BRIEN, Bryan Justin.—b. 1902 ; ed. Uppingham and Queen's Coll., Oxford, 1st cl. hons. mods., 2nd cl. lit. hum., Laming Fellow ; asst. sec., col. sec.'s. off., Cyp., 1927 ; clk., exec. coun., 1931 ; admin. offr., asst. sec., 1935 ; comsnr., 1936 ; asst. col. sec., Maur., 1939 ; prin. asst. col. sec., 1943 ; under-sec., Trin., 1943 ; col. sec., Gib., 1947 ; jt. ed. *Handbook of Cyprus*, 1930 edn.

O'BRIEN, Herbert Cyril.—b. 1905 ; ed. Marist Bros. Coll., Jo'burg., S.A. ; examr. of accts., audit dept., Ken., 1926 ; acctnt., 1944.

O'CONNELL, Patrick.—asst. engnr., Mal., 1928 ; exec. engnr., 1936 ; D.P.W., N. Borneo., 1947.

O'CONNOR, Eugene Stanislaus.—b. 1898 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin. ; on mil. serv. 1914–18, 2nd lieut. ; treasury, Trin., 1918 ; secretariat, 1938 ; dep. col. treas., B. Guiana, 1940 ; fin. sec., Maur., 1945.

O'CONNOR, James Michael.—b. 1892 ; ed. Ushaw Coll., Durham ; on mil. serv. 1915–18 ; 3rd cl. inspr., pol., Jca., 1921 ; 2nd cl., 1924 ; 1st cl., 1932 ; dep. comsnr., 1943.

O'CONNOR, Joseph, M.B.E. (1947).—b. 1896 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin. ; clk., Trin., 1914 ; asst. col. sec., 1935 ; under sec., 1947.

O'CONNOR, Kenneth Kennedy, M.C.—b. 1896 ; ed. St. Columba's Coll., Ireland, 1st cl. and cert. of hon. bars. finals ; on mil. serv. 1915–18 and 1945, col. (desps.) ; foreign and pol. dept., India, 1920 ; crown coun. (col. legal serv.), Nyasa., 1943 ; atty.-gen., Mal., 1946 ; Ken., 1948 ; pres., S.S. assn., S'pore ; mem., bar comtee., S'pore, coun. of Raffles coll., passive defence comtee., and war taxation comtee., S'pore ; author of index guide to the Law of Property Act, 1925.

O'CONNOR, Martin George.—b. 1899 ; ed. Sligo Gram. Sch., and Trinity Coll., Dublin, B.A. ; on mil. serv. 1941–45 (H.K.V.D.C.) ; inspr., schls., H.K., 1925 ; senr. inspr., 1941.

O'CONNOR, Patrick Ibar, B.E. (hons.), B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1906 ; ed. Rockwell Coll., Castleknock Coll., and Univ. Coll., Dublin ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1928 ; exec. engnr., 1946.

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ODOI, Samuel Quao.—b. 1905; apptd. 4th cl. clk., G.C., 1921; 2nd. div. clk., 1922; acctnt., 1943.

O'DONOGHUE, Laurence.—b. 1895; ed. Private sch.; sub-inspr., Jca. constaby., 1931; 3rd cl. inspr., 1932; 2nd cl., 1939; 1st cl., 1946.

OGBOLU, James Tharsis.—b. 1898; ed. King's Coll., Lagos; cl. serv., Nig., 1918; inspectorate, police, 1920; undertook leopard socy. investgn. in Calabar Prov., 1946.

OGG, James.—b. 1904; ed. Markinch Pub. Sch. and Inverness Higher Grd. Sch.; apptd. Br. post. serv., 1920; E.A., 1930; survr., posts and tels., Nig., 1947.

OGIER, Thomas Daniel.—b. 1906; ed. Elizabeth Coll.; sub-inspr., police, Trin., 1926; inspr., 1937; senr. supt., 1939; mem, liquor reform comtee.

OGILVIE, Sheila Ann.—b. 1909; ed. St. George's Sch. for Girls, Edin. and Edin. and Munich Univs., M.A. (hons.); inspr., factories, G.B., 1937; inspr., labour, Pal., 1942; asst. labour advr., C.O., 1947.

OGLE, Frank, B.Sc.—b. 1892; ed. Gainsborough Gram. Sch. and Lond. Univ. (teach. dip.); on mil. serv. 1915–18; 2nd mstr., Cornwall Coll., Jca. 1924; inspr. of schls., 1927; supervsng. inspr., sec., schls., 1937; asst. dir., educ., B. Guiana, 1939; dir., 1948.

OGUNYEMI, Samuel Olunowo.—b. 1905; ed. St. Paul's Prim. Sch., Odogbolu, Ijebu Prov. and C.M.S. Gram. Sch., Lagos; clk. Nig., 1925; asst. ch. clk., 1937; acctnt., posts and tels., 1940.

O'HAGAN, Desmond.—b. 1909; ed. Wellington Coll., Berks., and Clare Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1940–42, capt.; cadet, Ken., 1931; p.s. to Br. res., Zanz., Oct., 1937–July, 1939.

OKAI, Joseph Mark.—b. 1903; apptd. appren., 1926; 2nd gr. sub-inspr., G.C., 1930; 1st gr., 1943; inspr., posts and tels., 1945.

OLAYINKA, Lasisi Alaie.—b. 1912; ed. Igbobi Coll., Yaba and King Edward VII Nautical Sch., London, B.O.T. cert.; mine-sweeping, 1942; apptd. marine dept., Nig., 1933; marine offr., 1943.

OLDAKER, Alan Allcock.—b. 1901 ed. Lancing and Balliol Coll., Oxford; cadet, T.T., 1924; asst. dist. offr., 1935; dep. prov. comsnr., 1943; prov. comsnr., 1946; sec., med. dept., T.T., 1938–40.

OLDHAM, Edward.—b. 1901; asst. acctnt., rlwy., G.C., 1925; acctnt., 1946; senr., 1946.

OLIVER, George Richard.—b. 1905; ed. Eastbourne Coll. and Trinity Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.); cadet, N. Rhod., 1927; dist. offr., 1929.

OLIVIER, Victor Frederick, B.Sc., B.Sc. agric.) A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1896; ed. Potchefstroom Coll., Witwatersrand Univ., Univ. of Kentucky, Univ. of N. Carolina, Wisconsin Univ., Cornell Univ. and I.C.T.A.; on mil. serv. 1914–18, capt.; agric. offr., S.A., 1922; Nig., 1930; mem., agro-econ. comsn. on conditions in portions of the S.W. dists. of Cape Province; author of *The Manufacture of Roll Tobacco.*

OLUWOLE, Emmanuel Adigun.—b. 1905; ed. C.M.S. Gram. Sch.; cadet inspr., police, Nig., 1928; asst. supt., 1945.

O'MAHONY, Joseph Patrick, M.B. Ch.B., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), D.T.M. (Part A, Lond.).—b. 1901; ed. Blackrock Coll., Dublin and Nat. Univ. of Ireland; med. offr., Leeward Is., 1931; med. offr. in admstve. chge., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1943; ch. med. offr., Barb., 1948.

O'MEARA, Alfred, B.Sc. (engrng. 1st cl. hons.), A.K.C., A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1903; ed. Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch, Cape Town and Lond. Univ. (Assoc., King's Coll., Lond.); tel. inspr., Ken., Uga., T.T. posts and tels. dept., 1930; asst. engnr., 1933; div. engnr., 1940.

OMOND, John Roy, B.Sc.—b. 1898; ed. Kirkwall H.G. Sch. and Glasgow Univ.; on mil. serv., 1917–18; temp. asst. engnr., P.W.D., T.T., 1927; asst. road engnr., T.T., 1935; div. engnr., gr. II, 1944; exec. engnr., gr. I, 1947.

O'NEALE, Dudley Murray, B.Sc. (civ. engnr.).—b. 1901; ed. Marchiston Castle Sch. and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv. 1937–44, capt.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Trin., 1928; exec. engnr., 1938; senr., 1942; div. engnr., 1944.

O'NEILL, Edward Neil, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—b. 1892: ed. Clifton Coll., St. Mary's Hosp. Med. Sch. and L.S.H.T.M. cert. (distinc.); on mil. serv. 1914–18, capt.; med. offr., Nig., 1930.

ONI-OKPAKU, Henry.—b. 1902; ed. C.M.S. and Govt. Schs., Nig.; apptd., Nig., 1918; 3rd cl. clk., educ. dept., 1918; 2nd cl. clk., police, 1920; 1st cl. clk., 1938; asst. ch. clk., 1943; inspr., gr. I, 1945; ch. inspr., 1946; pay and q./m., 1947.

ONWU, Simon Ezievuo, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M., D.T.M. (Liv.), L.M. (Dublin).—b. 1908; ed. Wesleyan Boys' High Sch. and King's Coll., Lagos (exhibr.), Univ. Coll., Lond. and Edin. Univ.; med. offr., Nig., 1933.

ONYEJEKWE, Joseph Okwudili.—b. 1912; ed. St. Mary's Catholic Sch., Dennis Meml. Gram. Sch., Onitsha, and King's Coll., Lagos (Govt. schol.); cadet inspr., police, Nig., 1931; sub inspr., 1936; inspr., gr. 2, 1941; inspr., gr. 1, 1945.

OPPER, Conrad John.—b. 1907; ed. Roan Sch., Greenwich, and Jesus Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.), dip., educ., Univ. of London; educ. offr., N. Rhod., 1930; dir., educ., Maur., 1946.

O'REILLY, Harry Allan Oswald.—b. 1893; ed. St. Mary's Coll., St. L.; barrister-at-law, hons. at bar exams.; dep. registr.-gen., Trin., 1935; atty.-gen., St. V., 1935; Leeward Is., 1938; puisne judge, sup. ct., Windward and Leeward Is., 1943

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ORMISTON, Eric Joseph Romer.—b. 1900; ed. Percy Robert's Pte. Sch., Kent; on mil. serv. 1915–21 and 1939–46, maj.; const., Br. Gendarmerie, Pal., 1923; police cpl., 1936; sgt.-maj., St. V., 1936; sub-inspr., 1937; ch. of police, Gren., 1938; supt., 1940; senr. asst. supt., Nig., 1947.

ORMISTON, William Stephenson, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1900; ed. Gram. Sch. and Univ. Bristol; on mil. serv. 1917–19 and 1940–43, capt.; med. offr., Nig., 1927; S.M.O., 1944; asst. D.M.S., 1947.

ORR, Lionel Alexander William, B.A., LL.B. (Dub.).—b. 1905; ed. Avoca Sch., Dublin, St. Andrew's Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; solr., sup. ct., Irish Free State, 1929; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, 1945; asst. comsnr., lands, G.C., 1929; asst. admin.-gen., N. Rhod., 1932; dep. regisr., high ct., T.T., 1934; regisr., high ct., 1936; ch. regisr., sup. ct. of Pal., 1938; relieving pres., dist. ct., 1945; pres., dist. ct., 1947.

ORRETT, Col. William Arthur.—b. 1892; ed. St. George's Coll., Jca. and St. Paul's Sch., England; on mil. serv. 1914–19, lieut.; sub-inspr., constab., Jca., 1913; 3rd cl. inspr., 1919; 2nd cl., 1921; 1st cl., 1931; dep. comsnr., Trin., 1938; comsnr., police, B. Guiana, 1943; col. and commdt. local forces, 1947.

ORWIN, Robert James Stewart, M.B.E. (1943).—b. 1905; ed. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A.); asst. audr., Ken., 1930; senr. asst. audr., Nig., 1938; dep. audr., G.C., 1945; asst. dir., cent. off., 1947.

OSBORN, George Ronald.—b. 1902; B.A. (Camb.), law trip., pts. I and II, 2nd cl. hons.; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1926; dist. offr.; labour offr., 1945 (secondment).

OSBORNE, Paul Stanley.—b. 1908; ed. Christ's Hosp., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Ken., 1931.

OSBORNE, William Lionel, O.B.E. (1946), M.I.Mun.C.E.—b. 1907; ed. Taunton Sch.; mun. engnr., Aden Settlement, 1936; D.P.W., Aden, 1945.

O'SHEA, Desmond Bernard, M.A. (Cantab.), M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I., Mech.E.—b. 1901; ed. Stonyhurst Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; on mil. serv., 1940–45, maj.; asst. engnr., Nig., 1926; Ken., 1938; exec. engnr., gr. I, 1946; D.D.P.W., N. Borneo, 1948.

O'SULLIVAN, Patrick Robert.—b. 1899; ed. Salesian Sch., Farnborough, Bristol Univ. and R. Mil. Coll., Camberley; on mil. serv. 1918–30 (lieut., K.A.R.); cadet, T.T., 1931; asst. dist. offr., 1933; dist. offr., 1943.

OTTAWAY, Valentine Austen.—b. 1901; ed. City of London Sch. and Merton Coll., Oxford, M.A. (hons.); educ. offr., Ken., 1930; inspr., schls., 1943.

OTTY, Arthur Tyson Kildonan.—b. 1906; ed. Graeme Coll., Grahamstown, S.A.; clk., N. Rhod., 1929; collr., customs, 1940; gr. I., 1945.

OUSELEY, William Blake.—b. 1897; ed. County Sec. Sch., Isle of Wight and Borough Road Teacher's Training Coll., Isleworth (bd. of educ. cert.); on mil. serv. 1916–19, capt.; headmr., Kasawo Model sch., Uga., 1928; inspr., schls., 1931; prov. educ. offr., 1940; ch. inspr., schls., 1946; asst. dir., educ., Uga., 1948.

OUTRAM, Allan Neil.—b. 1917; ed. Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey; apptd. police, 1936; asst. supt., B. Guiana, 1939; 3rd cl. inspr., Jca., 1945.

OUTRAM, James Richard.—b. 1911; ed. Marlborough and Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.); cadet, Sarawak, 1934; dist. offr., 1939; civ. intern., 1941–45.

OVERTON, Stanley Daniel.—b. 1894; ed. Lincoln Continuation Sec. Sch., Southern Command Military Sch., England; on mil. serv. 1914–18; police const., Ken., 1921; asst. inspr., police, 1926; inspr., 1930; ch. inspr., 1941; asst. supt., 1945.

OWEN, Bernard George, M.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1903; ed. Berkhamstead Sch. and Camb. Univ. (1st cl. in finals, dip. in agric., Camb.); supt., agric., Nig., 1926; senr. agric. offr., 1938; asst. dir., agric. (prod. insp.), Nig., 1947; visited Ken., 1942 and U.K., 1943–44 in connection with dehydration of foods.

OWEN-SMITH, Gilbert.—b. 1898; ed. Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch, S.A.; on mil. serv. 1917–19, 2nd lieut.; clk., N. Rhod., 1925; collr., customs, 1928; gr. I, 1945.

OWEN-SMITH, Woodford George Owen.—b. 1907; ed. Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch, S.A.; on mil. serv. 1939–40; clk., N. Rhod., 1928; collr., customs, 1934; gr. I, 1945; dep. compt., 1945.

OXFORD, Frederic Charles.—b. 1899; ed. King Edward Gram. Sch., Burton-on-Trent.; on mil. serv., 1917–19; accts. clk., post and tels. dep., Ken. and Uga., 1925; acctnt., jt. postal serv., Ken., Uga. and T.T., 1937; dep. ch. acctnt., 1944.

PACKHAM, Leonard John, B.Sc., A.R.C.S. (Ire.), N.D.A.—b. 1899; ed. Royal Albert Agric. Coll., Glasnevin, Dublin and R.C.S., Dublin; on mil. serv. 1939; inspr., plants and produce, G.C., 1925; agric. offr., 1928; senr., 1940.

PADDICK, Frederick Henry Robin.—b. 1896; on mil. serv. 1914–20; clk., treas., Nyasa., 1931; asst. acctnt., acctnt.-gen.'s dept., G.C., 1938; senr. acctnt., 1947.

PAGE, Peter Francis.—b. 1918; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury; apptd., police, Ken., 1938; trans. to Nig., 1947.

PAGE-JONES, Frederick Herbert.—b. 1903; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford, B.A., open schol. of Brasenose; cadet, T.T., 1925; asst. dist. offr., 1928; dist. offr., 1938; dep. prov. comsnr., 1946; prov. comsnr., Tang. 1948.

PAIGE, Reginald Stanley.—b. 1910; ed. Edin. Acad.; on mil. serv. 1939–46, maj. clk., treas., Ken., 1928; acctnt., acctnt.-gen.'s. dept., Uga., 1937.

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PAINE, Edith Mary, B.A.—b. 1904; ed. Croydon High Sch. for Girls and Jeppe High Sch., Jo'burg, Witwatersrand Univ. and J'burg Norman Training Coll. Transvaal teach. cert.; educ. dept., Transvaal, 1926; educ. dept., Ken., 1930; prin., Parklands Primary Sch., Nairobi, 1945, and Govt. Indian Girls' Sch., Mombasa, 1947.

PAKENHAM, Richard Hercules Wingfield, M.B.E.—b. 1906; ed. Monkton Combe Sch. and Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.), mod. lang. tripos (French and Spanish); apptd. admin serv., Zanz., 1929; seconded T.T., 1935–36; senr. admin. offr., Pemba, 1946; senr. comsnr., Zanz., 1948; author of number of papers on ornithology and herpetology of Zanzibar and monograph, *Land Tenure among the Wahademu at Chwaka, Zanzibar Island*, 1947.

PALFREMAN, John Anthony.—b. 1904; ed. Malvern Coll. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; asst. supt. of police, Ken., 1926; supt., 1941; prin. immig. offr., 1948.

PALMER, Arthur Clifford Gentle, M.B.E. (1948), I.C.T.A. (hons.).—b. 1906, ed. St. Mary's Coll., St. L., I.C.T.A. (dip.); Univ. Coll of the S.W., Exeter and Inst. of Educ., Lond. Univ.; sci. mstr., boys' sec. sch., Grenada, 1930; A.D.C. and p.s. to gov., Windward Is., 1933; inspr., schls., St. V., 1937; St. L., 1939; inf. offr. and asst. censor, St. L., 1940–42; seconded as lab. comsnr. and sec. for lab., 1942–43; federal educ. offr., Leeward Is., 1943; mem., children and young persons comsn., Gren., 1934.

PALMER, Cecil Hugh Stewart Reynolds.—b. 1905; ed. Bromsgrove Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.); cadet, Nig., 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1931; dist. offr., 1938.

PALMER, Harold, O.B.E.—b. 1895; ed. Alleyn's Sch., Dulwich; on mil. serv. 1918–20; apptd. after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. serv.; apptd. to national health insurance audit dept., 1913; assigned to C.O., 1920; asst. acctnt., 1928; acctnt., 1937; prin., 1942.

PALMER, Sir Herbert Richmond, K.C.M.G. (1933), C.M.G. (1922), C.B.E. (1924).—b. 1877; ed. Oundle Sch. and Trinity Hall, Camb. (class. schol.), M.A., LL.B.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1904; asst. res., N. Nig., 1904; comsnr., native rev., N. Nig., 1911; rev. mission to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1912; supervisor, native rev., Nig., 1914; res., Bornu Prov., Nig., 1917; visited Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in connection with educ. proposals, 1918; lieut.-gov., N. Provs., Nig., 1925; gov., Gam., 1930; gov. and c.-in-c., Cyp., 1933; ret., 1939; author of *Monographs on the History of Northern Nigeria, The Bornu Sahara and Sudan.*

PALMER, Horace Stanley.—b. 1904; ed. Westminster and St. John's Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.), barrister-at-law; on mil. serv. 1939–40, capt.; temp. leg. asst., min. of health, 1936; res. mag., N. Rhod., 1937; chmn., minimum wages adv. bd., 1946; cont. to Halsbury's Stat., author of *Laws of Arbitration and Awards and Law of Leases*, editor, *Law Reports of N. Rhod.*, 1939–44.

PALMER, John Harold, B.A. (Cantab), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1903; ed. col. agric. scholar, Oxford and I.C.T.A.; supt., agric. (later agric. offr.), Nig., 1928; agric. offr., Gam., 1943; senr., 1945.

PALTRIDGE, Frederick, B.Sc. (eng.) (Lond.), A.R.C.Sc.I.—b. 1903; asst. telegraph engnr., G.C., 1928; senr. engnr., posts and tels., 1937; engnr. in ch., 1948.

PALTRIDGE, George, B.A., B.A.I.—b. 1910; ed. Mountjoy Sch. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; exec. engnr., P.W.D., G.C., 1937.

PAPE, Agnes Milroy.—b. 1902; ed. Wesleyan Sch., Wallasey, and Liscard Comm. Sch., Wallasey; nursing sister, Ceylon, 1931; Mal., 1935; civ. intern., 1942–46; matron, gr. II, 1946; matron, Sarawak, 1946.

PARBOOSINGH, Ivan Samuel, B.A. (hons.), M.D. (Penn.), D.T.M. (Liv.).—b. 1905; ed. Univ. of Pennsylvania and Liverpool Univ.; supernumerary, Spanish Twn. and Hordley Hosp., Jca., 1935; D.M.O., Spanish Twn., 1936; senr. anaesthetist and emergency surgn., 1937; S.M.O., 1943.

PARFITT, Charles Reginald, M.R.S.I.—b. 1902; ed. Tech. Coll., Cardiff, and Univ. Coll., Cardiff, (R.S.I. cert.); on mil serv. 1939–42; sany. supt., G.C., 1928.

PARHAM, Bayard Eugene Vincent, M.A. (hons. botany).—b. 1902; ed. Boys' High Sch., Christchurch, N.Z., Canterbury Univ. Coll., N.Z. Univ.; asst. agric. offr., Fiji, 1933; agric. offr., 1938; senr. agric. offr., 1946; mem., noxious weeds comtee, 1945; chmn., comtee. on co-op. legn., 1946; author of *Useful Plants of the Fijian Islands* (1942), *Fijian Plant Names* (1942).

PARK, Malcolm.—b. 1900; ed. Colfe Gram. Sch. and Royal Coll. of Science, A.R.C.S. (Lond.); on mil. serv., 1939–40, maj.; asst. mycol., Ceylon, 1921; mycol. (plant path.), 1931; dep. dir., agric., 1945; dep. dir., agric. (reg.), Nig., 1947; contrlr., state chenas, Ceylon, 1943–45; author of numerous publns. on diseases of plants and jt. author of *Diseases of Village Crops in Ceylon*, 1941.

PARKER, Charles Haliday Lancelot.—b. 1895; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch.; tel. foreman, Nig., 1927; tel. inspr., 1930; sub. engnr., 1937; tel. engnr, 1944.

PARKER, Clement Oswald.—b. 1898; on mil. serv. 1915–19; asst. acctnt., rlwy., G.C., 1922; acctnt., 1929; staff acctnt., 1935; ch. acctnt., 1946.

PARKER, Colin Alfred Stuart —b. 1901; ed. Eton Coll. and New Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv., 1940–46, ft./lieut.; cadet, Nyasa 1930; started Kota-Kota Rice Socy.

PARKER, Frank Southcombe, M.C.—b. 1898; ed. Denstone Coll.; on mil. serv. 1917–19, lt.; stockman, vet. dept., Nig., 1928.

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PARKER, Gordon, B.Sc.—b. 1896 ; ed. Warrington Gram. Sch., Belfast Mercantile Acad. and Queen's Univ., Belfast ; asst. engnr., rlwys., Nig., 1926 ; road location engnr., T.T., P.W.D., 1930 ; asst. road engnr., 1934 ; asst. engnr., 1940 ; exec. engnr., gr. II, 1946 ; gr. I., 1947.

PARKER, Thomas Frederick.—b. 1902 ; ed. Leek High Sch., Staffs. and Manchester Univ. B.Sc., B. of E. teachers' cert. ; mstr, European educ. dept., N. Rhod., 1930 ; prin., 1936.

PARKINSON, Sir Arthur Charles Cosmo G.C.M.G. (1942), K.C.B. (1938), K.C.M.G. (1935), C.M.G. (1931), O.B.E., M.A. (1910). b. 1884 ; ed. at Epsom and Oxford ; class. demy., Magdalen, 1903–7 ; 1st cl. mods., 1905 ; 1st cl. lit. hum., 1907 ; apptd. after compet. exam., 1st cl. clk., acctnt.-gen. dept., Admiralty, 1908 ; 2nd cl. clk., C.O., 1909 ; sec., man. comtee. of imperial bureau of entomology ; sec. to comtee apptd. to investigate relationship between wild animals and trypanosomiasis, 1913–14 ; asst. p.s. to Mr. Lewis Harcourt, 1914, to Mr. Bonar Law, 1915, to Mr. Walter Long, 1916 ; 1st cl. clk., 1917 ; on. mil. serv., 1915–19 ; prin., 1920 ; p.s. to Lord Milner, 1920 ; asst. sec., 1925 ; order of the Brilliant Star of Zanz., cl. III, 1929 ; asst. U.S. of S., C.O., 1931 ; perm. U.S. of S., Cols., 1937 ; permt. U.S. of S. for dom. affrs., 1940 ; ag. perm. U.S. of S., Cols., 1940 ; seconded for spec. duty in Cols., 1942 ; ret., 1944.

PARKINSON, Desmond John.—b. 1913 ; ed. Hereford Cathedral Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) (1st cl. hons., Pts. I and II, class. trip.), and Brasenose Coll., Oxford ; cadet, G.C., 1936 ; asst. dist. comsnr., 1937 ; dist. comsnr., 1943 ; attd. to C.O., 1943–45 ; prin. asst. col. sec., B. Guiana, 1945.

PARNABY, Arthur Hudson.—b. 1906 ; ed. Taunton Sch., George Watson's Coll. and Edin. Univ., M.A. (Edin.) (hons. hist.) ; on mil. serv. 1940–44, capt., supt., educ., S.P., Nig., 1929 ; educ. offr., 1938.

PARRY, Edgar, O.B.E. (1948),—b. 1904 ; ed. Brynteg Sch., Wrexham ; lab. offr., S.L., 1942 ; comsnr., lab., 1946 ; asst. lab. advr., C.O., 1948.

PARRY, Frank Hugh Nigel.—b. 1911 ; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford ; apptd. col admin .serv., N. Rhod., 1939 ; dist. comsnr., 1946 ; seconded C.A.C. as dep. ch. sec., 1947 ; ag. ch. sec., 1948.

PARRY, Roy Edgardo, B.A., F.R.G.S.—v. 1894 ; ed. Monmouth and Univ. Coll., Lond. Univ. ; on mil. serv., 1914–19, 1940–44, 1945–46, maj. ; ch. inspr., schools, Uga., 1929 ; trans. Mal., 1945 ; dir., educ., N. Borneo, 1946.

PARSONS, Reginald Edward Ford, A.I.N.A.—b. 1903 : ed. Bournemouth Schs., pte. tutor (Camb. Wrangler), 1919–20, B.O.T. mstr. mar. cert. (foreign going) ; ch. offr. relief T.R.S. "Azania," T.T., 1929 ; senr. marine offr., 1944 ; engaged Admy. const. wk. in dockyard during war.

PASKIN, Jesse John, C.M.G. (1944), M.C., B.A.—b. 1892 ; ed. King Edward's Sch., Stourbridge and St. John's Coll., Camb. (1st cl. maths. tripos, pt. I, 1913) ; on mil. serv., 1914–19 (Worc. Regt., T.F. and Machine Gun Corps) ; Croix de Guerre, 1918 ; transfd. to T.F. res. (maj.), Jan., 1920 ; apptd. under reconstruction scheme, junr. higher divn. clk., Min. of trans., 1920 ; asst. prin., C.O., 1921 ; asst. p.s. to S. of S., Cols., 1928 ; prin., 1929 ; p.s. to S. of S., Cols., 1939 ; ag. asst. sec., 1939 ; suptg. asst. sec., 1947 ; asst. U.S. of S., 1948.

PASQUAL, James Robert Hylton, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), L.S.H.T.M. cert.—b. 1898 ; ed. Stonyhurst Coll. and Edin. Univ. ; on naval serv., 1917–19, surg. sub-lieut. ; med. offr., Nig., 1925 ; S.M.O., 1937.

PASSMORE, Bernard Stuart, M.I.Min.E. (Scot.).—b. 1903 ; ed. St. Aloysius Coll., Glasgow and Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow, (surveyor of mines, cert. (mining)) ; colliery man., Nig., 1930 ; author of *Coal Mining in Nigeria.*

PASSMORE, John Frederick.—b. 1907 ; ed. Mill Hill Sch. and St. Andrews Univ., B.Sc. (hons. geol.) ; cadet, N. Rhod., 1931 ; dist. offr., 1933.

PATERSON, George Mutlow, O.B.E. (mil.), M.A., LL.B. (hons.) (Cantab.).—b. 1906 ; ed. St. John's Coll., Camb., barrister-at-law, Inner Temple ; on mil. serv., 1939–46, lt.-col. ; admin. offr., Nig., 1929 ; mag., Nig., 1934 ; crown coun., T.T., 1938 ; solr.-gen., T.T., 1946.

PATERSON, Ralph Stanley Watson. O.B.E., M.C.—b. 1894 ; ed. Perth Acad. and Tech. Coll., Dundee ; on mil. serv, 1915–18, capt. ; val. dept., inland rev., 1913 ; county survr., Zetland, 1919 ; engnr., P.W.D., H.K., 1924. ; tech. sec., P.W.D., 1932 ; quartering authy., 1946 ; exec. engnr., P.W.D., 1948.

PATTERSON, Sir John Robert, K.B.E. (1945), C.M.G. (1939).—b. 1892 ; ed. Morpeth Gram. Sch. (schol.) and St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) ; cadet, Nig., 1915 ; admin. offr., 1930 ; staff gr., 1936 ; ch. comsnr., 1943 ; ret., 1947 ; mem. of Anglo-French forestry comsn., 1936–37 ; author of *Kanuri Songs,* 1925 and *Stories of Abu Zeid* in Shuwa Arabic, 1930.

PATTERSON, Russel, A.R.S.M., A.I.M.M.—b. 1899 ; ed. Peachfield Prep. Sch., Eltham, Epsom Coll., and Royal Sch. of Mines ; geol. engnr., Nig. 1931 ; inspr. mines, 1933 ; senr. inspr., 1940.

PATTERSON, Thomas, M.A., B.M., B.Ch. (Oxon.).—b. 1895 ; ed. City of Oxford Sch., Oxford Univ. and St. Thos. Hosp. ; dresser on hosp. ship., R.A.M.C., 1915 and on war serv. 1918–21, capt., R.A.M.C. ; med. offr., B. Hond., 1925 ; sec. to forestry unit, Aug., 1941–Nov., 1942.

PAUL, Sir George Graham, Kt.—b. 1887 ; ed. Clifton Bank Schl., St. Andrews, St. Andrews Univ. (M.A.) and Edin Univ. (LL.B.), advoc., Scots Bar, 1910, Nig. bar,

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1914; on mil. serv., Nig., 1914–17; puisne judge, Nig., 1933; ch. just., S.L., 1939; T.T., 1945; nominated mem., Nig. coun., 1920–33; M.L.C., Nig., 1923–33; mem.,Aba. comsn. of enquiry, 1930; edited Nig. law reports.

PAUL, Walter Hately.—b. 1907; ed. Campbell Coll., Belfast and Emmanuel Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.) (senr. opt. math. trip.); cadet, Nig., 1930; admin. offr., cl. III, 1940.

PAVLIDES, Stelios, K.C.—b. 1892; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; on mil. serv. 1940–41, 2nd lieut.; crown coun., Cyp., 1927; solr.-gen., 1940; atty.-gen., 1944.

PAYNE, Emanuel George Hamilton, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), L.S.H.T.M. cert.—b. 1895; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana and Edin. Univ.; gov. med. offr., B. Guiana, 1925; venereal dis. offr., 1930.

PAYNE, Reginald Harry, O.B.E. (1948).—b. 1893; on mil. serv., 1914–19; monotype operator, 1926; asst. govt. printer, N. Rhod., 1932; govt. printer, 1944.

PAYTON, Geoffrey Hartland.—b. 1903; ed. King Edward's Sch., Birmingham and Christ's Coll., Camb., B.A.; cadet, Nig., 1925; admin. offr., cl. II, 1945; cl. I, 1947.

PEARCE, Herbert John, B.Sc. (eng.) (Lond.), A.K.C., A.M.I.C.E., M.R.San.I., F.A.Arch. & Survrs., B.A. (B'ham).—b. 1900; ed. Caterham and King's Coll., Lond.; on mil. serv., 1943–44, maj.; exec. engnr., P.W.D., Pal., 1927.

PEARSE, Samuel Herbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—b. 1908; ed. C.M.S., Gram. Sch., Lagos; Dulwich Coll. and Lond. Univ.; med. offr., Nig., 1938.

PEARSON, Colin Bateman, M.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1889; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; on mil. serv. 1915–19, capt.; ch. police mag., Tonga., 1928; police mag., G.C., 1932; asst. judge, Prot. ct., Nig., 1938; judge, Uga., 1942.

PEASLEY, William George, M.B.E.—b. 1897; ed. City of Lond. Sch. (freeman of city); clk., treas., 1920; acctng. and stats. offr., customs, excise and trade, Pal., 1937; compt., customs, Maur., 1948; sec., harbr. bd., detaining offr., Haifa, admiralty marshal.

PEASTON, Harry, M.B., Ch.B. (Liv.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. (Liv.).—b. 1900; ed. Heyworth St. Cl. Sch., Collegiate Sch., Liverpool and Univ. of Liverpool; on mil. serv. 1918–20; med. offr., S.L., 1930; S.M.O., 1947.

PEAT, Alfred Augustus, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), M.P.H. (Harv.).—b. 1904; ed. Beckford and Smith's Sch., Spanish Town, Jamaica, Jamaica Coll., Aberdeen Univ. and Harvard Univ.; M.O. (H.), Jca., 1935; asst. D.M.S. (hosp. and personnel), 1945; D.M.S., Trin., 1948.

PECK, Edward Finch, V.S., B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M.—b. 1901; ed. Olds Sch. of Agric., Alberta, Ontario Vet. Coll. and Univs. of Toronto, Liverpool and Edin.; on mil. serv., 1940–44, maj; vet. offr., Nig., 1931; ch. vet. and agric. offr., Som., 1935; senr. vet. offr. (secondment), T.T., 1944.

PECK, Jasper Augustine.—b. 1905; asst. legal asst., C.O., 1945; senr., 1946.

PEDDER, James Boyd Robertson, M.Eng. (Liv.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1904; ed. Calday Grange Gram. Sch., West Kirby and Liverpool Univ.; asst hydrographic survey, B. Guiana, 1925; P.W.D., Nig., 1928; author of papers on flood discharges and windmills for pumping in Nig.

PEDDER, John Wreaks Robertson.—b. 1897; ed. Calday Gram. Sch., Holmes Chapel Agric. Coll. (dip.), and Reading Univ.; on mil. serv., 1915–19; supt., agric., Nig., 1924; senr. agric. offr., 1938.

PEEBLES, Allan Charles Chiappini.—b. 1907; ed. Charterhouse and R.M.C., Sandhurst; on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj.; asst. comsr. (later asst. supt.) police, Nig., 1931; senr. asst. supt., 1940; supt., 1947.

PEEK, Frederick Archibald.—b. 1900; ed. Liverpool Univ.; on mil. serv. 1918–19 and 1939–40; supt. sany. inspr., G.C., 1928; sany. supt., gr. I, 1942.

PEGGE, Cecil Valentine.—b. 1906; ed. Grange Sch., Eastbourne, Bradfield Coll., Berks., and Christ Church, Oxford; cadet, Nig., 1930; admin. offr., cl. II, 1947.

PELLY, Russell Steele, B.Sc. (for.) (Edin.).—b. 1910; ed. Mercers Sch., Edin. Univ., and Oxford Univ.; on war serv., 1939–40, sub-lieut.; asst. consvtr., forests, B. Hond., 1932; S.L. 1937; senr. asst. consvtr., 1945.

PENFOLD, Cecil.—b. 1906; ed. Lancing Coll. and Oxford Univ., M.A. (Oxon.); police const., Ken., 1930; asst. supt., police, 1933.

PENGILLEY, Ernest Edgar, E.D. (1938).—b. 1897; ed. Christ's Hosp. (exhibr.) and Exeter Coll., Oxford (class. schol.); on mil. serv., 1916–19, lt., and 1924–41 (volunteers), maj.; cadet M.C.S., 1921; cl. V, 1924; cl. IV, 1928; cl. III, 1933; cl. II, 1938; Br. res., Brunei, 1939–41; cl. I B., Mal., 1946; ag. res. comsnr., Negri Sembilan, 1947; ag. comsr., lands, Mal., 1948.

PENNEFATHER, Edward William, B.A., B.A. (Ire.).—b. 1905; ed. Prep. Sch., Bray, Fleetwood, and Trinity Coll., Dublin; asst. engnr., P.W.D., T.T., 1929; div. engnr., gr. II, 1945; exec. engnr., gr. I, 1946.

PERCIVAL, Barwise, A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1887; ed. Grammar Sch. and Manchester Univ.; engnrg. design dept., C.A., 1911; war serv., 1914–19, 2nd lt., R.E.; asst. engnr., 1926; dep. ch., 1946.

PERCIVAL, David Athelstane, F.R.S.S.—b. 1906; ed. Charterhouse and Magdalen Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) (demy.); admin. offr., Nig., 1930; audit of native treas., 1932–33; admin. offr., Cyp., 1939; supt. of census, 1946.

PEREZ, Joseph Leon Mathieu, LL.B. (Lond.).—b. 1896; ed. St. George's Coll., Weybridge and Lond. Univ., barrister-at-law (Middle Temple), 1917; dep. regisr.-gen., Trin., 1927; mag., 1930; crown coun., 1934; ch. mag., 1936; puisne judge, 1941; 2nd puisne judge, 1944; chmn., cane farming arb. bd. and mortgage restrictions bd.,

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PERKINS, William Thomas Phillip, A.M.I.C.E. (M.).—b. 1904; ed. Cathedral Sch., Hereford; served on U.K. rlwys., 1922–27; dist engnr., J'ca. rlwy., 1928; asst. engnr., P.W.D., J'ca., 1938; res. engnr., 1940; exec. engnr., P.W.D., Trin.; maintenance engnr., rlwys., 1943; operating supt., 1944; gen. man., rlwys., Trin., 1944.

PERNICE, Harold Henry, A.I.E.E.—b. 1895; ed. Sandyford Board Sch. and Rutherford Coll., Newcastle-on-Tyne; apptd. col. serv., 1930; elec. engnr., gr. II, Nig., 1946.

PEROMBELON, Marie Francois Edgard, I.S.O.—b. 1886; ed. Royal Coll., Maur.; copyist, Maur., 1904; writer, 1906; clk., audit and postal depts., 1909–26; acctnt., postal dept., 1926; asst. P.M.G., 1934; P.M.G., 1935.

PEROWNE, Stewart Henry, M.A. (Cantab).—b. 1901; lect., govt. Arab Coll., Jerus., 1927; admin. offr., Pal., 1930; junr. asst. sec., 1930; seconded as press offr., 1931; asst. dist. commr., 1932; asst. sec., lieut.-gov.'s office, Malta; pol. offr., Aden, 1937; seconded to B.B.C., Aug., 1938; reverted to Aden, 1939; informn. offr.; col. sec., Barb. 1947.

PERREAU, William Arthur.—b. 1903; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and R. Mil. Acad., Woolwich; cadet, Ken., 1925.

PERRY, Leonard.—b. 1905; ed. Brentwood Sch.; supt., govt. press., Nig., 1936; rlwy. printer, 1945.

PETERS, Harry Archibald.—b. 1893; ed. Troon Higher Grade Sch. and Ayr Acad.; on mil. serv. 1914–18 and 1939–40; foreman of wks., P.W.D., G.C., 1925; ch. inspr., wks., 1944.

PETERS, Wilfred Oswald.—b. 1894; ed. St. Mary's Sch., Montserrat; clk., treas., Montserrat, 1915–35; postmstr., Antigua, 1936; ch. postal censor, Antigua, 1939–42.

PETRIDES, Sir Philip Bertie, Kt. (1936). —b. 1881; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Brussels; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1906 (midland circ. and Birmingham); legal advsr. and crown prosecutor, Seychelles, Jan., 1916; *ex-officio* M.E.C. and M.L.C.; temp. empld., C.O., 1920; ch. just., Seychelles, 1920; admin. govt., Mar., 1921–Sept., 1922; atty.-gen., Nyasa., 1924; puisne judge, Nig., 1926; ch. just., Maur., 1930; do., G.C., 1935–44; author of *Petrides' Students' Cases.*

PETTS, William Herbert, M.A. (Cantab.). —b. 1900; ed private schs. and Merch. Taylor's Sch., Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; entom., game preserv. dept., T.T., 1925; ch. entom. tsetse res., E.A.H.C.

PETTY, Charles Roy.—b. 1895; ed. Southampton; on mil. serv. 1914–19; apptd. computer, G.C., 1920; record keeper, 1921; survr., 1926; senr. survr., 1937; dep. dir., 1942; dir., surveys, 1947.

PHEAR, Harold William, M.M.—b. 1891; ed. Chard Sch.; prob. inspr. pol., S'pore, 1919; asst. compt., customs, F.M.S., 1938; compt., Mal., 1946.

PHILIP, Charles Robert, O.B.E., M.B.E., M.D., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1893; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll. and Univ., Aberdeen and L.S.H.T.M. (schol.), D.T.M. & H., with dictinc., M.D., with commend; on mil. serv. 1914–18, 2nd lieut; med. offr., Ken., 1925; S.M.O., 1943; asst. D.M.S., 1946; D.D.M.S., 1948; soc. welf. advsr., Ken., 1945 (secondment) conducted yellow fever inoc. camp., whole coast of Ken.; author of *Morbidity Amongst the Wateita* and *Nutrition in Kenya.*

PHILIP, Frederick Strathern.—b. 1906; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch., and Aberdeen Univ. (dip. agric.); agric. dept., Nig., 1928; asst. comsnr., police, 1931; supt., 1947,

PHILLIPS, Arthur John.—b. 1909; ed. Eltham Coll. and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, B.A. (hons.) Oxon.; cadet, Nig., 1931.

PHILLIPS, Frederic Rex Glanville.—b. 1905; ed. Nottingham High Sch. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.); cadet, N. Rhod., 1930; dist. offr., 1932.

PHILLIPS, Henry Raymond.—b. 1901; ed. Whitegift Sch., and Exeter Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) (hons.); supt., educ., N. Nig., 1924; senr. educ. offr., Nig., 1938; temp. dir., educ., S.L., 1945–46; ch., inspr. educ., N.P., Nig., 1946.

PHILLIPS, Ivan Lloyd.—b. 1910; ed. Worksop Coll., Selwyn Coll., Camb. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Cantab.) (2nd cl. hons. hist. trip. Pts. I and II); admin. serv., G.C., 1934; seconded to Pal., 1938; ag. dist. comsnr., Pal., 1941; admin. offr., Cyp., 1948.

PHILLIPS, Joseph Gilbert.—b. 1907; ed. Sedburgh Sch. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, N. Rhod., 1931; dist. offr., 1933; asst. ch. sec., 1947.

PHILLIPS, Roland Ricketts.—b. 1904; ed. Cornwall Coll., Jca., barrister-at-law; asst. res. mag.'s ct., Jca., 1922; dep. clk. of ct., 1929; clk. of ct., 1939; crown coun., 1944; res., mag., 1946.

PHILLIPS, Sydney Thomas.—b. 1901; ed. St. Paul's Sch., Royal Horticultural Socy. Gdns., Wisley, and Royal Botanic Gdns., Kew; inspr., plants and produce G.C., 1925; senr. inspr., 1937; ch. inspr., 1947.

PHILLIPS, William Rowland, M.B., Ch.B. (N.Z.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—b. 1907; on mil. serv. 1939–46, O.C., 2 WA. Field ambulance, 1942–45, A.D.M.S. 81 WA. Div., 1945, A.D.M.S. 82 WA. Div., 1945; med. offr., G.C., 1936.

PHILLIPS, Wyndham.—b. 1916; ed. Ellesmere Sch.; prob. asst. comm. constab., Sarawak, 1938; civ. intern., 1941–45; asst. comsnr., 1943.

PHILLIPSON, Sydney, C.M.G. (1946).—b. 1892; ed. Accrington and Manchester Gram. Schs. and Manchester Univ., M.A.; on mil. serv. 1915–19, lieut.; cadet, Ceylon, 1919; various judicial and admin. posts, 1919–40; dep. fin. sec., 1940; fin. sec., Uga., 1941; Nig., 1945; engaged on special enq. into fin. relations between govt. and native admin. in Nig., 1946.

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PHILPOTT, Roy.—b. 1910; ed. Plumtree Sch., S. Rhodesia; clk., N. Rhod., 1931; dist. offr., 1945

PHINN, Eric John.—b. 1901; ed. Queen's Sch., Essex; apptd. col serv., 1931; asst. inspr., police, N. Rhod., 1936; inspr., 1940; ch. inspr., 1941; asst. supt., 1941.

PICKERING, Basil Henry.—b. 1894; ed. St. Paul's Cath. Choir Sch. and H.M.S. "Worcester"; on mil. serv. 1916–19, capt.; apptd. col. serv. 1939; supt. and harbourmstr., Kingston, Jca., 1943.

PICKERING, Sir George Hunter, Kt. (1932).—b. 1877; ed. Forest Sch. and Hertford Coll., Oxford, called to bar, 1903; town mag., E.A.P., 1910; puisne judge, 1917; ch. just., Zanz., 1928; ret., 1932.

PICKLES, Allan, M.Sc. (Leeds), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1903; ed. Bradford Gram. Sch. and Leeds Univ. (hon. schol.), I.C. sci. and tech. and I.C.T.A.; entom. dept. of agric., Trin., 1935; entom., Nig., 1948; mem. of goodwill mission to Venezuela, 1945; advsr. to Trin. deleg., W.I. confce., 1946; mem. and sec. of various comtees., 1933–48; author of various papers on agric. entom. in sci. journals.

PICKWELL, Robert Eric Harrison.—b. 1909; learner, Ken. and Uga., 1927; jnr. tel. inspr., Ken. Uga. and T.T., 1935; tel. inspr., 1935; sub-engnr., 1941; asst. engnr., 1945.

PIERCE, Harry West.—b. 1899; ed. Blundells Sch. and Camb. Univ.; apptd. prov. admin., Nig., 1928; trans. labour dept., 1945–47.

PIERROT, Jacques Marie Maxime.—b. 1893; ed. Royal Coll., Maur. and the Sorbonne, Paris; assoc. coll. of preceptors; asst. mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1919; educ. offr., gr. I, 1933; co-ed. Dict. of Mauritius Biography.

PIERS, Edward Stanyan Fairbanks, B.Sc. (civ. engnr.).—b. 1903; ed. Nova Scotia Pub. Schs., Dalhousie Univ. and Nova Scotia Tech. Coll.; on mil. serv. 1942–43, capt.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., B. Guiana, 1937; dist. engnr., 1943; exec., engnr., 1946.

PIKE, Andrew Hamilton, O.B.E.—b. 1903; ed. The Abbey, Tipperary and Trinity Coll., Dublin, B.A. (T.C.D.), (medallist) Univ. Coll., Oxford; cadet, T.T., 1927; asst. dist. offr., 1930; dist. offr., 1939; dep. prov. comsnr., 1946.

PILCHER, George William.—b. 1904; ed. West Ham Gram. Sch., freeman of River Thames; on naval serv., 1940–45; tug mstr., marine dept., Nig., 1929.

PILLING, Sir Henry Guy, K.C.M.G. (1941), C.M.G. (1932).—b. 1886; ed. King's Sch., Ely, and Keble Coll., Oxford, M.A. (1911); cadet, Fiji, 1907; passed cadet, 1910; 2nd gr. dist. comsnr., 1914; mem., Indian Franchise Comsn., 1920; asst. col. sec., 1921; sec., W. Pac. H.C., 1926; asst. to high comsnr., W. Pac., 1929; col. sec., B. Hond., 1929; ag. gov. in 1930 and 1931; dep. col. sec., Ken., 1933; gov. and c.-in-c., St. H., 1938; Br. res., Zanz., 1941–46.

PINDER, Richard Francis, O.B.E.—b. 1898; ed. St. Bees Sch., Cumberland; on mil. serv. 1916–19; asst. audr., S.L., 1920; G.C., 1929; senr. asst. audr., Uga., 1931; audr., Fiji and W. Pac. H.C., 1934; N. Rhod., 1938; Pal., 1942; audr. (later dir., aud.), G.C., 1946.

PINK, William Herbert Laurence.—b. 1910; ed. King Edward Sch., Portsmouth; inspr. police, St. L., 1935; inspr., St. V., 1939; 3rd cl. inspr., Jca., 1941; 2nd cl., 1943.

PITCAIRN, Andrew.—b. 1894; ed. Edin. Coll. of Agric. (dip. agric.); on mil. serv. 1915–19 and 1940–44, maj.; agric. offr., T.T., 1921; asst. dir., agric., Cyp., 1929; senr. agric. offr., T.T., 1945; deleg. at emp. cotton confce., London, 1934 and at int. dairy confce., Rome, 1936; author of *Soil erosion in Cyprus.*

PITMAN, Charles Robert Senhouse, D.S.O., M.C.—b. 1890; ed. R. Naval Sch., Blundell's and R.M.C., Sandhurst, on mil. serv., 1914–18 and 1940–44, lt.-col.; game warden, col. serv., 1925; seconded, dir. security and intell., Uga., 1941–46; chmn. of trustees, Uga. museum, 1944; author of *A Game Warden among his Charges,* 1931; *A Game Warden takes Stock,* 1942; *A Guide to the Snakes of Uganda,* 1938; *A Report on a Faunal Survey of N. Rhodesia,* 1934.

PITT, Charles John William, B.Sc. (S.A.), B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1907; ed. Plumtree Sch., S. Rhodesia and Oxford Univ.; on mil. serv., 1940–43, capt.; asst. conserv., forests, T.T., 1933.

PIZZARELLO, Ernest, I.S.O.—b. 1896; ed. Christian Brothers' Line Wall Coll.; apptd. Gib., 1914; clk., 1920; asst. regisr., sup. ct., 1929; regisr., 1946.

PLANT, Wilson.—b. 1903; ed. Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.); supt., educ., Nig., 1927; admin. offr., Gambia, 1934; Nig., 1944.

PLATTS, Shelly Arden.—b. 1899; ed. Bedford Sch.; on mil. serv., Indian Army, 1917–22; III Afghan War, 1919; cadet, T.T., 1926; asst. dist. offr., 1928; dist. offr, 1938.

PLEASS, Clement John.—b. 1901; ed. The Royal Masonic Sch. and Selwyn Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.), dip. in anthrop. (Cantab.), 1st cl. hons. Part I and 2 hist. trip.; cadet, Nig., 1924; res., 1945; senr. res., 1946; dev. sec., 1947.

PLUMMER, Gladys, O.B.E.—b. 1891; ed. County Sec. Sch., Streatham, Univ. Coll., Lond. and Lond. Day Training Coll., B.A. (dip. in educ.); apptd., Nig., 1931; dep. dir., educ. (women), 1945.

PLUMRIDGE, Harold Francis Philip.—b. 1905; ed. Ealing County Sch. and London Sch. of Econ.; asst. acctnt., Nig., rlwy., 1936; admin. asst., 1940; asst. staff man., 1946; mem., govt. comtee. on daily rates of pay, 1947; assessor to arb. trib. in trade disputes, 1945 and 1948.

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PLUNKETT, Edward Oliver.—b. 1909; supt., police, Barb., 1937; senr. supt., St. L., 1942; supt., N. Borneo, 1947.

POLLETT, John Dudley, A.R.S.M., A.I.M.M.—b. 1902; ed. Christ's Coll., Finchley, Royal Sch. of Mines and Imp. Coll. of Sci. and Tech. (dip. in mining geol.); asst. geologist, S.L., 1928; geologist, 1939.

POOLEY, Henry Popham, B.A. (Cantab.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1904; ed. Charterhouse and Camb.; on mil. serv. 1939–41, lieut.; exec. engnr., gr. IV., P.W.D., Nig., 1930; gr. I, 1946.

POPE, Laurence Henry.—b. 1896; ed. Uppingham Sch.; on mil. serv. 1915–19, capt.; asst. audr., Fiji, 1923; T.T., 1928; Nig., 1935; senr. asst. audr., 1936; audr., Fiji, 1938; audr. (later dir., aud.), N. Rhod., 1946.

POPE, Leslie Kelway, M.B.E. (Civ.).—b. 1893; on mil. serv. 1914–18, capt. (desps. twice); constable, gendarmerie, Pal., 1922; off. survr., gr. v. (senr. serv.), dept. of customs, excise and trade, 1926; port offr., Jaffa, and asst. collr., 1929; port man., 1934.

POPHAM, Air Chief Marshall Sir Henry Robert Moore Brooke, G.C.V.O. (1935), K.C.B. (1927), C.B. (1919), C.M.G. (1918), D.S.O. (1915).—b. 1878; ed. Haileybury, Sandhurst and Staff Coll.; entered Army, 1898; capt., 1904; R.F.C., 1912; bt. maj., 1913; maj., 1915; R.A.F., 1919; served European War, 1914–19; comdnt. R.A.F. Staff Coll., 1921–26; air offr. comdng. fighting area air defences, Gt. Britain, 1926–28; air offr., comdng. Iraq commd., 1928–30; comdnt., Imp. Defence Coll., 1931–33; air offr. c.-in-c., air defence, Gt. Britain, 1933–35; prin. air A.D.C. to the King since 1933; I.G., R.A.F., 1935–36; ret. list., 1937; gov. and c.-in-c., Ken., and high comsnr. for transport, 1936–39; with R.A.F., 1939; c.-in-c., Far East, 1940–41; reverted to ret. list., 1942.

POPPLEWELL, Geoffrey Douglas.—b. 1904; ed. Merton Court Sch., Sidcup, King's Scholr., Westminster Sch., commoner and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (closed Triplett exhib. for Westminster Sch.), B.A. (Oxon.), 2nd cl. hons. sch. hist.; cadet, T.T., 1927; asst. dist. offr., 1929; dist. offr., 1940; jt. author of *Notes on the Geography of Tundurn District* and *Notes on the Fipa*.

POPPY, Arthur James.—b. 1905; ed. Palmer's Coll., Grays, Essex; police constable, met. police, 1924; ch. inspr., police, Ken., 1935; asst. supt., 1939.

PORTER, Andrew Dickson.—b. 1906; ed. Bell-Baxter Sch., Cupar, Scotland, and St. Andrews Univ., M.A. (hons.); on mil. serv. 1940–43, lieut.; mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1931; educ. offr., Nig., 1938.

PORTER, George.—b. 1898; ed. Dingwall Acad., Rosshire; on mil. serv. 1917–18; Br. P.O., 1914; N. Rhod., 1927; survr., posts and tels., Nig., 1938; senr. survr., 1944; div. survr., 1948.

PORTER, George Edward Joseph, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.—b. 1909; ed. Douai Sch., Lond. Univ., and St. Mary's Hosp.; dist. med. offr., Cyp., 1938; med. offr., Gam., 1948.

PORTER, Reginald Vernon Herbert, M.A.—b. 1900; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Wadham Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv. 1918–23, 1940–45, capt.; asst. consvtr., forests, Ken., 1929.

POSNETTE, Adrian Frank, A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1914; ed. Cheltenham Gram. Sch., Christ's Coll., Camb. and I.C.T.A., B.A. botanist, G.C., 1937; senr. specialist to W.A. Cacao Res. Inst., 1945.

POTT, Douglas Alexander.—b. 1913; ed. Charterhouse and Oxford; on mil. serv. 1940–42, capt.; cadet, Nig., 1936.

POTTER, Arthur Leslie, B.Sc. (Edin.), A.I.C.—b. 1896; asst. mstr., Trin., 1923; asst. sci. mstr., H.K., 1937; Maur., 1942; educ. dept., H.K., 1946.

POTTER, Edward John.—b. 1904; ed. Sutton County Secondary Sch.; police const., Ken., 1927; asst. inspr., police, Uga., 1936; inspr., 1939; asst. supt., 1944.

POTTER, Evan Alexander Quintin.—b. 1893; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana; cl. asst., gen. regist. off., B. Guiana, 1913; clk., audit dept., 1915; inc. tax branch of treas., 1929; inspr., taxes, 1944; dep. comsnr., inc. tax, 1945; govt. rep. re compensation to sugar industry as regards discarded sugar, 1943.

POTTER, Henry Steven, C.M.G.—b, 1904; ed. Shrewsbury and Queens' Coll., Camb.; cadet, Kenya, 1926; dist. offr., 1928; dep. fin. sec., 1944; fin. sec., Uga., 1945; ch. sec., 1948.

POTTER, Robert Cyril Gladstone.—b. 1899; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana and Mico Training Coll., Jca., B.A. (Eng.) (Lond.) (external); asst. mstr., teachers' training centre, B. Guiana, 1933; county inspr., schls., 1943; inspr., schls., 1945.

POTTINGER, Joseph Hector, M.B., Ch.B. (Liv.), D.T.M., D.T.H., D.P.H.—b. 1898; ed. Sec. Sch. for Boys, Bootle, Lancs, and Univ. of Liverpool; on mil. serv. 1915–18, 2nd lieut.; M.O.H., G.C., 1928; asst. govt. M.O.H., B. Guiana, 1932; S.M.O., Pal., 1935; Nig., 1947.

POTTS, William Herbert.—b. 1900; ed. Merchant Taylor's Sch. and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.); entom., game preserv. dept., T.T., 1925; senr. entom., tsetse res. dept., 1929.

POUND, Frederick John, O.B.E., Ph.D., B.Sc. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Reading).—b. 1907; ed. Sexeys Reading, and I.C.T.A. (cocoa research); cocoa agronomist, 1935; senr. agric. offr., Trin., 1944; dep. dir., agric. (crop husbandry), 1948; visited S. America 1937, 1938, 1942 and 1944 on cocoa research.

POUZET, Louis Renaud Lucien, M.B.E. (1949).—b. 1900; ed. Royal Coll., Maur. and Univ. Coll., Lond., B.Sc. (Lond.); prov. asst. mstr., Royal Coll., Maur. 1921, asst. mstr., 1922; mstr, 1933.

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POWELL, George Maurice Caleb, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M., D.P.H., R.C.P.S.I., D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), F.R.C.S.I.—b. 1892; on mil. serv. 1914–18; med. offr., N. Rhod., 1920; S.M.O., T.T., 1938.

POWELL, Villiers Barcham Vaughan.—b. 1904; ed. Christ's Coll., Christchurch, N.Z., Clifton Coll., and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.), (hons. Eng. and hist.); supt., educ., Nig., 1927; prin., 1944.

POWELL, William Arthur, A.M.Inst.Trans.—b. 1898; ed. St. Olaves and St. Saviours Gram. Sch.; on mil. serv. 1915–19; rlwy. gd., T.T., 1928; stn. mstr., 1929; traff. inspr., 1937; labour and welfare offr., rlwy., Nig., 1943; sec. road-rail comtee. (co-ordination of transport), T.T., 1937.

POWLES, Mary.—b. 1894; ed. C. of E. Sch., Ross, Herefordshire and privately; nursing sister, Ken., 1929; senr., 1944.

POYNTON, Arthur Hilton, C.M.G. (1946).—b. 1905; ed. Marlborough and Brasenose, Oxford, M.A.; apptd. asst. prin., dept. of scientific and industrial research after compet. exam., 1927; trans. to C.O., 1929; p.s. to parly. U.S. of S., Cols., 1932–33; seconded to S.L. admin., 1933–34; prin., D.O., 1935; do., C.O., 1935; on loan as p.s. to min. of supply, 1941–42 and min. of production, 1942–43; asst. sec., C.O., 1943; asst. U.S. of S., 1946; dep. U.S. of S., 1948.

PRATT, Arthur MacKenzie.—b. 1904; ed. Bearsden Acad., Glasg. Univ and Glasgow Tech. Coll.; agric. dept. (coffee servs.), Ken., 1937; coffee offr., Jca., 1945; author of publns. on coffee productn. in Jca.

PRENTIS, John Bernard.—b. 1904; ed. Epsom Coll. and Lond. Univ.; solr. of the sup. ct. of judicature, Eng., 1932; on mil. serv., 1941–45, capt.; apptd. to col. serv., 1932; asst. crown solr., H.K., 1935; off. recvr. in bankruptcy, regisr. of trade marks and patents and cust. of enemy prop., 1941; dep. regisr., sup. ct., S.S., 1941; off. assignee and regisr. of companies, regisr. of trade unions, Mal., 1946; regisr. of societies in addtn., 1947.

PRESTON, Philip Geoffrey, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.—b. 1898; ed. King Edward VII Sch. and Sheffield Univ.; on mil. serv., 1915–19; med. offr., Ken., 1929; author of numerous articles in the *E.A. Med. Journal* and other med. publns.

PRETTY, Eric Ernest Falk.—b. 1891; ed. Harrow Sch. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford (demy); cadet, Mal., C.S., 1914; cl. V, 1917; cl. IV, 1921; cl. III, 1926; cl. II, 1931; cl. IB, 1937; cl. IA, 1940; staff, 1946; res. comsnr., Johore.

PRICE, Elwyn Idris.—b. 1912; ed. Dolgelly Gram. Sch. and Univ. Coll. of Wales, Aberystwyth; B.Sc. (hons.) agric.; asst. regisr., co-op soc., Nig., 1936; senr. asst. regisr., 1947.

PRICE, Harold Robert, O.B.E. (1948), B.A., B.A.I. (Dub.).—b. 1891; ed. The Abbey, Dublin Univ.; on mil. serv. 1914–19; asst. engnr., Cyp., 1919; engnr., 1920; exec. engnr., Nyasa., 1929; D.P.W., 1940.

PRICE, Mawrfryn.—b. 1902; ed. Brynmawr Interm. Sch.; mstr. mariner; apptd. col. serv., 1931; marine offr., T.T., 1932; Nig., 1934.

PRICE, Norman Stewart, O.B.E., B.A., LL.B.—b. 1907; ed. Portora Royal Sch., Exeter Sch. and Dublin Univ.; cadet, N. Rhod., 1930; dist. offr., 1932.

PRIDDY, Samuel Adekundle, M.B.E.—b. 1896; ed. S.P.G. Sch., Sekondi; Accra Govt. Coll. for teachers; on mil. serv., 1916; clk., agric. dept., Nig., 1924; sec., 1947.

PRIDIE, Eric Denholm, C.M.G. (1941), D.S.O. (1918), O.B.E. (1931), 3rd cl. Order of Nile, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—b. 1896; ed. St. Bees Sch. and Liverpool Univ.; on mil. serv., 1914–19, capt., and 1940–43, brig.; med. inspr., Sudan, 1924; asst. D.M.S., 1931; D.M.S., 1934; health coun., Br. Embassy, Cairo, 1945; health expert, Br. M.E. off., Cairo, 1946; ch. med. offr., C.O., 1948; chmn., sch. coun., Kitchener Sch. of Med., Khartoum, 1934–45.

PRINGLE, Leonard Duncan, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—b. 1905; ed. Hurstpierpoint Coll. and Guy's Hosp.; war serv. H.K., 1939–41; med. offr., Mal., 1931; H.K., 1939.

PROBERT, Jack.—b. 1892; ed. Darlington Pub. Sch. and Blackfriars Training Coll., Sydney; on mil. serv., 1914–19; staff sgt.-instr., Fiji police; asst. supt., police, 1943.

PROBYN, Edmund Hamilton, M.A. (for.).—b. 1908; ed. Charterhouse and Univ. Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv. 1940–43, lieut.; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1931; senr., S.L., 1944; asst. consvtr., Cyp., 1947; author of articles in *Farm and Forest*.

PROCKTER, Colin Edward, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1903; ed. City of Norwich Sch. and Norwich Tech. Coll.; mech. and elec. engnr., G.C., 1938; senr. mech. and elec. engnr., 1944; senr. elec. engnr., elec. dept., 1947.

PROTHEROE, Francis Spencer.—b. 1907; ed. Southport Coll., Coathan Sch., Durham Univ.; barrister-at-law (Middle Temple and N.E. circ.); mag., Nig., 1938; police mag., S.L., 1941; Nig. 1942.

PRYDE, John Miller, E.D. (mil.).—b. 1895; ed. Stirling High Sch., Stirling, Scotland; on mil. serv. 1915–19, lieut.; asst. acctnt., P.W.D., Nig., 1925; asst. treas., 1932; senr. acctnt., 1944; prin. acctnt., 1946.

PRYTHERCH, Dalton John.—b. 1893; ed. St. Emanuel's, Liverpool; mstr. of tugs., Pal., 1933; pilot, 1941.

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PUCKRIDGE, Geoffrey Martin, C.M.G. (1949), E.D.—b. 1895; on mil. serv., 1913–20; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1921; dist. comsnr., 1925; senr. asst. col. sec., 1940; fin. sec., 1945.

PUDNEY, Eric William, A.C.A.—b. 1903; ed. Dover County Gram. Sch., Inter. B.Com. (Lon.); asst. acctnt., P.W.D., G.C., 1930; asst. treas., 1933; asst. treas., Maur., 1936; acctnt.-gen., 1939; treas. acctnt, H.K., 1940; comsn. of inl. rev., 1947; dir., Maur. agric. bank, 1938; mem., H.K. exchange advsy. comtee, 1940 and 1946; mem., taxation comtee, H.K., 1946.

PUGH, William Robert Bernard.—b. 1907; ed. Malvern Coll.; police const., Ken., 1929; asst. supt., 1933; supt., 1947.

PULFREY, William, B.Sc. (1st cl. hons. geol.), M.Sc., Ph.D., F.G.S.—b. 1908; ed. Central Sch., Sheffield and Sheffield Univ., Lancs, (schol.), D.S.I.R. (schol.), Assoc. I.M.M., Lyell Award, Geol. Soc. of London, 1946; asst. geologist, Ken., 1935; senr. geologist, 1945; sec., dev. sub-comtee. on bldg. materials, 1945; author of numerous articles on geol. matters.

PULLAN, Cecil Douglas Ayrton.—b. 1910; ed. Malvern Coll. and Trinity Coll., Oxford, B.A.; cadet, G.C., 1933; asst. dist. comsnr., 1934; dist comsnr., 1942; senr. asst. col. sec., 1948.

PURKIS, Leonard George.—b. 1907; ed. Gram. Sch.; sgt., police, Ceylon, 1929; asst. supt., Nig., 1940.

PURNELL, Richard Hugh, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B., B.S. (Lond.).—b. 1911; ed. Epsom Coll. and St. Bart. Hosp. Med. Coll.; med. offr., N. Rhod., 1937.

PURSEGLOVE, John William, B.Sc. (hons., boty) (M/c.), A.I.C.T.A., F.L.S.—b. 1912; ed. Lady Manners Sch., Bakewell, Manchester Univ., Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. and I.C.T.A., Trinidad; agric. offr., Uga., 1936; author of articles in *E.A. Agric. Journal.*

PUTSEY, Charles William.—b. 1897; ed. St. Clement's Church Sch., York; on mil. serv., 1915–19; traff. inspr., Nig., 1927; asst. traff. offr., 1936; senr. asst., 1944; dist. traff. supt., 1946.

PYKE-NOTT, Commander James Grenville, R.N. (retd.), C.M.G. (1949).—b. 1897; ed. Orleton Prep. Sch. and R.N.C., Osborne and Dartmouth; on naval serv. 1914–18 and 1939–45, comdr., R.N.; cadet, Nig., 1924; res., 1945; senr. res., 1946; ch. comsnr., E. Prov., 1948.

QLEIBO, Abdul Razzak Ali, O.B.E.—b. 1887; ed. Rashidiya Sch., Jerus. and Dar Ash-Shafaqa Coll., Constan.; Turkish C.S., 1905–17; O.E.T.A., 1917; dist. admin., Pal., 1920; asst. dist. comsnr., 1946.

QUANN, William Gordon.—b. 1898; ed. St. George's Coll., Lond.; on mil. serv., 1915–19, lieut.; supvsr. customs, T.T., 1921; senr. supvsr., 1936; senr. collr., customs, 1939; Ken. and Uga., 1943; exec. offr., economic control bd., T.T., 1941; contrlr. of imported goods, 1942; imports contrlr., Ken. and Uga., 1943; dep. compt., customs and excise, Nig., 1947.

QUASHI-IDUN, Samuel Okai, M.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1902; ed. Mfantsipim Sch., Cape Coast, Gold Coast, and Selwyn Coll., Cambridge; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1927; prac. at sup. ct., G.C., 1927–36 apptd. dist. mag., sup. ct., G.C., 1936.

QUIGGIN, George Hilary Hingston.—b. 1908; ed. Tonbridge Sch. and Camb. Univ., B.A. (hon., geog.), M.A.; on mil. serv. 1940–46, maj.; asst. survr., N. Rhod., 1931; survr., 1947.

QUIN, William Mathias, M.A. (Edin.), M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1901; ed. Royal High Sch., Edin. and Edin. Univ.; med. offr., S.L., 1935; specialist (surg.), 1944.

QUINN-YOUNG, Carl Theodore.—b. 1904; ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey and Pembroke Coll., Oxford (exhibr.), M.A. (Oxon.), hons. maths. mods., hons. nat. sc. (physics) finals; supt., educ., S.P., Nig., 1926; senr. educ., offr., Nig., 1938; asst. dir. of educ., S.P., 1944; since regraded dep. dir., educ., E.P.; attd. to comsn. on higher educ. in W.A. as liaison offr., 1944; jt. author of *Geography of Nigeria.*

QUINTON, Major Frederick John, T.D. (1945).—b. 1897; ed. Nelson Sch., Gt. Yarmouth and Fitzwilliam Hall, Camb.; on war serv., 1915–20, 2nd lt. (wounded); major, r. of o., R.E. (survey), 1936; survr., Nig., 1928; Jca., 1932; dep. dir., surveys, 1938; dir., 1947; attd. to surveys in U.K., Caribbean area, Canada, 1922–40; attd. empire surv. conf., Lond., 1935; instructr., survg., gov. tech. sch., Jca., 1939–47.

RAE, Alexander Montgomery Wilson, C.M.G. (1945), M.B., Ch.B. (Hons.) (Edin.), 1921, M.D. (Edin.), 1929, L.S.T.M.H. cert. (with distinc.).—b. 1896; ed. George Heriots, Edin. and Edin. Univ.; mil. serv., 1914–18, Scottish Horse and Imperial Camel Corps; deleg. for S.L. and the Gam. to Pan African Health Confce., Jo'burg., 1935; M.O., Gam., 1924; M.O., S.L., 1931; S.M.O., G.C., 1933; Gam., 1935; asst. D.M.S., G.C., 1936; D.D.M.S., 1938; ditto, Nig., 1939; asst. med. advsr., C.O., 1944; dep. med. advsr., C.O., 1946.

RAE, Alexander Robertson, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Mar.E.—b. 1897; ed. Falkirk High Sch., Scotland; apptd. col. serv., 1929; senr. elec. engnr., Nig., 1946.

RAE, Sir James Stanley, Kt. (1933).—b. 1881; clk. to atty.-gen., Bah.; called to the bar, Bah., 1904; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1919; ag. coroner for the Is. of New Providence, 1911; J.P., 1910; dist. comsnr., Belize, B. Hon., 1914; offl. secr. in bankruptcy, offl. admin. and J.P.

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for the col., 1914 ; regisr.-gen., 1915 ; in conjunction with duties as dist. comsnr. ; dir. of P.O.G. fund, 1916 ; cust. of enemy prop., 1916 ; war serv., press censor, pte., B. Hond. T.F., mily. censor ; atty.-gen., St. V., 1919 ; cross of Chevalier of the Order of the Crown, Belgium, May, 1919 ; atty.-gen., St. L., 1920 ; ch. just., St. V., 1923 ; ag. admin., 1926, 1927 ; ch. just., Gren., 1927 ; Leeward Is., 1931 ; ret., 1938 ; author of *Revised and Consolidated Laws of St. Vincent*, 1926.

RAE, Norman, C.B.E.—b. 1892 ; on mil. serv., 1917–20, lt. ; entd. C.A. off., 1911 ; asst. head of dept., 1919 ; dep. head, stores dep., 1932 ; dep. ch. clk., 1935 ; head, stores dept., 1945.

RAEBURN, Colin, C.B.E., D.Sc., M.I.M.M., F.G.S.—b. 1894 ; ed. Hamilton Acad. and Glasgow Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1915–19 and 1941, maj. (desps.) ; geologist, geol. survey, Nig., 1920 ; asst. dir., 1929 ; seconded to Cyp. as water engnr. in ch. water supply and irrig. dept., 1937 ; water engnr., Cyp., 1943 ; dir., geol. survey, Nig., 1947 ; M.E.C., Cyp., 1945–47 ; author of publns. on Nig. geol. and Cyp. water supply, *Alluvial Prospecting*.

RAGG, Hugh Aime, A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1904 ; ed. in New South Wales and Fiji ; tech. appren., P.W.D., Fiji, 1923 ; junr. draughtsman, 1927 ; draughtsman 1932 ; engnrg. asst., 1936 ; asst. engnr., 1940 ; exec. engnr., 1943.

RAILTON, Frank Alan, B.Sc. (Wales), A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.T., F.R.G.S.—b. 1905 ; ed. Oundle Sch., Cardiff Univ. ; asst. engnr., K.U.R. & H., 1930 ; dist. engnr., 1946 ; senr., 1948.

RAINE, Valentine Murdy.—b. 1901 ; ed. elem. and pte, 1st cl. Bd. of Trade engnr. (steam and diesel) ; on war serv. 1918–19 ; apptd. elec. dept., S.L., 1929 ; Nig., 1940 ; mech. engnr., gr. II, 1947 ; compiled report on palm oil as diesel fuel, S.L., 1940.

RAINSFORD, Cecil Ross Carthy, M.B., B.Ch., M.D., D.T.M.—b. 1904 ; ed. Portora Royal Sch. and Queen's Univ., Belfast ; apptd. to col. serv., 1930 ; S.M.O., Seychelles, 1942 ; med. offr., Uga., 1946 ; S.M.O., 1947.

RAM, Labhaya Milhotra, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.—b. 1900 ; ed. K.E. Med. Coll., Lahore and Lond. Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1942–46, lt.-col. ; med. dept., Malaya, 1927 ; med. offr., B. Hond., 1935 ; Mal., 1947 ; author of *Observations on the Anopheline of British Honduras* and *A Cure of Eclampsia.*

RAMAGE, Colin Stokes, B.Sc. (N.Z.).—b. 1921 ; ed. Boys' High Sch., Napier, and Victoria Univ. Coll., Wellington, N.Z. ; on mil. serv., 1942–46, F/O. ; N.Z. pub. serv., 1937 ; prof. asst., Royal observatory, H.K., 1946 ; publications : *The Atmospheric Circulation of the Ross Sea Area. A Classification of Synoptic Situations and New Forecasting Methods for Winter in the Fiji Area.*

RAMAGE, Richard Ogilvy, C.M.G. (1943)—b. 1896 ; ed. Edin. Acad. ; on mil. serv., 1914–19, capt. ; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1920 ; asst. sec., 1929 ; p.s. to O.A.G. and gov., 1931 ; dep. res., 1934 ; asst. to lieut.-gov., Malta, 1935 ; off. M.E.C., 1938–39 ; under-sec., G.C., 1939 ; col. sec., S.L., 1942 ; ag. gov. for periods during 1943, 1945 and 1946 ; chmn., comtee. on finances of Malta, 1938.

RAMDEHOLL, Cecil, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (L'pool).—b. 1901 ; ed. Berbice High Sch., Dalhousie, Edin., and Lond. Univs. ; gov. med. offr., B. Guiana, 1930.

RAMDEHOLL, James Edwin Rampersand, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.).—b. 1886 ; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, Queen's Coll., Canada, Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Edin., and L.S.H.T.M. ; acted as gov. med. offr., B. Guiana, 1910 ; gov. med. offr., 1912.

RAMMELL, James Cuthbert—b. 1895 ; ed. King's Sch., Worcs. and Worcs. Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.) (dip. for.) ; asst. consvtr., forests, Ken., 1920 ; senr. consvtr., 1929 ; consvtr., 1946.

RAMPAL, Marie Henry.—b. 1890 ; ed. privately ; apptd. police dept., Maur., 1909 ; asst. supt. of police, 1946.

RAMSAY, Arthur Bawtree.—b. 1903 ; ed. Sherborne Sch. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) ; M.C.S., 1927 ; cl. V, 1930 ; cl. IV, 1934 ; cl. III, 1939 ; cl. II, 1944 ; ag. Br. advsr., Kedah.

RAMSAY, William Hamilton.—b. 1915 ; ed. Fettes and Cambridge, B.A. (Cantab.) ; on mil. serv., 1939–42, lieut. ; admin. cadet, Nig., 1938.

RANCE, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hubert Elvin, G.C.M.G. (1948), G.B.E. (1946), C.B. (1946), O.B.E. (1940).—b. 1898 ; ed. Wimbledon Coll. and R.M.C., Sandhurst ; 2nd Lt., Worc. Regt., 1916, trans. R. Signals, 1926, served Gt. War, 1914–19 and 1939–45 (desps.) ; dir., civ. affrs., Burma (maj.-gen.), 1945 (C.B.) ; dep. cmdr., S.W. dist., Taunton, 1946 ; gov., Burma, 1946 ; chmn., Br. Caribbean standing closer assoc. comtee. ; Br. co-chmn., Caribbean comsn., and chmn., dev. and welf. organ. in the W.I., 1948.

RANDABEL, Jean Paul.—b. 1903 ; ed. Royal Coll., Maur. ; asst. mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1923 ; inspr. of schs., 1942 ; tutor, train. coll., 1945.

RANDELL, Philip Craddock, M.A. (Oxon.) (for. deg. with distinc.).—b. 1910 ; ed. Colet Court Prep. Sch., St. Paul's Sch. (found. schol. and bursary) and Magdalen Coll., Oxford (schol.), B.A., Oxon. (for.) w. distinc. ; on mil. serv., 1940–44, maj. asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1933.

RANDLE, Samuel.—b. 1897 ; ed. Hill Street Sch., Brierley Hill ; on mil. serv. 1917–18 ; clk., H.K., 1925 ; senr. cl. and acctng. clk., 1928 ; asst. supt., mails, 1933 ; supt., mails, 1936 ; contrlr., posts, 1938.

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RANKIN, Willard Sewell de Guibe.—b. 1905; ed. Westminster (class. schol. and exhibr.) and Christ Church, Oxford (Boden Sanskrit schol.), B.A. (Oxon.) (hons. sch. of Oriental languages); educ. offr., Nig., 1928.

RANKINE, John Dalzell, C.M.G.—b. 1907; ed. Croydon Prep. Sch., Christ Church, N.Z. and Exeter Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons. hist.); cadet, Uga., 1931; asst. dist. comsnr., 1933; col. sec., Barb., 1945; ch. sec., Ken., 1947.

RANKINE, Sir Richard Sims Donkin, K.C.M.G. (1932), C.M.G. (1919).—b. 1875; clk., treas., Fiji, 1894; p.s. to Sir George O'Brien, Sept., 1897–1901; acctnt., native taxes, treas., 1901; p.s. to Sir Henry Jackson, 1902 and Sir E. im Thurn, 1904; conf. sec., 1905; sec. to consul-gen. for W. Pac.; clk. of exec. coun.; asst. col. sec. and asst. recvr.-gen., 1909; recvr.-gen. and comsnr. of stamps, pres. of marine bd., mem., exec. and legis. couns., 1910; comsnr. of currency, 1914; gov. dep., periods, 1914–15; on sp. mission to India in connection with emigrn. of Indians to Fiji, 1919–20; ch. sec., Nyasa., 1920; ag. gov., on various occasions, 1921–24 and in 1926; ch. sec., Uga., 1927; admin. govt., June–Oct., 1928; Br. res., Zanz., 1930; ret., 1937.

RASSIM, Hamdi Suad, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.M.R.E. (Camb.).—b. 1907; ed. Turkish Lycee, St. Bart. Hosp., and Univ. of Lond.; med. offr., B. Hond., 1937; dist. med. offr., Cyp., 1945.

RASSOOL, Robert Shaphee, M.B.E. (civ.) (1946), LL.B. (hons., Lond.).—b. 1906; barrister at law; part time J.P., Seychelles, 1935; asst. leg. advsr. and regisr., deeds and mortgages, 1945.

RAWSON, Charles Preston.—B.Sc. econ.) hons., M.Sc. (soc.), Ph.D.—b. 1900; ed. Gram. Sch., Northallerton, Lond. Sch. of Econ., Lond. Univ., and Reading Univ.; lect. and advsr., educ. in H.M. forces, Oxford and Reading Univ. reg. comtees., 1940–46; on R.A.F. serv., F/O., R.A.F.V.R. (T.); apptd. 1921; ch. soc. welf. offr., Mal., 1947; prin. del. of M.U. to S.E. Asia, soc. welf. confce., S'pore., and advsr. M.U. del. I.L.O. prep. confce., New Delhi, 1947; author of theses on soc. psych. and sociology.

RAYMAN, Lazarus, B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1889; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch. and Wadham Coll., Oxford; cadet, F.M.S., 1913; offr., cl. V, 1916; cl. IV, 1920; cl. III, 1925; cl. II, 1930; cl. IB, 1934; pres., mun. comsnrs. of the town of S'pore., 1939.

RAYMOND, Walter Desmond, O.B.E. (1949), Ph. D. (Lond.), F.R.I.C.—b. 1901; asst. examiner, Iraq., 1924; prof. of chmstry., Royal Coll. of Med., Iraq, 1927; govt. analyst, T.T., 1933; govt. chmst., 1946.

RAYNER, Keith William.—b. 1912; ed. Watford Gram. Sch. and Harrow High Sch.; police, Pal., 1932; supt., police, Maur., 1946; asst. supt., Mal., 1948.

READ, Sir Herbert James, G.C.M.G. (1935), K.C.M.G. (1918), C.B. (1914), C.M.G. (1907).—b. 1863; M.A., Brasenose Coll., Oxford; 1st cl. math. mods., and 1st cl. math. finals; clk., higher div., W.O., 1887; 2nd cl. clk., C.O., 1889; asst. p.s. to Mr. Chamberlain, 1896; p.s. to Mr. (afterwards Sir E.) Wingfield, 1898; 1st cl. clk., Oct., 1898; prin. clk., 1905; Br. del. at African liquor confce. at Brussels, 1899; Br. del. on boundy. comsn. at Berlin for the settmt. of Anglo-German frontier in E.A., 1906; Br. plenipotentiary at African liquor confce. at Brussels, 1906; mem., hon. man. comtee. of sleeping sickness bureau, 1908; chmn., deptmtl. comtee. to enquire into W.A.M.S., 1909; visited E.A., 1911–12; sen. mem., C.O. delegation at Paris Peace Confce., 1919; asst. U.S. of S., C.O., 1916; gov., Maur., 1924–30; hon. mem., managing comtee., Imp. Inst. of Entom., 1931; hom. mem., managing comtee., Imp. Mycol. Inst., 1932.

REAY, Charles Stuart de Cairos.—b. 1895; ed. privately (N.Z.); on mil. serv. 1917–19; clk., Fiji, 1914; dist. comsnr., 1927; indus. relations offr., 1940; official M.L.C., 1940; comsnr. lab., 1942; (special duty in Maur., N. Rhod., Belg. Cong., the Rand and Natal during 1939–40).

REDHEAD, George Anthony.—b. 1898; ed. Grenada Boys Sec. Sch.; solr., sup. ct., Windward and Leeward Is.; dist. offr., Northern Dist. and mag., Dominica, 1944.

REDMAN, John.—b. 1904; ed. elem. and sec. schls.; on mil. serv. 1939–46, capt.; home prison serv., 1932; supt., prisons, G.C., 1937; asst. comsnr., prisons Uga., 1946.

REDMAN, John, B.Sc. (Tech.), A.M.C.T., A.R.I.C.—b. 1908; ed. Stramangate Sch., Kendal, and Manchester Univ.; on mil. serv. 1941–45, lieut.; asst. govt. chmst., 1936; govt. chmst., H.K., 1946.

REECE, Courtenay Walton.—b. 1899; ed. Harrison Coll. and Codrington Coll., Barb. and Jesus Coll., Oxford, B.A.(Oxon.), barrister-at-law; police mag., Barb., 1926; regisr., 1931; mag., Nig., 1938; crown coun., 1939; senr., 1946.

REECE, Gerald, C.B.E.—b. 1897; ed. Rugby Sch.; solr. (sup. ct. Eng.); on mil. serv. 1915–19 and 1941, lt.-col.; cadet, Ken., 1925; prov. comsnr., 1945; mil. gov., Som., 1948; gov. and c.-in-c., Som., 1948.

REED, Ralph Fred Adolph Lichtenheldt, B.Sc. (hons.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1910; ed. Peter Symonds Sch., Winchester, Univ. Coll., Univ. of Lond., Jesus Coll., Camb. and I.C.T.A.; agric. offr., Nig., 1935.

REES, George Frederick, B.Sc. (hons.) (pure and applied maths.) (Wales).—b. 1903; ed. Queen Elizabeth's, Carmarthen, and Univ. Coll. of S. Wales and Mon.; on mil. serv. 1941–45, capt.; mstr. educ. dept., H.K., 1929; senr. mstr., 1947.

REES-WILLIAMS, Lt.-Col. David Rees, T.D.—b. 1903; ed. Mill Hill Sch. and Univ. of Wales, honoursman law socy., 1929; on mil. serv. 1939–45, Lt.-Col., staff offr., 1st gr., ch. leg. offr., mil. gov., Greater Britain Area

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British Element); prac. solr., S. Wales, 1929; S.S. bar., def. coun., Kedah, hon. sec. and treas., S.S. (Penang) assoc., lecturer, comm. and coy. law, Penang, 1930–34; prac. solr., Cardiff, clk., Cardiff assess. comtee., 1935–45; M.P., 1945; parly. U.S. of S., Cols., 1947; mem., Jca. banana producers' advy. bd., gov. comsn. to Sarawak on proposed session, 1946, semi-off. gov. mission to Mal. on constitution, 1946; chmn., Burma frontier areas comtee. of enq., 1947; chmn., parly. lab. pty., commonwealth and empire group, 1946–47.

REEVES, Eliot Rowan.—b. 1909; ed. R.M.C., Duntroon and Camb.; cadet., Nig., 1932; asst. dist. comsnr., Pal., 1938; trans. to Pal., 1941; dep. dist. comsnr., 1945; dist. comsnr., 1947; seconded C.O., 1949.

REEVES, Walter Geoffrey.—b. 1906; ed. Bancroft Sch. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) (schol.) (hist.), exhibr., 1st cl. hons., hist. trip.; cadet, Mal., 1930; dist offr., 1933; seconded to C.A., 1938; dist. offr., N. Rhod., 1940.

REID, Archibald Cameron.—b. 1915; ed. Fettes Coll. and Queens' Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Fiji, 1937; admin. offr., 1938.

REID, John Dowie, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H., R.C.S. (Edin. and Glas.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1909; ed. Alloa Acad. and Edin. Univ.; med. offr., G.C., 1936; pathologist, S.L., 1941.

REID, Niel Richard, M.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., B.V.Sc. (S.A.).—b. 1906; ed. Cordwalles and Michaelhouse, Natal, Univ. of Witwatersrand, Transvaal Univ. Coll. of S.A. and R.V. Coll., London; vet. offr., T.T., 1929; senr. vet. offr., 1944; dir. of vet. serv., 1947; o/c internat. rinderpest campaign, S. Tang., 1940; author of *Rinderpest in Game.*

REID, Reginald Douglas, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1896; ed. Bishop's Stortford Coll., and St. Bart. Hosp.; on mil. serv. 1915–19; med. offr., G.C., 1926; pathologist, 1929.

REILLY, Sir Bernard Rawdon, K.C.M.G. (1934), C.I.E. (1926), O.B.E. (1918).—b. 1882; ed. Bedford; joined Indian army, 1902; Indian polit. dept., 1908; held various apptmts. in India and Aden, officiated as polit. res., Aden, 1925 and 1926; res. and c.-in-c., 1930 and 1931; ch. comsnr., 1932; gov. and C.-in-C., 1937–40; temp. admin. offr., C.O., 1944; accom. Br. del. to refugees conf. at Berm., 1943; mem. of Br. del. to Ethiopia which concluded Anglo-Ethiopian agreement, 1944; hd. of W.O. working party sent to report on ex-Italian cols. in E.A., 1946–47.

RENISON, Patrick Muir.—b. 1911; ed. Uppingham Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.); C.O., 1932; cadet, Ceylon, 1935; p.s. to gov., 1936; off. asst. to govt. agt., Central Prov., 1938; asst. govt. agt., Kandy, 1939; sec. to fin. sec. and asst. contrlr. to fin. and supply, 1940; asst. ch. sec., 1940; asst. gov. agt., Trincomalee, 1942; seconded as ag. prin., C.O., 1944; visited Italy, Egypt, Iraq, India, Burma, Mal., Ceylon, N. Borneo, Sarawak, Aust., N.Z. and Can., 1944–45; rep. dir. of recruitment (col. serv.) in India, 1945–46; asst. sec., C.O., 1947; col. sec., Trin., 1948.

RENNER, Edowo Awunor, O.B.E. (1948), M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. (Liv.).—b. 1894; ed. Wesleyan Boys' High Sch., S.L., Parkfield Sch., Liverpool and Edin. Univ.; med. offr., S.L., 1920; pathologist, 1934; S.M.O., 1940.

RENNIE, Alfred Baillie, LL.B. (Lond.).—b. 1896; ed. Wolmer's Sch., Jca., King's Coll., London and Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law, cert. of hon., 1st in order of merit, Bar exam.; on mil. serv. 1916–19, lieut.; clk. of cts. and ag. res. mag., Jca., 1929; res. mag., 1933; crown solr., 1934; proper offr. of the crown.

RENNIE, George Vincent.—b. 1889; ed. Kingston Bd. Sch. (Mico.), Kingston, Jca. and Commercial Corres. Sch. of Rochester, N.Y.; on mil. serv. 1915–18; 3rd asst. acctnt., adminstr.-gen.'s off., Jca., 1918; 2nd asst. acctnt., 1919; 2nd cl. clk., 1920; 1st cl., 1927; fin. clk., 1938; acctnt., 1943.

RENNIE, Sir Gilbert McCall, K.C.M.G. (1949), Kt. Bach. (1946), C.M.G. (1941), M.C. (1917).—b. 1895; ed. Stirling High Sch. and Glasgow Univ., M.A. (Glas.); on mil. serv., 1915–19, ag. brig.-maj.; cadet, Ceylon, 1920; off. asst. to govt. agt., E. Province, 1921; police mag., 1923; addl. dist. judge, 1925; admin. sec. to D.M.S.S., 1926; contrlr., fin. and supply, 1932; sec. to gov., 1934; fin. sec., G.C., 1937; ch. sec., Ken., 1939; ch. sec. and mem. for dev. and recon., 1945; O.A.G., periods, 1942–47; chmn., dev. comtee., Ken., 1945; gov. and c.-in-c., N. Rhod., 1948.

RENWICK, Henry Langdon.—b. 1898; brilliant star of Zanz., IV cl., H.H. Sultan's jub. med.; on mil. serv., 1915–19; asst. immig. and emig. offr., Ken., 1920; asst., H.H. cust., Zanz., 1920; senr. collr., customs, T.T., 1936; asst. compt., 1943; compt., customs, Zanz., 1945; chmn., trade and tour. traff. comtee., chmn., non-European staff bd.

REVINGTON, Thomas Marlow.—b. 1900; ed. Lincoln Sch. and Worksop Coll; on mil. serv., 1918–23, 2nd lieut; police, T.T. 1923; cadet, 1926; labour offr., 1927; asst. dist. offr., 1928; dist. offr., 1938; dep. prov. comsnr., 1946; prov. comsnr., 1947.

REYNOLDS, Christopher John Loughborough.—b. 1913; ed. Radley Coll. and Worcester Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) (2nd cl. hons.); on mil. serv. 1940–46, maj.; cadet, Nig., 1936.

RHODES, Brig.-Gen. Sir Godfrey Dean, Kt. (1934), C.B. (1943), C.B.E. (1919), D.S.O. (1917), R.E. (ret.), M.E.I.C., M.Inst.T., A.I.C.E., M.S.A.S.C.E.; ed. Trinity Coll. Sch., Port Hope, Canada, and R.M.C., Kingston, Canada; R.E. 1907; ch. engnr., Ken. and Uga. rly. 1920; gen. man. 1928.

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RHODES, Steven Bankole, C.B.E.—b. 1890; ed. Spanish Govt. Sch., Fernando Po, German Govt. Sch., Cams. Boys' High Sch., S.L. and abroad; barrister-at-law; higher stand., Hausa, 1914; on mil. serv. 1914–15; apptd. cl. ser., 1909; resig., 1919; puisne judge, Nig., 1945; served in native admin. staff salary comsn.; served with Justice Jackson in Sapele saw mills arbitration; M.L.C., 1933–43; M.E.C., 1943–45.

RICE, Cuthbert Llewelyn.—b. 1903; ed. Taunton Sch. and Lond. Univ., B.A. (hons.) (Lond.); on mil. serv. 1939–40, lieut.; supt., educ. (later educ. offr.), Nig., 1929; educ. offr., S.L., 1944 (on secondment).

RICE, James Alphonsus, B.A., LL.B., (T.C.D.).—b. 1904; ed. Clongowes and Trinity Coll., Dublin; solr., supt. ct., I.F.S., 1927; asst. comsnr., lands, G.C., 1927; cust. of enemy property, 1939–40.

RICE, James Gould.—b. 1888; ed. Portsmouth Gram. Sch.; on mil. serv. 1916–20, lieut., R.E.; survr. and const. engnr., rlwys., Nig., 1933; res. engnr. deviations, rlwys., G.C., 1920; dep. ch. engnr., 1926; res. engnr., K.U.R., 1927; const. engnr., rlwys., T.T., 1931; asst. engnr., open lines, 1933; dist. engnr., 1942.

RICE, Nelson Redvers, B.Sc. (eng.) (Lon.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1900; ed. Essex County Sch. and Univ. of Lond., 1st cl. hons. and prizeman, 1920; asst. engnr., surveys, T.T., 1926; asst. engnr., surveys, 1928; dist. engnr. (open lines), 1939.

RICH, Sidney Montague.—b. 1909; ed. Plumtree Sch., S. Rhod.; clk. N. Rhod., 1930; asst. acctnt., 1936; dep. acctnt.-gen., Maur., 1943; acctnt.-gen., 1943; asst. treas., Cyp., 1948; acctnt.-gen., 1948.

RICHARDS, Anthony John Noel, B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1914; ed. King's Sch., Worcester and Hertford Coll., Oxford; admin. cadet, Sarawak, 1938; civ. intern., 1941–45; dist. offr., 1946.

RICHARDS, Charles Anthony Langdon.—b. 1911; ed. Clifton and Brasenose Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.), 3rd cl. hons. class mods., 2nd cl. hons. law finals.; on mil. serv. 1939–41, maj. spec. duties, 1941–46; cadet, Uga., 1934; dist. offr.

RICHARDS, Sir Edmund Charles, K.C.M.G. (1944), C.M.G. (1937).—b. 1889; E.A.P. agric. dept., 1909; secretariat, Nyasa., 1912; asst. polit. offr., G.E.A. prov. admin., 1917; dist. polit. offr., T.T., 1922; dep. prov. comsnr., 1928; prov. comsnr., 1931; dep. ch. sec., 1934; res. comsnr., Basuto., 1935; gov. and c.-in-c., Nyasa., 1942–48.

RICHARDS, Harold Giles, O.B.E. (1948), A.C.G.I., B.Sc.—b. 1904; ed. St. John's Sch., Leatherhead, Imp. Coll., of Sci. (schol.), and New Coll., Oxford; pupil, three years, G.E.C., Ltd., T.T.; cadet, 1929; asst. dist. offr., 1931; asst. sec., 1935; asst. sec., E.A.G. confce., 1937 (attd. E.A. Force H.Q., Sept.–Nov., 1939); 1st asst. sec., Cyp., 1941; ch. asst. sec., 1942; und. sec., 1948.

RICHARDSON, Egerton Rudolf, A.L.A.A.—b. 1912; ed. Calabar High Sch., Kingston, Jca.; asst. constab. dept., 1933; 2nd cl. clk., 1939; 1st cl., 1941; senr., 1943; prin., 1944; asst. treas., 1944; sec., land policy coord. and hurricane insurance comtees.

RICHARDSON, John Edmund, F.S.I.—b. 1904; ed. Derby Sch.; on mil. serv. 1941–45, capt.; valuation and resumption offr., P.W.D., H.K., 1929.

RICHARDSON, Malcolm Warrender.—b. 1911; on mil serv. 1942–45; Br. P.O., 1928; asst. survr., posts and tels. dept., Ken., Uga. and T.T., 1936; asst. prin., 1939; dir. of traffic, Ken., 1946.

RICHMOND, Charles Wakefield, O.B.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1880; ed. Higher Sch., Aston, Warwickshire; served constructional engnrs., 1898–1907; engrng. dept., G.W.R., 1907–10; joined engnrg. dept., C.A., 1910; asst. engnr., 1919; visited Nig., 1920; dep. head, engnrg. contracts, 1936; personal asst. to engnr. in ch., 1948.

RICKETTS, William Leonard.—b. 1905; ed. Steyning Gram. Sch. and Collegiate Sch., Malta, New Coll., Oxford and Inst. of Educ., London Univ., B.A. (2nd cl. hons, sch. of Eng. teachers dip., Lond. Univ.); personal asst. to dir., agric. and fisheries, Pal., 1939; regisr., co-op. socs., 1945; mem. of citrus control bd.; apptd. to panel of mems. of advsy. comtee. under defence regs.

RICKFORD, Lionel Leslie Keevil.—b. 1914; ed. Weymouth Coll., Dorset (open schol.) and Worcester Coll., Oxford, M.A. (hons.) (Oxon.); on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj.; cadet, Nig., 1937; asst. dist. offr., 1940; dist. offr., 1946.

RIDEHALGH, Arthur.—b. 1907; ed. Sedbergh Sch. and Wadham Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.), barrister-at-law; crown atty. and mag., St. Kitts, Leeward Is., 1935; crown coun., G.C., 1939; solr.-gen., Nig., 1946.

RIGBY, Ivo Charles Clayton.—b. 1911; ed. Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford, barrister-at-law (Inner Temple); police mag., Gam., 1935; ch. mag., Pal., 1938; crown coun., 1941; relieving pres., dist. ct., Pal., 1945; pres., dist. ct., 1947; asst. judge, Nyasa., 1948.

RIGGS, Alfred William, M.B.E.—b. 1896; ed. Br. Sch., Chatham; staff sgt., police, Pal., 1922; asst. dist. comdnt., 1923; inspr., 1924; asst. supt., 1926; dep. supt., 1937; asst. supt., Ken., 1939; supt., 1940.

RILEY, Peter Myles.—b. 1898; ed. Hodder, Stonyhurst Prep. Sch. and Beaumont Coll.; on mil. serv. 1916–21, lieut.; cadet, Nig., 1921; senr. dist. offr., 1941; res., 1943.

RING, Julius, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.Struct.E., F.S.I., A.I.Mech.E.—b. 1892; ed. Worksop Coll., Notts. and Univ. of Birmingham; on war serv. 1940–41, internee 1942–45; engnr., P.W.D., H.K., 1925; asst. assessor of rates, 1928; assessor, 1938.

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RINGWOOD, Edgar.—b. 1891; entd. C.A. off., 1910; on mil. serv. 1916–19; asst. hd. pay dept., 1937; dep. hd. engnrg. contracts, 1938; hd. pay dept., 1945.

RISLEY, Sir John Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G. (1922), K.C. (1921), C.B. (1912).—b. 1867; ed. at Marlborough and Magdalen Coll., Oxford (class. exhibr.), 2nd cl. class. mods., 1888, 2nd cl. juris., 1890, open studentship, Inns of Court, 1892, called to bar, 1893, M.A. and B.C.L., 1894; legal asst., C.O., 1901; legal advsr., 1911–31; author of *The Founding of St. Stephen's Golf Club*, 1893; *The Law of War*, 1897; *Notes and Echoes*, 1902; editor of Dale's *Clergyman's Legal Handbook*, 7th edition; jt. editor of Waterlow's *Companies Acts Manual*, 11th and 12th edns.

RITCHIE, Archibald Thomas Ayres, O.B.E., M.C., B.A.—b. 1890; ed. Harrow and Magdalen Coll., Oxford (demy. biol.); on mil. serv. 1914–18, capt.; game warden, Ken., 1923; seconded to Mal., for re-organ. of game dept., 1937–38.

RITCHIE, William.—b. 1900; ed. St. Albans' Sch.; on war serv. (security), 1940–45; police const., H.K., 1922; l/sgt., 1923; sgt., 1927; sub-inspr., 1935; inspr., 1946; asst. supt., 1947.

ROBBINS, George James.—b. 1893; ed. Latymer Upper Sch., Hammersmith, barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; on mil. serv. 1914–18; clk., vet. dept., Ken., 1919; regisr. of titles, 1926; prin. regisr., 1935; dep. comsnr., local govt. lands and settlement, 1943; comsnr., lands, mines and surveys, 1946; sec., land tenure comtee., 1939; sec., food comsn of enquiry, 1943.

ROBERTS, Antony Morrill.—b. 1908; ed. Shrewsbury Sch.; Br. const., police, Pal., 1933; asst. supt., B. Guiana, 1938; supt., 1948.

ROBERTS, Clifford Ellis, O.B.E., M.A., B.M., B.Ch. (Oxford), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), cert. L.S.H.T.M.—b. 1899; on mil. serv., 1918–21 and 1940–45; med. offr., Uga., 1927; specialist offr., Zanz., 1939.

ROBERTS, Cyril Hedley Paul.—b. 1904; ed. St. Michael's, St. Johns' Sch., Leatherhead and Longerenong Agric. Coll., Australia (agric. dip. (Aust.)); trpr., Br. S.A. police, 1927; police const., N. Rhod., 1931; Pal., 1933; Berm., 1935; ch. inspr., Gam., 1939; asst. supt. 1942; Uga., 1946.

ROBERTS, Horace Ernest.—b. 1900; ed. Prince Henry's Gram. Sch., Evesham postal asst., U.K., 1921; acctnt., G.P.O., N. Rhod., 1928; senr., 1948.

ROBERTS, Loftus Alexander.—b. 1910; ed. Dominica Gram. Sch., B.Sc. (econ., Lond.); asst. clk., P.W.D., Dominica, 1933; clk. various depts., 1933; social welf. offr., 1945.

ROBERTS, Maiben Albert William, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S.I.—b. 1904; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin; med. offr., Ken., 1929; spec. (surg.), Nyasa., 1942; author of various medical articles.

ROBERTS, Richard Owen, M.Sc., F.G.S., A.R.I.C.—b. 1903; ed. Festiniog County Sch., Merioneth, Univ. Coll. of Wales, Aberystwyth, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; geol., dept., Uga., 1938; Nig., 1948.

ROBERTS, Samuel Mensah.—b. 1904; appren., posts. and tels., G.C., 1924; 2nd gr. sub-inspr., 1928; 1st gr., 1936; tel. inspr., 1942.

ROBERTS-WRAY, Sir Kenneth Owen, K.C.M.G. (1949), C.M.G. (1946).—b. 1899; R. Mily. Acad., Woolwich, 1917–18; comsnd., R. Arty., Jan., 1918; served in France, 1918; ret., 1920; Merton Coll., Oxford (1st cl. juris., 1922), M.A., certif. of hon., bar final exam., 1923, called to bar, Jan., 1924; S. Eastern circuit; professional legal clk., miny. of health, 1926; ag. asst. ch. clk., Jan., 1929; 2nd asst. legal advsr., D.O. and C.O., 1931; asst. legal advsr., 1943; legal advsr., 1945; chmn., law offrs. confce., Trin., 1944; part author of *The Law of Collisions on Land.*

ROBERTSON, Agnes Blyth, M.A. (Edin.).—b. 1901; ed. Beath Sec. Sch., Edin. Univ. and Edin. Prov. Training Coll. (gen. teachers final cert. of Scot. educ. dept.); inspr. of schs., Uga., 1934; senr. educ. offr., Zanz.; educ. offr., Uga., 1946; provincial educ. offr., 1948; author of arithmetic books for primary schs. in Uga.

ROBERTSON, Alexander Page Anderson, O.B.E., E.D., B.Sc., A.M.I.Min.E.—b. 1899; ed. Trinity Coll., Glenalmond, R.M.C., Sandhurst and Univ. of Glasgow; on mil. serv., 1939–42, maj.; geol. engnr., Nig., 1931; inspr., mines, 1934.

ROBERTSON, Algar Ronald Ward, C.B.E. (1948).—b. 1902; ed. Dean Close Sch., Cheltenham; on war serv. 1943, capt., Fiji mil. forces; asst. treas., G.C., 1929; dep. treas., Br. Guiana, 1936; acctnt.-gen., etc., Fiji, 1939; fin. sec., 1940; Trin., 1948; gov's. dep. on various occasions since 1943; chmn., Fiji and W. Pac. H. comsn., supply and prodctn. bd., 1942–46; spec. duty in connection with defence and supply to N.Z., Aus., Washington and London, 1941–44; deleg., civ. aviation confce., Wellington, 1946; advsr., S. Pac. reg. confce., Canberra, 1947.

ROBERTSON, Andrew Gillison, B.Sc. (Lond.), D.I.C.—b. 1913; ed. Bedford Mod. Sch., Univ. Coll., Southampton, Imp. Coll. of Sci. and Tech., Lond.; on mil. serv., 1940–46, maj.; field offr., tsetse research dept., T.T., 1938; entom. E.A. tsetse reclam. dept., 1946; jt. author of *D.D.T.Airspray in Malaria Control in E.A.*

ROBERTSON, Douglas William, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.,—b. 1898; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin.; on mil. serv. 1917–19, lieut.; admin. offr., Uga., 1921; dist. offr., 1931; res. of Buganda, 1945; sec. for African affairs, 1947; acted as ch. sec. for periods during 1947.

ROBERTSON, George, O.B.E., B.A. (Cantab.)—b. 1902; ed. Bootham Sch., York, Pembroke Coll., Camb.; cadet (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1928; offr., cl. III, 1932; resig., 1934; re-appointed offr., cl. II, 1939; resident, 1946.

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ROBERTSON, James Alec Ostley.—b. 1907; ed. Palatine Cent. Sch. and Sandycroft Coll., Blackpool, and privately, N. Rhodesia, law exam (distinc.); clk. of ct., N. Rhod., 1936; exam. of acctnts., 1936; acctnt., 1940; senr. acctnt.,Nig., 1946; contrlr., acctnts. and stats. and of imports, N. Rhod., 1943–45.

ROBERTSON, James Dick, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. (Liverpool), D.T.H. (Liverpool).—b. 1899; on mil. serv., 1918–19; med. offr., Kenya, 1930; Zanz., 1934; pathologist, 1940.

ROBERTSON, James Fullerton, E.D., B.Sc., M.I.E.E.—b. 1909; ed. Stromness Acad. and Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow; on mil. serv. 1940–43; tel. engnr., G.C., 1928.

ROBERTSON, James Kinnaird B.Sc. (agric.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1906. ed. Aberchirder Sch., Banff, Aberdeen Univ., Cambridge Univ. and I.C.T.A.; agric. offr. T.T., 1929; author of various tech. articles in the *E.A. Agric. Jour.*

ROBERTSON, Kenneth Struan, B.Eng.—b. 1899; ed. Bedford Sch. and Sheffield Univ.; on mil. serv. 1917–19, 1941–45, capt.; engnr., P.W.D., H.K., 1924.

ROBERTSON, Patrick Allan Pearson.—b. 1913; ed. King's Coll. Choir Sch., Sedburgh Sch., and King's Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.); cadet, T.T., 1936; asst. dist. off., 1938; clk. of coun., 1945; dist. offr., 1948; dep. fin. sec., 1948.

ROBERTSON, Wheatley Alexander, C.M.G. (1948).—b. 1885; ed. Rugby Sch. and R. Ind. Engrng Coll., Coopers Hill; Indian Forest serv., 1906–11; dir., prod. res. in dept. of sci. and indus. res., 1933–45; forestry advsr. to S. of S., Cols., 1941.

ROBERTSON, William McFarlane, B.Sc. (for.) (Edin.).—b. 1897; ed. Kirkcaldy High Sch. and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv., 1916–19 and 1941–45, maj.; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1922; senr. asst., 1926; consvtr., S.L., 1936; T.T., 1939.

ROBINS, Sir Reginald Edwin, Kt., Bach. (1945), C.M.G. (1938), O.B.E. (1932), M.L.A., M.Inst.T.—b. 1891; ed. Queen Mary's Sch., Basingstoke and London School of Econ., medallist; asst. supt. of the line, K.U.R. & H., 1925; gen. man., rlwys. and ports, T.T., 1936; gen. man., K.U.R. & H., 1942; comsnr. for transport, E.A.R. & H., 1948; mem., cost of living relief comtee., 1942; mem., E.A. prod. and supply coun. (dir. of rail transport and storage); trustee of Ken. nat. pks.; mem., cent. rds. and traff. bd.; mem., dev. and reconstrn. auth.; mem., Makerere coll. coun.

ROBINSON, Clive Askew, D.S.C.—b. 1893; ed. Royal Naval Colls., Osborne and Dartmouth; comdr., R.N. (ret.); on naval serv. 1914–18, lieut, R.N. (desps.); dep. mstr. attendant, Ceylon, 1928; S.S., 1946; mstr. attendant, S'pore, 1946.

ROBINSON, Copeland Kenrick, M.B.E. D.I.C.T.A., M.S. (U.S.A.).—b. 1907; ed. Queen's Royal Coll. and I.C.T.A., post-grad. course in agric. econ. at Cornell Univ., U.S.A.; agric. asst., St. V., 1934; supt., agric., regisr., agric. credit socs. and chmn., comtee. of management. govt. cotton ginnery, 1938; dep. chmn., land settlement and dev. bd., 1945; prov. M.E.C., St. V., 1939–45; contrlr. of supplies, 1939–42; St. V. rep. at supplies conf., Washington, 1943; advsr., Anglo-Caribbean conf., Barb., 1944; M.E.C., St. V., 1947; jt. author of *The Agricultural Soils of St. Vincent.*

ROBINSON, George, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.).—b. 1902; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin, L.S.H.T.M. cert., dip. in bacteriology, (Lond.), 1931; on mil. serv., 1939–43; med. offr., G.C., 1925; pathologist, 1926; senr., 1933.

ROBINSON, George Gilmour.—b. 1894; ed. Repton and Trinity Coll., Oxford, B.A., M.A. (Oxon.); barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt. and adjt.; res. mag., Ken., 1930; puisne judge, N. Rhod., 1938; mem., Rhod. ct. of appeal, and ag. ch. just. for about 3 years; puisne judge, Nig. 1947; chmn. of several comsns. of pub. enq. and conciliator in indus. disputes in N. Rhod., 1940–46.

ROBINSON, Henry Kendall.—b. 1906; ed. St. Bees Sch., Cumberland and Peterhouse, Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Nig., 1929; seconded to Cams. plantations, 1940–41; seconded to labour dept., 1943–46.

ROBINSON, Innes Lovell.—b. 1904; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A., 2nd cl. hons., class trip., 1926; E.A. forces, 1941, capt.; cadet, T.T., 1927; asst. dist. offr., 1929; dist. offr., 1939; dep. prov. comsnr., 1948.

ROBINSON, Philip Bernard, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Dub.), D.T.M., (Liv.).—b. 1901; ed. Wesley Coll., Dublin and Dublin Univ.; med. offr., N. Rhod., 1926; S.M.O., 1939; D.D.M.S., Uga., 1945; D.M.S., N. Rhod., 1947; mem., comsn. on Afr. hous. in urb. areas, N. Rhod., 1944.

ROBISON, Lionel McDowall, C.B.E. (1942).—b. 1886; ed. Grace Ramsden's Sch. and Manchester Univ., B.A.; lect., govt. training coll., Colombo, Ceylon, 1909; vice-prin., 1912; inspr., schls., 1915; army. serv., 1918; asst. dir., educn., 1924; dep. dir., 1929; sec. to min. of educn., 1932; dir., educn., 1936; asst. educ. advsr., C.O., 1945.

ROBSON, Matthew, B.Sc. (for.), (Edin.).—b. 1908; ed. George Heriot's, and Edin. and Oxford Univs.; on mil. serv. 1941–45, capt.; asst. consvtr. of forests, Nig., 1930; senr. asst., 1945.

RODDAN, Gilbert McMicking.—b. 1906; ed. Dumfries Acad., Glasgow Univ., Oxford Univ. and I.C.T.A.; agric. offr., S.L., 1930; asst. agric. advsr., C.O., 1943; dep. agric. advsr., C.O., 1947; dep. dir., agric., Ken., 1948.

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RODEN, Evan Edward.—b. 1899 ; ed. National Elem. C.E. Sch., Ulverston ; clk., P.W.D., T.T., 1925 ; acctnt., 1928 ; acctnt. storekeeper, 1932 ; off. supt. educ. dept., 1937 ; asst. ch. acctnt., P.W.D., 1938 ; acctnt., treasy., 1944 ; senr., 1945 ; acctnt. gen., 1947.

RODGER, Robert, M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.Inst.M. & Cty. E., M.I.Struc.E., F.R.G.S.—b. 1893 ; ed. Wishaw Pub. Sch., Wishaw High Sch., and Glasgow Tech. Coll. ; on mil. serv. 1914–20, capt. ; dist. engnr., Pal., 1920 ; road engnr., G.C., 1924 ; senr. road engnr., Nig., 1926 ; road engnr., Cyp., 1930 ; senr. exec. engnr., Nig., 1936 ; asst. D.P.W., 1938 ; area D.P.W., 1945 ; regnl. D.P.W., 1946 ; on reconstn. work of roads and bridges, Cyp. ; author of *The Tarmet Roads of the Gold Coast.*

RODWAY, Rupert.—b. 1908 ; ed. King Edward VI Sch., Retford, and King's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) ; asst. audr., S.L., 1931 ; Nig., 1934 ; B. Guiana, 1936 ; Trin., 1942 ; senr. asst. audr., Ken., 1945 ; dep. audr. (later dep. dir., aud.), 1946.

RODWELL, Sir Cecil Hunter, G.C.M.G. (1934), K.C.M.G. (1919), C.M.G. (1909).—b. 1874 ; ed. Eton and King's Coll., Camb., B.A., 1897 ; serv. on staff of high comsnr. for S.A. since Dec., 1900 ; Imp. sec., Mar., 1904 ; gov., Fiji, and high comsnr., W. Pac., 1918 ; gov. and c.-in-c., B. Guiana, 1925 ; gov. and c.-in-c., S. Rhod., Sept., 1928 ; ret., Dec., 1934 ; contrlr. of diamonds (min. of supply), 1942–45.

RODWELL, Reginald Morton Hasell.—b. 1906 ; ed. Marlborough and Worcester Coll., Oxford, B.A. ; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1929 ; dist. mag., G.C., 1938 ; crown coun., G.C., 1946.

RODWELL, William John Ellerton.—b. 1903 ; ed. Radley Coll. ; collr., customs, Nig., 1927 ; senr. collr., 1937 ; asst. compt., 1943.

ROE, Harcourt Stuart, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1901 ; ed. Wellington Coll., Berks. and King's Coll., Lond. ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., T.T., 1927 ; div. engnr., gr. II, 1942 ; div. engnr., gr. I, 1944 ; D.D.P.W., Fiji, 1947.

ROE, Robert Jestin, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.—b. 1897 ; ed. Drogheda and Royal Vet. Coll., Ireland (prizeman) ; on mil. serv. 1915–16 and 1941, 2nd lieut. ; vet. surg., Cyp., 1921 ; ch. vet. offr., 1930.

ROGERS, Frank Oswald.—b. 1894 ; on mil. serv. 1915–19, lieut. ; dock supt., Port Sudan, 1927 ; port man., Haifa, Pal., 1934.

ROGERS, Philip.—b. 1914 ; ed. Manchester Hulme Gram. Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb. ; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 1936 ; p.s. to gov., Jca., 1939 (on secondment) ; p.s. to perm. U.S. of S., Cols., 1939 ; p.s. to perm. U.S. of S. for Doms., 1940 ; p.s. to perm. U.S. of S., Cols., 1940–41 ; prin., 1940 ; accom. Sir Cosmo Parkinson to Caribbean, Aug., 1942–Feb., 1943 ; p.s. to S. of S., Cols., 1946 ; asst. sec. (estab. offr.), 1946.

ROSE, Max, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—b. 1893 ; ed. Leeds Central H. Sch. and Leeds Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1942–44, maj. ; med. offr., N.Z. Is. Terr. (Cook Is. and W. Samoa), 1937 ; med. offr., G. and E. Is. Col., 1944 ; S.M.O., 1945.

ROSEVEAR, Donovan Reginald, B.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1900 ; ed. Bedford Sch. and Christ's Coll., Camb., dip. in for. (Cantab.) ; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1924 ; senr., 1935 ; consvtr., 1944 ; asst. ch., 1946 ; dep. ch., 1946 ; reported on forests of Gambia, 1936.

ROSS, Arthur Frederick Palmer, M.B.E.—b. 1899 ; ed. Munroe Coll., Jca., Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow ; on mil. serv., 1943–46, lt.-col. ; asst. engnr., Jca., 1930 ; asst. D.P.W., B. Som. ; senr. exec. engnr. N. Borneo, 1947.

ROSS, Charles Campbell, K.C. (Gren., 1938 ; Gib., 1947).—b. 1901 ; ed. Charterhouse and Magdalen Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxford) ; advoc. of the Scottish bar ; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn, pte. prac., 1927–34 ; atty.-gen., St. V., 1934 ; Gren., 1935 ; senr. crown coun., Nyasa., 1939 ; ch. mag., Pal., 1942 ; atty.-gen., Gib., 1947. ag. A.L.A. C.O., 1936 ; chmn., comsn. into econ. conds. of wkg. classes, Gren., 1937–38 ; chmn., comsn. into motor traff. rates, Nyasa, 1941 ; comsnr. for rev. edn. of laws of Gibraltar, 1948 ; author of *The Law of Innkeepers, The Law of Licensing, The Grenada Justices' Notebook, Handbook for Magistrates, Nyasaland.*

ROSS, Charles Edward.—b. 1901 ; ed. Pietermaritzburg Coll., S.A. ; asst., post. and tels. dept., T.T., 1921 ; asst. survr., Nig., 1928 ; senr. survr., 1942 ; div. survr., 1944 ; P.M.G., S.L., 1948.

ROSS, Charlesworth.—b. 1910 ; ed. Antigua Gram. Sch., King's Coll., Lond. and Balliol Coll., Oxford ; B.A., called to bar, Inner Temple, 1934 ; inspr., schls., Antigua, 1934 ; duty in admnr.'s off., 1936 ; dist. offr. and mag., Dominica, 1940 ; mag., dist. A and B, Antigua, 1943 ; M.E.C. and M.L.C., Antigua, 1946 ; mag.-cr. atty., Montserrat, 1948.

ROSS, Hubert Tom, O.B.E. (1948).—b. 1900 ; ed. Cheetham Central Sch. and Manchester Univ., Coll. of Tech. ; on mil. serv., 1918–19 and 1941–46, capt. (p.o.w.) ; second asst. printer, F.M.S., 1923 ; asst. printer, 1934 ; dep. supt., 1936 ; govt. printer, Mal., 1946.

ROSS, James Murdoch.—b. 1907 ; ed. Dumbarton Acad., Glasgow Univ. and Edin. Univ., M.A., 2nd cl. hons. hist. ; cadet, Uga., 1931 ; asst. dist. offr., 1933 ; dist. offr., 1942 ; asst. res., Buganda, 1944 ; Prot. agent, Mubende, 1945 ; dist. comsnr., Acholi, 1946 ; exec. offr. and sec., tsetse and trypan. comtee., 1944–45.

ROSS, Robert Allan, M.M.—b. 1895 ; ed. Dalry Pub. Sch., Scotland ; on mil. serv. 1914–19 ; apptd. M.O.L., 1920 ; seconded to Trin. as indus. advsr.

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ROSS, Simon Douglas, B.Sc. (agric.).—b. 1902; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch., Glasgow Univ. and Aberdeen Univ.; supt., agric., Nig., 1930; senr. agric. offr., 1945; prin., 1946.

ROTH, George Kingsley.—b. 1903; ed, Heath Gram. Sch., Halifax, Liverpool Univ., Rennes Univ. and Christ's Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Liv.), dip. anthrop. (Cantab), M.Sc. (Cantab.); on mil. serv., Fiji N.V.F., 1940–42, paymstr. sub lieut.; cadet, Fiji, 1928; dist. comsnr., 1929; admin. offr., Zanz., 1937; gr. II, Fiji, 1940; gr. I and asst. col. sec., 1943; reorg. Fiji museum, Suva, 1930; rep. Fiji at Ottawa Exhibtn., 1932 and B.I.F., 1933; supervisor at Cambridge of col. serv. probrs. for Fiji and W. Pac., 1936; chmn., Suva Town Bd., 1940; mem., native regn. bd., 1941; author of contributions on Fijian arts and crafts in various journals.

ROTHERY, Edward Arnold.—b. 1904; ed. Lisband High Sch. and Birkenhead Sch.; on mil. serv. 1940–46 maj. (desps.); survr., Nig., 1928.

ROUNCE, Norman Vince, C.D.A. (Wye), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1906; ed. Dulwich Coll., Wye Agric. Coll. and I.C.T.A.; agric. offr., T.T., 1928; seconded to Zanz., 1941–42; senr. agric. offr., T.T., 1943; author of *The Agriculture of the Cultivation steppe of the Lake Westerhand Central Province*, in the English and Kiswahili.

ROUSSET, Marie Joseph Pierre.—b. 1898; ed. Royal Coll., Maur. and Middle Temple, London; on war serv. 1942–43, C.D.S. P/O.; dist. mag. for Maur. and Lesser Dependencies, 1934.

ROWBOTHAM, Edwin Ramsay.—b. 1906; ed. Radley Coll. and Christ's Coll., Camb., B.A. (hon.); M.A. (Cantab.); on mil. serv., 1939–46, lt.-col.; dir. of wks., Dominica, 1947.

ROWE, Eric George.—b. 1904; ed. Chatham House Sch., Ramsgate and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, B.A.; cadet, T.T., 1928; asst dist offr., 1930; dist. offr., 1940; dep. prov. comsnr., 1947.

ROWELL, Thomas Richmond, B.Sc. (hons.), dip. educ.—b. 1896; ed. High Sch. Boys', Douglas, I.O.M. and Univ. of Liverpool; on mil. serv., 1915–18 and 1945–46, col.; apptd., H.K., 1923; prin., Northcote training coll., 1939; asst. educ. advsr., C.O., 1942; ag. educ. advsr., C.O., 1945; H.K. planning unit, 1945; dir., educ. H.K., 1946; mem., advsy. comtee, on educ. in the colonies, 1942; sec., W.I. higher educ. comtee., 1944.

ROWLING, Cecil William.—b. 1904; ed. St. John's, Leatherhead and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons. mod. lang.); cadet, Nig., 1927; asst. dist. offr., 1930; senr., 1946; res., 1947.

RUDD, Geoffrey Burkitt Whitcomb, LL.B., B.A. (Dub.).—b. 1908; ed. St. Columbo's Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin barrister-at-law, King's Inn, Dublin; res mag., Ken., 1936; ch. just., Aden (secondment), 1944; judge of the sup. ct., Aden, 1945; author of *Kenya Law Reports*, 1936–42, and *Eastern Africa Court of Appeal Law Reports*, 1936–42.

RUGBY, 1st Baron (cr. 1947), **of Rugby John Loader Maffey, G.C.M.G. (1935), K.C.B. (1934), K.C.M.G. (1931), K.C.V.O. (1921), C.S.I. (1920), C.I.E. (1916).**—b. 1877; ed. Rugby and Christ Ch., Oxford; ent. I.C.S., 1899; transfd., pol. dept., 1905; served with Mohmand Field Force, 1908 (medal and clasp); pol. agt., Khyber, 1909–12; dep. comsnr., Peshawar, 1914–15; dep. sec., foreign and pol. dept., govt. of India, 1915–16; ch. pol. offr., Afghanistan with N.W. Frontier Field Force, 1919; p.s. to viceroy, 1916–20; ch. sec. to Duke of Connaught, 1921; ch. comsnr., N.W. Frontier prov., India, 1921–24; gov.-gen., Sudan, 1926; permt. U.S. of S., Cols., 1933–37; U.K. rep. to Eire, 1939.

RUMBELOW, William Edwin.—b. 1908; ed. Cambridge High Sch. and Chadacre Agric. Inst.; on mil serv. 1939–44, capt.; asst. supt., police, Trin., 1930; senr. asst. supt., 1937; supt., 1938; S.L., 1944; asst. comsnr., 1946.

RUSBRIDGER, George Herbert.—b. 1908; ed. King's Coll.. Taunton, Queen Elizabeth's, Crediton and Keble Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.), dip. ed. (Lond.); apptd. to N. Rhod., 1932.

RUSK, Arthur John, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1899; ed. Merchiston Castle Sch. and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv., 1918; survr., Nig., 1926; Sudan, 1928; Uga., 1935; senr. survr., 1946.

RUSSELL, Arthur Clement, B.Sc.—b. 1911; ed. Ampleforth Coll. and Edin. Univ.; on mil serv. 1939–40; asst. consvtr., forests, G.C., 1935; senr., 1948.

RUSSELL, Arthur Colin, E.D.—b. 1906; ed. Harrow and Brasenose Coll., Oxford, B.A.; cadet, G.C., 1929; dist. comsnr., 1940; judicial advr., 1948.

RUSSELL, Beatrice Annie Sybil, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.). M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).—b. 1896; ed. Edin. and London, Langley mem. prize, 1946; med. offr., Scottish Mission, G.C., 1924; lady med. offr., 1929; physician spec., 1948.

RUSSELL, Charles Eliott Gordon. M.B.E.—b. 1901; ed. Inverness Coll. and Imp. Serv. Coll., Windsor; dist. reclam. offr., game preserv. dept., T.T., 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1929; dist. offr., 1942.

RUSSELL, Dermot Walton.—b. 1913; ed. Bedford Sch. and St. John's Coll., Oxford (state schol. and open exhibtn. mod. lang.), B.A. (hons.) (Oxon.); on mil. serv. 1940–43 lieut.; cadet, Nig., 1937.

RUSSELL, Thomas.—b. 1902; ed. Alloa Acad., Scotland and Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow; survr., Nig., 1928; senr., 1946.

RUSSELL, Thomas Ainslie, B.Sc. (hons.) (Lond.), A.R.C.S., dip. agric. (Cantab.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1905; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin., Highgate Sch., Royal Coll. of Sci., Camb. Univ. and I.C.T.A.; plant path., Berm., 1931; dir., agric., 1935; agric. offr., Nig., 1945; senr. botanist, 1946.

RUSSELL-JONES, Roy.—b. 1913; ed. Ashford Gram. Sch.; police, Pal., 1936; asst. supt., S.L., 1940; Nyasa., 1945.

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RUTLEDGE, George Anthony Ley.—b. 1913 ; ed. Sherborne Sch. and Worcester Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.) ; on mil. serv. 1940–42, capt. ; asst. treas., T.T., 1935 ; senr. acctnt., 1946.

RUTTER, Ian Strathearn, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).—b. 1903 ; dent. surg., Zanz., 1934 ; T.T., 1946.

RYELAND, Francis John, A.R.S.M., A.I.M.M.—b. 1902 ; ed. Dover County Sch. and Royal Sch. of Mines, London ; inspr., mines, G.C., 1936.

RYLAND, Paul William Eyton.—b. 1908 ; ed. Beaumont Coll. ; police cpl., Pal., 1932 ; cadet, asst. supt., police, Uga., 1935 ; asst. supt., 1938 ; senr. asst. supt., 1946.

RYLAND, Richard Desmond Fetherston-Haugh.—b. 1904 ; ed. Sedburgh Sch. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford (class. exhibtr.), B.A. (Oxon.) ; cadet, Ken., 1928.

SABBEN-CLARE, Ernest Elwin.—b.1910; ed. Winchester Coll., and New Coll., Oxford, B.A., 1st cl. mod. hist., 1932 ; on mil. serv., lt. ; apptd. T.T., 1935 ; seconded, C.O., 1940 ; col. attaché, Washington, 1947.

SABINE, Neville Warde, B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1910 ; asst. audr., G.C., 1934 ; S.S. and F.M.S., 1940 ; Uga. (seconded), 1942 ; audr., Leeward Is., 1944 ; senr. asst. (later senr. audr.), Mal., 1946 ; prin. audr., N. Borneo, 1948.

SAGOE, Kwawo, M.D., Ch.B., L.M., F.R.I.P.H.H.—b. 1895 ; ed. Methodist Boys' High Sch., Lagos, and Univ. of Glasgow ; junr. med. offr., Nig., 1932 ; med. offr., 1934.

SAINT, Redvers William Henry.—b. 1900 ; apptd. Nig., 1930 ; underground manr., 1943 ; personnel manager, 1946.

ST. AUBYN, Douglas Bland, M.B.E.—b. 1905 ; ed. Queen's Coll., St. Stanislaus Coll. ; camp comdnt., intern. camp, B. Guiana, 1940–43 (war serv.), capt. ; cl. asst. col. sec., B. Guiana, 1926 ; asst. supt., prisons, 1939 ; asst. social welfare offr., 1943 ; social welfare offr., B. Hond., 1944 ; dep. supt., prisons, B. Guiana, 1946.

ST. CLAIR-THOMPSON, Guy Warren.—b. 1906 ; ed. Malvern Coll., and Camb. Univ., I.F.I. course at Oxford, B.A. (Cantab.), dip. for. (Cantab.) ; curator, game dept., T.T., 1927 ; ecologist, tsetse res. dept., 1928–31 ; asst. consvtr., forests, G.C., 1934–38 ; Uga., 1938.

ST. JOHNSTON, Lieut.-Col. Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G. (1931), C.M.G. (1923), barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), etc.—b. 1881 ; ed. Queen Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey and Cheltenham Coll. ; various appts. in home civ. serv. ; entered Fiji civ. serv., 1907 ; comsnr. Lau Is., 1909 ; seconded for European war ; D.A.D.M.S., B.E.F., France ; attd. W.O. (brevet lieut.-col. and recd. thanks of S. of S.) ; col. sec., Falkland Is., 1918 ; ag. gov., Falkland Is., from Sept., 1919–Apr., 1920 ; col. sec., Leeward Is., 1919 ; ag. gov., Leeward Is., eight times ; admin. govt. of Antigua on many occasions ; ag. admin., Dominica, 1925 ; admin., St. Kitts, 1925 ; gov., Leeward Is., 1929 ; ret., 1935 ; author of *The Lau Islands, Fiji, The Children of the Sun, The Falkland Islands, The Islanders of the Pacific, South Sea Reminiscences, West Indian Tales, From a Colonial Governor's Notebook, Strange Places and Strange People* and some novels, etc.

SALDANAH, Stanislaus Florence Theophile, M.B.E. (1939).—b. 1891 ; ed. in India : entered Aden C.A., 1910 ; off. supt., 1932 ; estab. offr., 1941.

SALE, David John.—b. 1914 ; ed. Hove Coll. ; police constab., British section 1936 ; sergt., 1938 ; asst. supt., police, Pal., 1945 ; Aden, 1948.

SALE, Gilbert Noel, B.Sc. (for.) (Edin.).—b. 1897 ; ed. King Alfred's Sch., Wantage, Edin. Univ. and I.F.I., Oxford ; on mil. serv. 1916–19, lieut. ; asst. consvtr., forests, Cyp., 1922 ; dir. (later consvtr.), Maur., 1928 ; consvtr., Pal., 1936 ; Trin., 1946 ; mem., comtee. of enquiry into econ. state of Rodrigues, 1929 ; chmn., Pal. soil conservation bd., 1940–46.

SALKIELD, William Harold.—b. 1900 ; ed. Old Gram. Sch., Hull ; on mil. serv. 1918–19, 2nd lieut. ; asst. traff. supt., S.L., 1926 ; asst. to gen. man., 1942 ; gen. man. and traff. man., 1945 ; gen. man., Rlwys., G.C., 1947.

SAM, Edu William Agyl Bampon, B.Sc. (agric.).—b. 1900 ; ed. Seaford Coll. and Univ. Tutorial Coll., Lond. ; inspr., plants and produce, G.C., 1928 ; agric. supt., 1929 ; asst. regisr., co-op. soc., 1945.

SAMUEL, The Honourable Edwin Herbert, C.M.G. (1947).—b. 1898 ; ed. Oxford Univ. and Columbia Univ., B.A. (hons.) Oxford, Commonwealth fund fellowship, Columbia Univ., N. York, 1931–32 ; on mil. serv. 1917–19 and 1940–43, platoon comdr. ; dist. offr., Gr. III, Jerusalem dist., 1920 ; dist. offr., cl. II, 1926 ; dep. comsnr. for migration (visited Eastern Europe), 1934 ; postal censor, 1939 ; ch. censor, 1942 ; press censor, 1944 ; dir., bdcstng., 1945 ; sec., wages comsn., 1927 and mem. of various comtees., boards and comsns. ; regisr., Jerusalem tutorial classes, 1945 and prin. of the M.E. Coll. of pub. admin., 1947 ; gov., Biram schls. at Haifa since 1946 ; guest lecturer in Br. instns. at the Hebrew Univ., 1942–43 and 1947 ; author of *The Handbook of the Jewish Communal Villages, The Theory of Administration* (under printing).

SAMUEL, First Viscount (1937), **Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Louis Samuel,** P.C. (1908), G.C.B. (1926), G.B.E. (1920), M.A.—b. 1870 ; ed. University Coll. Sch. and Balliol Coll., Oxford ; M.P., Cleveland Div., N. Riding, Yorks., 1902–18 ; parly. under-sec., home dept., 1905–09 ; chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster (with a seat in the cabinet), 1909–10 and 1915–16 ; P.M.G., 1910–14 and 1915–16 ; pres., L.G.B., 1914–15 ; S. of S. for home affairs, 1916 ; chmn., select comtee. of H. of C. on national expend., 1917–18 ; Br. sp. comsnr. to Belgium, 1919 ; grand offr. of Order of Leopold of Belgium, 1919 ; high comsnr., Pal., 1920–25 ; chmn., royal comsn. on coal indus., 1925 ; S. of S. for home affairs, 1931–32 ; author of *Liberalism : Its Principles and Proposals*, 1902, *The War and Liberty*, 1917, *Philosophy*

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and the Ordinary Man, 1932, *The Tree of Good and Evil*, 1933, *Practical Ethics*, 1935, *Belief and Action*, 1937, *An Unknown Land*, 1942, *Memoirs*, 1945.

SANDER, Frederick, A.C.I.S.—b. 1901 ; ed. Carlisle Gram. Sch. ; asst. acctnt., Nig., 1929 ; senr., 1941 ; asst. ch., 1944.

SANDERS, Frank Ronald, B.A. (Cantab.), —b. 1905 ; ed. Dauntsey's Sch., Camb. (nat. sci. trip. dip. agric.) and I.C.T.A. ; agric. offr., T.T., 1929 ; senr. agric. offr., 1945.

SANDERS, John Owen, C.M.G. (1948), M.I.T., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1892 ; ed. Elstow Sch., Bedford, Owen Coll. and Manchester Univ., chartd. civ. engnr. ; on mil. serv. 1915–20 and 1942–46, ag./brigdr. ; wks. man., F.M.S., rlwys., 1924 ; transport man., 1930 ; gen. man., rlwys., Mal., 1946.

SANDERS, Kenneth les Reaulx, A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1909 ; ed. Runcorn Gram. Sch. and Lond. Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1939–41, capt. and adjt. ; inspr., factories, H.O., 1936 ; M. of L. and nat. serv., 1941 ; regnl. inspr., labour., Pal., 1942 ; comsnr., labour, Gib., 1946.

SANDERS, Richard Norman, B.V.Sc. (Syd.).—b. 1913 ; ed. Hurlstone Agrl. High Sch. and Sydney Univ., prizeman and schol. ; vet. offr., Fiji, 1939 ; animal husbandry offr., 1946 ; toured coastal Queensland investg. recent dev. in animal husbandry ; author of sundry articles in Fiji agric. journals.

SANDERSON, Desmond, A.R.C.Sc.I., B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1902 ; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Dublin and Royal Coll. of Science, Ireland ; asst. engnr., posts and tels. dept., Nig., 1926 ; senr., 1937 ; div. engnr., 1944 ; asst. engr. in ch., 1947.

SANDERSON, Neil Dewar, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.,) D.T.M. & H. (Edin.)—b. 1897 ; ed. Dunfermline High Sch. and Edin. Univ. ; on mil. serv., 1915–1919, 1941–45, maj. ; med. offr., N. Rhod., 1927 ; S.M.O., 1945.

SANDFORD, Clifford Charles.—b. 1898 ; ed. Wolmers Sch. and Jamaica Coll. ; solr. sup. ct. of judicature, Jca., 1924 ; ch. clk. to crown solr., 1925 ; clk. of cts., 1927 ; res. mag., 1935.

SANDFORD, Sir George Ritchie, K.B.E. (1947), C.M.G., 1938), O.B.E. (1924).—b. 1892 ; ed. Christ's Hosp. and Queen's Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.), wrangler (1914), barrister-at-law (Inner Temple) ; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., 1915 ; clk. leg. coun., Ken., 1926 ; dep. treas., 1931 ; T.T., 1936 ; fin. sec., 1937 ; fin. sec., Pal., 1940 ; ch. sec., T.T., 1944 ; O.A.G., 1945 ; ch. sec., E.A.G. Conf., 1946 ; adminr., E.A.H.C., and chmn., E.A. prod. and supply coun., and E.A. indus. coun., 1948.

SANDWITH, William Michael Gambier. —b. 1908 ; ed. Eton Coll. and Camb. Univ. ; asst. supt., police (cadet), Ken., 1930 ; supt., 1945.

SANGSTER, Robert Gray, B.Sc. (for.) (Aber.).—b. 1912 ; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch. and Aberdeen Univ. (medallist) ; on mil. serv. 1940–43, capt. ; asst. consvtr., forests, Uga., 1935 ; senr. asst., 1947.

SANGUINETTI, Samuel Turnbull Burgoyne.—b. 1897 ; ed. St. George's Coll., Jca. ; solr., sup. ct., Jca. ; 1st cl. clk., sup. ct., 1935 ; dep. registr., sup ct., 1935 ; clk., res. mag.'s ct., 1938 ; res. mag., 1939.

SANKERALLI, Esau Jymshed, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Belfast), D.T.M., L.M., D.P.H. (Belfast), M.D. (Belfast).—b. 1895 ; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin., Queen's Univ., Belfast, Liverpool Univ., Nat. Univ., Dublin, Sch. of T.M. & H. and London Univ. ; med. offr. in chg. intern. camp, 1941–44 ; cl. asst. govt. lab., Trin., 1915 ; asst. inspr., botany section, agric. dept., 1919 ; sci. asst. govt. med. offr., 1925 ; asst. res. surg., Trin., 1929 ; S.M.O.H., 1936 ; dep. dir. sany. serv., Trin., 1944 ; D.M.S., 1948 ; mil. comsn. for selection of sites for mil. camps ; report on the findings of the interntn. conf. on leprosy in Cairo, 1939.

SAUNDERS, George Francis Thomas, O.B.E. (1948), M.D., L.M., B.A., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Dub.).—b. 1896 ; ed. Wesley Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin ; on mil. serv. 1915–18 ; med. offr., G.C., 1924 ; pathologist, 1929 ; S.M.O., 1936 ; spec., 1948.

SAUNDERS-JONES, David Willoughby, O.B.E. (1944).—b. 1899 ; ed. Christ's Coll., Brecon ; on mil. serv. 1917–22 ; asst. dist. comsnr., Zanz., 1924 ; trans. to Nyasa., 1939 ; asst. ch. sec., 1941 ; prov. comsnr., 1945.

SAUVAGE, Albert Antoine Daniel, M.B.E. (civ.).—b. 1899 ; mstr. mariner ; port offr., pilot and meteor. supt., Seychelles ; naval reporting offr. ; regisr., shipping and shipping mstr.

SAVAGE, Albert Edward.—b. 1904 ; ed. Finchley and Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) ; cadet, Nyasa., 1930.

SAVAGE, Albert Walter.—b. 1898 ; ed. Northern Poly., Northampton Inst., Sheffield Univ. and Grahame White Flying Sch. ; on mil. serv., 1916–19 ; aer. inspn. directorate, air min., 1921 ; seconded, Indian Govt., 1934–35, Egyptian Govt., 1936–45 and C.O., 1946 ; dir., civ. aviation, W.A., Nig., 1946.

SAVAGE, Alfred William Lungley, C.M.G. —b. 1903 ; ed. Owens, London ; C.A., 1920 ; seconded to treas., N. Rhod., 1925 ; asst. treas., 1928 ; dep. treas., Fiji, 1935 ; Pal., 1939 ; dep. fin. sec., 1940 ; dep. fin. sec., Nig., 1946 ; fin. sec. (designate), Nig. ; sec., taxn. comtee., N. Rhod., 1934, and pub. serv., re-orgsn. comtee., Fiji, 1936 ; chmn., Pal. del. to M.E. econ. conf., 1944 ; comsnr. on spec. duty (salaries enq.), Pal., 1945.

SAVAGE, Gabriel Percy.—b. 1900 ; ed. S.P.G. Gram. Sch., Cape Coast and Fourah Bay Coll., S.L., M.A. (Dunelm) ; teacher, gr. II, educ. dept., Nig., 1929 ; mstr., gr. I, 1942 ; educ. offr., 1944.

SAVAGE, Richard Gabriel Akiwande, O.B.E. (mil.), B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.—b. 1903 ; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin. and Edin. Univ. ; on mil. serv., 1940–46, capt. ; junr. African med. offr., Nig., 1927 ; med. offr., 1929 ; spec., 1938 ; senr. spec., 1943.

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SAVARY, John Lewis Henry William.—b. 1884 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin., col. schol., Trin., 1901 ; Gray's Inn ; prizeman in evidence, procedure and criminal law exam. ; barrister-at-law ; practised at bar, Trinidad ; coun. to atty.-gen., Trin., 1916-1923 ; regisr. and marshal and regisr.-gen. and prin. regisr., W.I. ct. of appeal, 1925 ; puisne judge, B. Guiana, 1928 ; G.C., 1937 ; puisne judge, Jca., 1939 ; senr., 1948 ; pres. compensation trib. under Def. Regs., 1941 ; chmn. of various comtees. and comsns. ; chmn. of arbitration tribs. to settle industrial disputes, 1944 and 1945.

SAVILE, Arthur Hugh, A.I.C.T.A., C.D.A. (Wye).—b. 1905 ; ed. Clifton Coll. and Wye Agric. Coll., prizes in zoology, engnrg. and for. ; on mil. serv. 1939–42, capt. ; agric. offr., T.T., 1928 ; senr., 1943.

SAVORY, Bryan Wyman, F.Z.S., F.R.A.I. —b. 1904 ; ed. Clifton Coll. and Trinity Coll., Oxford, B.A. (commoner exhib. 1925) ; on mil. serv. 1940–43, lieut. ; cadet, T.T., 1927 ; asst. dist. offr., 1927 ; dist offr., 1939 ; sleeping sickness survey, Kigoma, 1934.

SAVORY, Frank Eric Field, A.S.I. b. 1901 ; ed. Lancing Coll. and Exeter Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) ; cadet, Nig., 1929.

SAVORY, Henry Jarvis, B.Sc. (hons.).— b. 1914 ; ed. Chipping Sodbury Gram. Sch., Bristol, and Univ. of Bristol, (teach. dip.) ; educ. offr., Nig., 1937.

SAYCE, Charles Samuel.—b. 1904 ; ed. Peterborough Sch. and Sloan Sch. ; sub-storekeeper, T.T., 1926 ; storekeeper, 1939 ; ch., 1946 ; asst., stores dept., E.A.R. & H., 1948.

SCARLETT, Edward Walter Alfred.— b. 1903 ; apptd. after compet. exam., cler. offr., and assigned to G.P.O., 1921 ; transfd. to C.O., 1924 ; higher gr. cl. offr., 1939 ; staff offr., 1942 ; senr. staff offr., 1945 ; prin., 1946 ; dep. ch. acctnt., 1948.

SCHOFIELD, Ivor Frederick Wentworth. —b. 1926 ; ed. King's Sch., Worcester and Hertford Coll., Oxford ; on mil. serv., 1940–45, lieut.-col. (desps.) ; cadet, Nig., 1927 ; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946.

SCHULTZ, Eugene Frederick.—b. 1904 ; ed. St. George's Coll. and Chaplin High Sch., S. Rhodesia ; on mil. serv. 1939–41, lieut. ; police const., N. Rhod., 1928 ; sergt., 1928 ; clk., 1928 ; asst. acctnt., 1942 ; labour offr., 1945.

SCIPIO-POLLARD, Clare Noel.—b. 1895 ; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin., Chatham House, Ramsgate and Malvern Pub. Sch., barrister-at-law ; crown coun., Nig., 1937 ; legal draughtsman, Trin., 1942–44 ; mag., Nig., 1944.

SCOTT, George Hosford.—b. 1893 ; ed. Wolmers Boys' Sch., Kingston, Jca. ; asst. clk., P.W.D., Jca., 1910 ; clk., 1915 ; 2nd cl. clk., 1920 ; 1st cl., 1928 ; asst. collr., taxes, 1937 ; 2nd cl. collr., 1938 ; labour offr., 1940 ; asst. labour advsr., 1943 ; labour advsr., 1948 ; mem. of various comtees, 1937–46.

SCOTT, George Lawrence.—b. 1901 ; post and tel. asst., N. Rhod., 1930 ; wireless offr., 1933 ; postal asst., scale 1, 1940 ; sen. postmr., 1946.

SCOTT, Sir Henry Harold, K.C.M.G., (1941), C.M.G.(1936), M.D., F.R.C.P.(Lon); D.P.H. ; D.T.M., & H. (Camb.) ; F.R.S.E., F.Z.S.—b. 1874 ; ed. at St. Bart. and St. Thos. hosps. ; Univ. Colls. Lond. and Copenhagen ; prosector, 1894 ; asst. demonstrator in Materia Medica, 1895 ; asst. house physician, 1897 ; house physician 1898, all at St. Thos. hosp. ; res. med. offr., Teignmouth hosp., 1898 ; serv. in S. African War (Queen's medal with 5 clasps) ; M.O. in charge of bacteriological and X-ray depts., mil. hosp., Maritzburg, 1903 ; M.O. in charge Fort Napier hosp. for women and children, 1904 ; res. M.O., Kingsbury and Neasden isolation hosp., 1910 ; bacteriologist to Willesden Dist. Coun., 1910 ; govt. bacteriologist and fermentation chemist, Jca., 1910 ; pathologist, Kingston gen. hosp. ; mem., med. coun., board of examiners, quarantine board, and cent. board of health, Jca. ; on war serv. 1915–17 ; bacteriologist at Command Laboratory, Aldershot, 1915 ; in charge No. XIII, mobile laboratory, 1916 ; pathologist and med. specialist, Cambridge hosp., Aldershot, 1916 ; govt. pathologist dir., serum inst., Hong Kong, 1919 ; lect. on path. and med. jurisprudence, Hong Kong Univ., 1919–22 ; Milner research fellowship, L.S.H.T.M., 1925 ; lect., trop. disease, Westminster hosp. med. sch., 1926 ; examr., D.M.T. and H. (Eng.), 1927 ; med. sec., col. med. research comtee, 1928 ; Fitzpatrick lect., Royal College of Surgeons, London ; author of *A History of Tropical Medicine, Some Notable Epidemics, Post-graduate Clinical Studies, Health Problems of the Empire* (with Sir Andrew Balfour), *Tuberculosis in Man and Lower Animals.*

SCOTT, John Ninian.—b. 1897 ; ed. The High Sch. of Glasgow and Glasgow Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1915–22, capt. ; apptd. admin. offr., Nig., 1925 ; mag., 1934.

SCOTT, Peter Heathcote Guillum.— b. 1913 ; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury and Trinity Coll., Oxford, minor schol. (hist.), B.A. (hons. hist.), M.A. (Oxon.) ; on mil. serv. 1940–43, capt. ; cadet, Nig., 1936.

SCOTT, Robert, C.M.G. (1945).—b. 1903; ed. Highgate Sch. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A. ; cadet, Uga., 1925 ; asst. sec., Pal., 1937 ; admin. sec., 1942 ; fin. sec., 1944; prin. comsnr. on spec. duty, 1945 ; del. at Anglo-American talks, London, 1946 ; col. sec., G.C., 1947 ; O.A.G., Aug., 1947 ; joint author of *Uganda*, 1935.

SCOTT, Thomas, F.R.I.B.A.—b. 1898 ; ed. Commercial Pub. Sch., Dunfermline, Lauder Tech. Inst. and Heriot Watt Coll., Edin. ; on mil. serv., 1915–19 (p.o.w.) ; arch. draughtsman, P.W.D., Nig., 1925 ; arch., 1927 ; senr., 1947 ; specially commended for wk. on colliery housing schemes, Enugu.

SCRIVENOR, Thomas Vaisey.—b. 1908 ; ed. Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) ; temp. asst. prin., C.O., 1930 ; asst. dist. comsnr., T.T., 1933 ; Pal., 1937 ; Malta, 1943 ; C.O., 1944–46 ; prin. asst. sec., personnel, Pal., 1946 ; dep. C.S. comsnr., Pal., 1947 ; civ. serv. comsnr., Nig., 1947.

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SEAGER, Basil William, C.M.G. (1949), O.B.E. (1939).—b. 1898 ; ed. abroad ; on mil. serv., 1916–22 and 1941–42, maj. ; commun. dept., F.O., 1926 ; Br. pro-consul, Jedda, Saudi Arabia, 1926–33 ; lent as pol. offr., Aden, 1933–34 ; reverted, Jedda, 1934 ; in attendance on Yemeni miss. at corontn. of King George VI, 1937 ; ag. pol. sec. periods 1934–40 ; pol. offr. i/c, W. Aden Prot., 1940 ; Br. agent, W. Aden Prot., 1942.

SEARL, Theodore Nathaniel.—b. 1893 ; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin. ; clk., Trin., 1920 ; asst. warden, 1933 ; warden, 1947.

SEARLE, Lancelot Alban.—b. 1915 ; ed. Imp. Serv. Coll. and Jesus Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.), 3rd cl. law trip., hon. ; ag. supt., police, H.K., 1936 ; supt., 1945.

SEDGWICK, Patrick Cardinall Mason.—b. 1911 ; ed. St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate, Brasenose Coll., Oxford and Queens' Coll., Camb., B.A. (hon.), Oxon., Hulme exhibtnr.; on mil. serv., 1945–46, lt.-col. ; cadet, 1935 ; seconded to Mal. C.S., 1941 ; min. of econ. warfare, F.E. bureau, 1942 ; attd. Br. Embassy, Chung King as attaché in charge of refugee relief dept., 1942 ; mem. of H.K. planning unit, 1944 (C.O.) ; sec., salaries comsn., 1947.

SEED, Charles William Stanley.—b. 1898 ; ed. St. John's Coll., Wonersh, Surrey ; on mil. serv. 1916–18, 2nd lieut. and 1940–46, lt.-col. ; C.A.D., 1931 ; asst. audr., Nig., 1921 ; Nyasa., 1926 ; audr., Seychelles and Som., 1930 ; p.s. to gov., Seychelles, 1931–33; senr. asst. audr., S.S. and F.M.S., 1936 ; attd. to mil. staff, C.O., 1945 ; audr. (later dir., aud.), Nyasa., 1946.

SEEL, George Frederick, C.M.G. (1944), B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1895 ; ed. King's Sch., Macclesfield and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (schol.) ; on mil. serv., Cheshire Regt. in Gallipoli, Egypt and Palestine, 1914–19 ; apptd. asst. prin., air miny., 1919 ; C.O., 1922 ; p.s. to parly. U.S. of S., Cols. (Mr. Wm. Lunn, M.P.), 1929 ; prin., 1929 ; ag. asst. sec., 1939 ; seconded min. of inf., 1939, and min. of supply, 1941–42 ; suptg. asst. sec., C.O., 1946 ; asst. U.S. of S., July, 1946 ; sec., Rhodesia-Nyasaland R. Comsn., 1938–39.

SEEMAN, Richard Neville.—b. 1911 ; ed. Uppingham and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.) ; war serv. 1942–44 ; asst. audr., T.T., 1935 ; senr. asst. audr., Nig., 1946 ; prin. asst. (later prin. audr.), 1946.

SELBY, Francis Leslie George, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—b. 1902 ; ed. Allhallows Sch., Honiton and St. Mary's Hosp., London ; med. offr., Nig., 1927 ; S.M.O., 1945.

SELBY, Fraser Geoffrey, A.C.A.—b. 1910 ; ed. Oaklands Ct. Prep. Sch., St. Peters, Thanet, and Eastbourne Coll. (prizewinner, Eng. lit.) ; on mil. serv. 1939–43, capt. ; asst. acctnt., acctnt.-gen.'s dept., Nig., 1937 ; assessmt. offr., inland rev. dept., 1943 ; asst. comsnr. of inc. tax, 1947.

SELBY, John Alexander Robertson, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).—b. 1900 ; ed. Geo. Watson's Coll., Edin. and Edin. Univ. ; health offr. (social hygiene), med. dept., H.K., 1930.

SELL, Harold Stanley.—b. 1912 ; Bombay city police, 1932 ; inspr., police, Fiji, 1939 ; asst. supt., 1946.

SELWYN-CLARKE, Percy Selwyn, C.M.G. (1945), M.C. (1918), M.D., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Camb.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.). —b. 1893 ; ed. St. Bart. and Lond. Univ., barrister-at-law (Gray's Inn) ; on mil. serv. 1916–18, capt. ; med. offr., G.C., 1919 ; senr. sany. offr., W.A.M.S., 1924 ; asst. dir., sany. serv., 1929 ; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1929 ; ch. health offr., F.M.S., 1930 ; A.D.M.S., G.C., Jan., 1932 ; dep. dir., health servs., 1933 ; Nig., 1936 ; D.M.S., H.K., 1938 ; M.L.C., H.K., 1938 ; M.E.C., H.K., 1939 ; gov. and c.-in-c., Seychelles, 1947.

SENIOR, Herbert Raymond, I.S.O. (1948). —b. 1899 ; ed. National Sch., Cheddar, Somerset ; on mil. serv. 1914–19 ; Imp. P.O., 1920 ; posts and tels., Ken., Uga. and T.T., 1927 ; asst. contrlr., posts, G.C., 1937 ; senr. asst contrlr., 1945 ; dep. P.M.G., 1947.

SEQUEIRA, Aloysius, M.B.E. (1946).—b. 1907 ; ed. in India ; entered Aden C.S., 1930 ; supvsr., pol. sect., 1938 ; off. supt., secretariat, 1941 ; asst. sec., 1946 ; clk., leg. co., 1947.

SERLE, William, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Edin.).—b. 1912 ; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin., and Edin. Univ. (Crichton Bursary) ; on mil. serv. 1939–46, lt.-col. (desps.) ; med. offr., Nig., 1937.

SETON, Sir Claud Ramsay Wilmot, Kt. Bach. (1944), M.C.—b. 1888 ; ed. Framlington Coll., Laleham, Margate and Univ. Coll., Lond., solr. and barrister-at-law ; on mil. serv. 1914–20, capt. ; pres., dist. ct., Jaffa, Pal., 1920 ; judicial advsr., Transjordan, 1926 ; pres., dist. ct., Haifa, Pal., 1931 ; puisne judge, J'ca., 1935 ; ch. just., Nyasa., 1941 ; ch. just., Fiji and ch. judicial comsnr., W. Pac., 1945 ; chmn. of several comsns., J'ca. and Nyasa.; author of *Legislation of Transjordan*, 1918–30.

SETTEN, Georges Gordon Kenneth.—b. 1917 ; ed. Sherborne Sch. and Oxford Univ., B.A. ; on mil. serv. 1939–45, lieut. ; asst. consvtr., forests, Fiji, 1938.

SHACKLES, Derek Holmes.—b. 1900 ; ed. The Old Coll., Windermere, R.N. Coll., Osborne and Gresham's Sch., Holt ; admitted solr. (Eng.), 1924 ; barrister and solr., G.C., 1932 ; asst. comsnr., lands, 1929 ; dep. regisr., T.T., 1933 ; regisr., Uga., 1934 ; ch. regisr., G.C., 1947.

SHADE, Winifred,—b. 1899 ; ed. Council Sch., and Coll., Liverpool ; nursing sister, Ken., 1933.

SHAFTAIN, Frederick Frank Walter, O.B.E.—b. 1891 ; ed. High Sch., Bideford, Devon, and South Africa ; on mil. serv. 1915–18, capt. ; police const., H.K., 1912 ; ch. inspr., 1935 ; asst. supt., 1937 ; asst. dir., C.I.D., 1937 ; dir., 1939–41 ; senr. supt., police, 1945.

SHANKLAND, Thomas Murray.—b.1905 ; ed. Felsted Sch. and Queens' Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.), cadet, admin. serv., Nig., 1929 ; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946 ; direc. of supplies, Nig., 1946–47.

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SHANKS, Frederick, B.Sc. (civ. engnr.), P.A.S.I.—b. 1910; ed. Coll. of Technology, Belfast and Queen's Univ., Belfast; on mil. serv. 1939–41, asst. comdt., internee, 1942–45; chrtd. survr.; survr., N. Irel., 1932; survr., H.K., 1938; asst. govt. assessor, 1939.

SHARLAND, Charles Philip Abbott.—b. 1914; ed. Brentwood Coll., B.C., Canada, and Camb. Univ., B.A. (hon.) (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1940–43, lieut.; cadet, N. Rhod., 1937; dist. offr., 1939.

SHARP, John Swift, O.B.E. (1944), mil., R.D., R.N.R. (retd.), mast. mar., F.R.G.S., A.I.N.A.—b. 1894; ed. Saugeen Sch., Bournemouth, Thames Naut. Coll. and H.M.S. "Worcester"; on nav. serv., 1939–46, commdr., R.N.R. (perm. list); sec. offr. (marine), K.U.R. & H., 1925; ch. offr. (marine), 1929; commdr. (marine), 1942; senr. marine offr., 1947.

SHARP, Lauraeston.—b. 1902; ed. Castleknock Sch., Dublin, Royal Irish Constab., 1921; police const., Pal., 1922; cpl., 1923; Reading Borough police, 1924; police const., Ken., 1927; asst. inspr., police, Uga., 1935; inspr., 1938; asst. supt., 1941.

SHARP, Thomas Wilson.—b. 1894; ed. Linlithgow Acad.; traff. inspr., rlwys., Nig., 1927; gr. I., 1928; asst. traff. offr., 1935; senr., 1944; dist. traff. supt., 1945; asst. traff. man., 1947.

SHARWOOD-SMITH, Bryan Evers.—b. 1899; ed. Aldenham Sch. (Platt schol.) and Emmanuel Coll. (class. schol.), Camb., higher standard, Hausa, inter. Fulani, lower Arabic; on mil. serv. 1917–20 and 1940–42, capt.; cadet, Nig., 1920; admin. offr., cl. II, 1938; cl. I, 1942; staff grade, 1946.

SHAW, George Ingram, M.M., M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Edin.).—b. 1896; ed. Forres Acad., Glasgow and Edin. Univs., L.S.T.M.; on mil. serv. 1915–17; med. serv., Mal., 1928; med. serv., H.K., 1934; senr. health offr., 1947.

SHAW, Henry Bennett.—b. 1909; ed. Cranbrook; on mil. serv. 1941, maj.; police, Pal., 1933; dep. supt., 1943; supt., 1944; dep. comsnr., police, Mal., 1948.

SHAW, John Hunter.—b. 1904; ed. Coatham Sch., and Jesus Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) 2nd cl. hons. hist. finals with spec. subjects currency, fin. and banking; cadet, Nig., 1927; senr. dist. offr., 1946; pagan re-org., N.P., 1933–38.

SHAW, Sir John Valentine Wistar, K.C.M.G. (1947), Kt. Bach. (1946), C.M.G. (1942).—b. 1894; ed. Repton Sch.; on mil. serv., 1914–19, capt. (desps. 1916 and 1942); asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1921; dist. comsnr., 1925; asst. sec., 1928; asst. sec., Pal., 1935; senr. asst. sec., 1938; dep. ch. sec., 1939; col. sec., Cyp., 1940; ch. sec., Pal., 1943; acted as gov., Cyp., and H. Comsnr. for Pal., for several periods, 1940–46; gov. and c.-in-c., Trin., 1947.

SHAW, Sydney Herbert, B.Sc. (Lond.) (mining and mining geology), A.R.S.M., M.Sc. (Birm.), M.I.M.M., F.G.S.—b. 1903; 1st cl. hons. min. and min. geol.; ed. King's Coll. Sch., Wimbledon and Royal Sch. of Mines, S. Kensington; served with Imp. Geophysical Exper. survey., Aust., 1928–30; apptd. geol., P.W.D., Pal., 1937; seconded as dep. contrlr. of heavy industries, 1942–45; author of various pubns. of sci. interest.

SHAW, Thomas Wareing, B.Sc. (min.) (Lond.), A.M.I.C.E., J.P. (Nig.).—b. 1902; ed. Wigan Gram. Sch. and Wigan Mining Coll. (dip.); apptd. col. serv., Nig., 1928.

SHEARER, Gavin, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), M.D. (Glas.) (commend), D.T.M. (Liv.).—b. 1902; ed. Hutchesons Gram. Sch., Glasgow and Glasgow Univ.; med. offr., Nig., 1928; S.M.O., 1946.

SHEBBEARE, Edward Oswald.—b. 1884; apptd. M.C.S., 1938; ch. game warden, Mal., 1946.

SHEFFIELD, Arthur Freese Wing.—b. 1907; ed. Aldenham Sch., I.C.T.A. (dip.), and Edin. Univ. (agric. schol.); apptd., Nig., 1930; senr. agric. offr., 1946.

SHEHADEH, Assad Michael, M.D. (Beirut).—b. 1888; ed. Sukel Gharb American Prep. Sch. and American Univ., Beirut.; on war serv. 1915–21, capt.; med. offr., Pal., 1921; asst. S.M.O., 1942; S.M.O., 1945.

SHELLEY, Horace Minton, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.).—b. 1901; ed. Brythwen High Sch., St. Paul's Coll., Nottingham Inter. Sch., Univ. Coll., Nottingham, and Univs. of Sheffield, London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Lille, France, L.S.H.T.M. cert. (distinc.); med. offr., Nyasa., 1924; govt. pathologist, 1934; S.M.O., T.T., 1939; D.M.H.S., Cyp., 1947; author of *An Epitome of the Laboratory Diagnosis and Treatment of Tropical Disease, Pellagra, Blackwater Fever—An Analysis of Sixty-Seven Cases, An Investigation Concerning Mental Disorder in Nyasaland Natives, Observations on Medico-Legal Experiences.*

SHELLISH, Caesar John, M.B.E.—b. 1889; ed. English Sch., Nicosia, Cyp.; on mil. serv., 1940–41; inspr., police, Cyp., 1914; supt., 1924.

SHEPHERD, Edward Frederick Sisnett, B.S.A. (McGill).—b. 1897; ed. St. Kitts-Nevis Gram. Sch., B.W.I., and Macdonald Coll., McGill Univ., Canada; on mil. serv. 1918–19 and 1940–43; botanist and mycol., Maur., 1922; spec., plant pathology, G.C., 1937.

SHEPPARD, Charles Henry Joseph, O.B.E. (1931), M.B.E. (1927).—b. 1897; ed. Pound Sch.; on mil. serv. 1914–19 (desps.); inspecting offr., police, Iraq, 1919; asst. comdnt., police, Br. Som., 1931; pol. offr., Aden, 1938; pol. offr. and comdnt., govt. guards, 1939; Br. agent, E. Aden Prot. and res. advsr., Hadhramaut States, 1945.

SHERIDAN, Sir Joseph, Kt. (1932), LL.D. (Dublin).—b. 1882; ed. Castleknock Coll. and Trin. Coll., Dublin; called to bar, Ireland, 1907, Connaught circuit; judicial clk. (later asst. to atty.-gen.), Nyasa., 1908–13; res. mag., Ken., 1913; puisne judge, Ken., and mem., ct. of appl. for E.A., 1920; ch. just., T.T., 1929; Ken., 1934–46.

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SHERINGHAM, John Guy Tempest.—b. 1913; ed. Univs. of Dublin (1st cl. mod. and gold medal in oriental lang.) and Christ Church, Oxford (Kennicott Hebrew Fellow), B.A. (Dub.), B.A. (Oxon.); admin. asst., Pal., 1939; asst. dist., comsnr., Pal., 1943.

SHERWOOD, Arthur Edgar, M.R.S.I.—b. 1906; ed. Stockport Sec. Sch., Stockport Coll., and Salford Royal Tech. Sch.; on mil. serv. 1939–44; apptd. sany. supt., G.C., 1934.

SHERWOOD, Edwyn Sandys.—b. 1907; ed. Orley Farm Prep. Sch., Harrow, and Kings Sch., Worcester; on mil. serv., 1940–43, capt.; apptd. police, Nig., 1929.

SHEWAN, William Wyllie Clark, A.R.I.B.A.—b. 1905; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll. and Sch. of Architecture, Aberdeen, dip. in arch.; on mil. serv., 1941, capt and adjt.; apptd., Ken., 1930; archt., H.K., 1933.

SHIELS, Sir Thomas Drummond, Kt. (1939), M.C., M.P.—b. 1881; ed. Edin. Univ. (M.B., Ch.B.); served European war as offr., R. Scots.; capt., trench mortar battery, 9th (Scottish) Div. (severely wounded); mem., Edinburgh town coun.; M.P., East Edinburgh since 1924; mem., sp. comsn., Cey. constitution, 1927; parly. U.S., I.O., 1924; parly. U.S. of S., Cols., 1929–31.

SHILL, Arthur Charles, M.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.S., D.I.C.—b. 1905; ed. Judd Sch., Tonbridge, Royal Coll. of Sci. (exhibr.) and Univ. of California (col. agric. schol.); marketing offr., Leeward-Windward Is. Cols., 1931; advsr., agric. marketing and contrlr. of agric. exports, Malta, 1934; ch. horticultural offr., dept. of agric. and fish., Pal., 1939.

SHILL, Arthur Tom., M.B.E.—b. 1895; ed. Dorchester Gram. Sch., Cheltenham; on mil. serv. 1915–17, wounded; Imp. customs and excise, 1919; asst. recr.-gen., Gam., 1928; supvsr., customs and excise, Maur., 1932; port welfare offr., 1938; govt. transport offr., 1940; dep. compt., customs and excise, Trin., 1947.

SHILLINGFORD, Anthony Arthur.—b. 1903; ed. Dulwich Coll and Worcester Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); educ. offr., Nig., 1926.

SHILLINGFORD, William.—b. 1891; ed. Reading Coll. Sch., and Berkhamsted Sch.; asst. house-mstr., borstal, 1924; house-mstr., 1925; dir., prisons and inspr., indus. reform. schls., Jca., 1928; comsnr., prisons, H.K., 1947; mem., pub. tenders bd., Jca., 1929; chmn., comsn. on unemployment, Jca., 1935; chmn., pub. tenders bd., Jca., 1941.

SHIPP, Guy William Ironside.—b. 1907; ed. Charterhouse, exhibnr. and R.M.C., Sandhurst, 2nd lieut., 1927, Oxford Univ. post grad. col. serv. course, 1935–36 (1st cl.); on mil. serv., 1939–45, col.; cadet, T.T., 1936; prin. civil dispersal offr., 1945; seconded E.A.H.C., 1948.

SHIRLEY, Evelyn Philip Sewallis, O.B.E. (1927).—b. 1900; ed. St. Columba's Coll., Dublin and R.M.C., Sandhurst; Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1918–29; mil. serv., 1940; comsnr. gr. III, Som., 1929; dist. comsnr., 1941.

SHIRLEY, William Robert de la Cour, E.D.—b. 1900; ed. Eton Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Nig., 1927; senr. asst. supt., police, 1941; supt., 1947.

SHOOLMAN, Louis.—b. 1899; ed. privately and Clark's Coll., Lond., assoc. of inst. of transport; on mil. serv. 1917–19 and 1939–40. capt.; clk., Uga., 1921; govt. coast and naval agt., Ken.; contrlr., overseas purchasing div., 1941–47; dir., supplies, Uga., 1947.

SHORROCK, Eccles William, M.I.Loco.E.—b. 1893; ed. St. Thomas' Sch., Salisbury, Wilts., and Tech. Sch., Gloucester and Swindon; on mil. serv. 1914–19; apptd. col. serv., Nig., 1930; asst. wks. man., rlwys., Nig., 1946.

SHORTER, Rupert Burford, B.D.F.D. (hons.).—b. 1903; ed. Merchiston, Berkhamsted and Univ. Coll., Reading, agric. dip., dairy dip.; on mil. serv. 1939–43, capt.; senr. agric. offr., Nig., 1925; discovered coleopterous larva causing wilt in groundnuts.

SHRUBBS, Eric Gordon.—b. 1904; ed. Merchant Taylors' Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb., exhibtnr., M.A. (Cantab.); apptd. col. serv., N. Rhod., 1930; prin., govt. sec. sch., Aden, 1946.

SHUCKBURGH, Sir John Evelyn, K.C.M.G. (1922), C.B. (1918).—b. 1877; ed. Eton and King's Coll., Camb., B.A., 1899, M.A., 1906; junr. clk., I.O., 1900; jt. editor, *India Office List*, 1901; p.s. to perm. U.S. of S., 1902; senr. clk. polit. dept., 1906; asst. sec., 1912; sec., 1917; ag. asst. U.S. of S., C.O., 1921; asst. U.S. of S., 1924; dep. U.S. of S., 1931; ret. 1942.

SHUEL, Ronald Stuart.—b. 1900; ed. St. Columba's Coll., Rathfarnham, Dublin, and The Abbey, Tipperary; sub-inspr. of constab., Trin., 1921; asst. comsnr., police, Nig., 1925; supt., 1937; asst. comsnr., 1945.

SHUTE, Geoffrey Gay, C.M.G. (1939), B.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1892; ed. St. Andrew's Sch., Eastbourne, Uppingham and Clare Coll., Camb.; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1915; cl. I, admin. serv., 1930; prin. asst. sec., S. Provs., 1931; sec., S. Provs., 1933; staff gr., 1936; ch. comsnr., E.P., 1939; ret., 1943; temp. admin. offr., C.O., 1943.

SIDEBOTHAM, John Biddulph, C.M.G. (1946), B.A. (1914), M.A. (1920).—b. 1891; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury, and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. (Stanhope exhibr., open cl. exhibr., 1911, schol., 1912); 1st cl. theol. tripos, pt. I., 1914; 2nd lieut., Home Counties R.E. (T.F.), 1914; lieut., 1916; serv. in France, 1914–15; wounded, 1915; demob., 1919; ent. inland rev., Somerset House, 1920; trans. to C.O. as asst. prin. under reconstruction scheme, 1922; sec., man. comtee., bureau of hygiene and trop. diseases, 1925; sec., E.A. guaranteed loan advisory comtee., 1927; p.s. to parly. U.S. of S. for Dom. affrs., 1928;

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p.s., perm. U.S. of S., Cols., 1929; prin., 1930; accom. perm. U.S. of S., Cols. (Sir J. Maffey) to W. Indies, 1936; visited St. Helena, 1939; mem., man. comtee., bureau of hygiene and trop diseases, 1941; asst. sec., 1941; advr. on Brit. Del. to Canberra conf., 1947; visited Fiji, 1947.

SIDKI, Ibrahim, B.Sc. (Edin.).—b. 1901; ed. Rushdi and Lycée Schs., Edin. and Oxford Univs.; on mil. serv. 1940–45, capt.; mounted forest guard, Cyp., 1925; forest ranger, 1928; senr., 1930; forest inspr., 1932; asst. consvtr., 2nd gr., 1932; asst. consvtr., forests, 1940; author of publication on eucalyptus.

SIDLEY, William Arthur deBurgh.—b. 1911; ed. Clifton Coll. and Univ. of Bristol; police constab., Pal., 1934; cpl., 1936; sgt., 1937; inspr., B. Hond., 1938; asst. supt., 1940; Nig. 1946; senr. asst., 1947; seconded B. Hond. as ag. dist. comsnr., 1943; twice visited Mexico for liaison with authorities in conn. with an extradition, 1944.

SILVESTER, William John, A.M.(S.A.)I.E.E., Assoc.I.E.E.—b. 1903; ed. Stanley Tech. Sch., S. Norwood; mech., posts and tels., N. Rhod., 1930; asst. engnr., 1938; tel. engnr., Nyasa., 1946.

SIM, Arthur Munro.—b. 1904; ed. Bedford Gram. and Luton Schs. and Downing Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); asst. dist. comsnr., S.L., 1927; dist. comsnr., 1933; admin. offr., staff gr., 1947.

SIMMINS, Godfrey Butler, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.—b. 1901; ed. Glasgow Vet. Coll., Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll., Edin. and Edin. Univ.; asst. senr. vet. offr., 1930; senr. vet. research offr., 1937; ch. vet. offr. trans. to Jer., 1940; D.V.S., Pal., 1947.

SIMMONDS, Kenneth Willison.—b. 1912; ed. Bedford Sch., Clee Gram. Sch. and St. Catharine's Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.); dist. offr., Ken., 1935; dep. fin. sec., Uga., 1948.

SIMMONS, Robert Joseph, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1894; ed. Madras Acad., Cupar, Dunfermline High Sch. and Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll.; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt.; apptd. to col. vet. serv., 1923; D.V.S., Uga., 1938; Nig., 1945; advsr. on animal health to S. of S., Cols., 1948; chmn., European man-power comtee., Uga., and of appeal bd., 1939–44; comsnr., p.o.w., internees and refugees, Uga., 1942–45; mem., defence coun.

SIMONSEN, Sir John Lionel, K.B. (1949), F.R.S., F.R.I.C., D.Sc.—b. 1884; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch. and Univ., B.Sc., 1st cl. hons. chem., Schunck Res. Fellow; asst. lect. and demonstr., 1907; prof., chem., Presidency Coll., Madras, 1910; contrlr., oils and chem. advr., Indian Munitions Bd., 1919; forest chem., Forest Res. Inst. and Coll., Dehra Dun, 1919; Kaiser-i-Hind silver med., 1921; prof., organ. chem., Indian Inst. of Sc., Bangalore, 1925; prof., chem., Univ. Coll. of N. Wales, Bangor, 1930; dir., col. prod. res., 1943; pres., and sec. of various science congresses and societies in India; author of *The Terpenes, Vols. I and II* and papers in Proc. and Trans. of Chem. Soc.

SIMPKINS, Alick Louis, A.C.G.I., M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1901; ed. Eastbourne Coll., City and Guilds (Eng.) Coll.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1926; D.P.W., Cyp., 1937; N. Rhod., 1946.

SIMPSON, Hugh John, F.R.G.S.—b. 1913; ed. Winchester Coll. and Trinity Coll., Camb., B.A. (mech. sci.) (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1939–45, maj.; asst. audr., Ken., 1935; dist. offr., 1945.

SIMPSON, James Macrae, M.B.E., E.D.—b. 1906; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen and Aberdeen Univ., M.A. (Aberdeen); on mil. serv., 1939–43, maj.; admin. cadet., Nig., 1927.

SIMPSON, Louis Thurston.—b. 1903; ed. Bluecoat Sch., Stamford Sch., Stamford Lincs; stn. supt., elec. dept., P.W.D., S.L., 1930; mech. engnr., G.E.U., Nig., 1946.

SIMPSON, Stewart, M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1906; ed. Fraserburgh Acad., Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen, and Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll., Edin.; on mil. serv. 1939–40; vet. offr., G.C., 1929; senr., 1946.

SIMPSON, William.—b. 1901; ed. Gresham's Sch., Holt and St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); supt., educ., S.P., Nig., 1927; senr. educ. offr., Nig., 1938; prin., govt. coll., Umuahia, Nig., 1943.

SIMS, George.—b. 1908; ed. Chesterfield Gram. Sch. and Non-Collegiate, Oxford, M.A. (hons.) (Oxon.), dip., educ.; on mil. serv. 1940–43; asst. mstr., educ. dept., H.K., 1930; prin., Eng. sch., Cyp., 1936; asst. dir., educ., 1947.

SINCLAIR, George Evelyn.—b. 1912; ed. Abingdon and Pembroke Coll., Oxford, M.A.; on mil. serv. 1940–43; cadet, G.C., 1936; dist. comsnr., 1943; seconded to C.O., 1943–45.

SINCLAIR, Ronald Ormiston, LL.B. (N.Z.), LL.M. (2nd cl. hons., N.Z.).—b. 1903; ed. junr. national sch., Christchurch Boys High Sch., Auckland Univ. Coll. and N.Z. Univ.; barrister and solr., sup. ct., N.Z.; barrister-at-law (Middle Temple); asst. dist. comsnr., Nig., 1931; mag., 1936; res. mag., N. Rhod., 1938; puisne judge, T.T., 1946.

SINCLAIR, Stanley Charles.—b. 1905; ed. Bedford Sch.; admin. serv., Bech. Prot., 1925; police, G.C., 1928; seconded to police, Pal., 1939–40; asst. comsnr., police, G.C., 1940.

SKAN, Douglas Aldkins, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., D.T.H. (Liver.).—b. 1899; on naval serv. 1918–19, R.N.V.R.; med. offr., T.T., 1926; pathologist, Nyasa., 1939; senr. pathologist, T.T., 1946.

SKELTON-BROWNE, Noel Henry, B.Sc., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—b. 1903; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Guy's Hosp. Med. Coll.; med. offr., col. hosp., Gib., 1938.

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SKIDMORE, Cyril Leonard, B.Sc. (agric.), dip. agric. (S.E.A.C.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1906; ed. S.E. Agric. Coll., Wye, Agric. Econ. Research Inst., Oxford and I.C.T.A.; on mil. serv., 1939–43; agric. offr., G.C., 1928; senr., 1939; asst. dir., agric., 1946.

SKINNER, Alexander.—b. 1898; ed. Ashley Sch., Aberdeen, Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen, and H.M.S. "Conway", extra mstrs.' B/T cert.; on naval serv. 1914–16 and 1939–45, lieut.-comdr.; mate, marine dept., Nig., 1927; harbourmr. and marine supt., Gam., 1935; senr. marine offr., Nig., 1940; asst. dir., marine, 1947; dep. dir., 1948.

SKINNER, David Henry.—b. 1900; ed. St. Andrews Sch., and Madras Coll., St. Andrews; on war serv. 1918–19; asst. elec. engnr., rlwy., G.C., 1928; senr. elec. engnr., elec. dept., 1947.

SKINNER, Hugh Welby, C.B.E. (1949), M.B.E. (mil.).—b. 1894; on mil. serv., 1914–19 and 1941, maj.; asst. audr., Nyasa., 1923; Nig., 1926; London office, 1930; G.C., 1935; senr. asst., 1936; audr., Aden and Som., 1937; Cyp., 1939; dep. audr., Nig., 1942; audr. (later dir., aud.), T.T., 1945.

SKINNER, Robert Burnell, M.B.E.—b. 1893; ed. Dominica Gram. Sch. and Bedford Modern Sch., Eng.; on mil. serv. 1914–18; held minor appts., Leeward Is., 1919–20; ch. clk., admin. and clk., coun., St. Kitts and Dominica, 1920–24; sec., loan bd., 1926; p.s. to gov., Leeward Is., 1927–29; treas., Antigua and Federal Treas., Leeward Is., 1931; dep. treas., Trin., 1934; acctnt.-gen., comsnr. inc. tax and comsnr. currency, 1941; chmn., control bd., 1941–42; local desig. offr. under Defence (Enemy) Currency Regs., 1943, in addition.

SKINNER, Walter John, F.S.I., F.R.I.C.Surv.—b. 1902; ed. The Stanley Sch., Croydon and Coll. of Estate Management, London; war serv. 1941, depot comdr.; quantity survr., P.W.D., H.K., 1938.

SKUTIL, Francis William John.—b. 1903; ed. Bishops Court Prep. Sch., Liverpool, Wallasey Gram. Sch., Cheshire and Liverpool Nautical Coll. (B. of T. cert, master S.S.) on naval serv. 1939–45, lt.-comdr.; marine offr., Nig., 1930; asst. dir., marine, H.K., 1948.

SLADEN, Francis James, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1907; ed. Haileybury and Middlesex Hosp.; med. offr., G.C., 1934; S.M.O., Falk. Is., 1945; author of *Medical Problems in the Falkland Islands.*

SLATER, Leslie Wilfrid.—b. 1914; ed. Bristol Gram. Sch.; sub inspr., police, Br. Guiana, 1937; dist. inspr., 1939; county supt., 1944.

SLAUGHTER, Basil Ivey, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.—b. 1901; ed. Sherborne and Royal Coll. of Sci.; agric. offr., Uga., 1924; cadet, prov. admin., 1926; asst. dist. offr., 1926; dist. offr., 1936; senr. dist. offr., 1947.

SLEE, Edward.—b. 1909; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch.; on mil. serv., 1940–45, maj.; apptd., rlwy., Nig., 1938; asst. acctnt. to admin. asst. (estab. offr.), 1946.

SLEEP, Arthur, C.M.G. (1949), B.Sc. (Man.).—b. 1894; ed. Ulverston Gram. Sch. and Manchester Univ.; on mil. serv., 1915–19, capt.; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1920; cl. V, 1922; cl. IV, 1926; cl. III, 1931; cl. II, 1936; cl. IB, 1938; dep. fin. sec., F.M.S.; res. comsnr., Pahang (staff), 1946; Br. advsr., Johore, 1948.

SLEIGH, John Manson, B.Sc. (eng.), M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1899; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch., and Glasgow Univ.; on mil. serv. 1918–19, lieut.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., 1926; forest engnr., Nig., 1930; exec. engnr., P.W.D., 1934; senr. 1937; dir., pub. utilities, Gam., 1944; asst. D.P.W., Nig., 1946.

SLEIGHT, George Frederick, M.A. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Lond.).—b. 1905; ed. Victoria Univ. Coll., Wellington, N.Z. (dip. educ., N.Z.), and Inst. of Educ., London Univ.; educ. serv., N.Z., 1926; U.K., 1931; prin., teachers' training coll., Cyp., 1937; asst. dir. of educ., 1943; dir., educ., 1945.

SMALLFIELD, Eric Jackson, Member N.Z. Inst. of Surveyors, col. fellow of the royal inst. of chart. surv.—b. 1892; ed. St. John's Coll., Auckland, N.Z.; on mil. serv., 1917–19; surv. (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1925; dist. survr., 1936; col. surv. serv., 1946.

SMALLFIELD, John Manfred.—b. 1915; ed. Mount Albert Gram. Sch., Auckland, N.Z., Auckland Univ. Coll.; cadet (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1938; offr., cl. III, 1942; col. admin. serv., 1946.

SMART, Harold Philip, B.Sc. (agric.) (S.A.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1899; ed. Michaelhouse Diocesan Sch., Natal, Glen Sch. of Agric., O.F.S. (medallist), Transvaal Univ. Coll., Pretoria (schol.), Balliol Coll., Oxford and I.C.T.A.; on war serv. 1918–1920 and 1942–43; lect. in dairying, dept. of agric., U.S. Africa, 1926; agric. offr., Br. Hond., 1928; senr. agric. offr., T.T., 1938; seconded to sisal control, 1941–43.

SMARTT, Fitzpatrick Forbes Percy.—b. 1900; ed. Denstone Coll.; on mil. serv., 1939–43, capt.; asst. audr., B. Hond., 1921; 2nd cl. clk., C.A.D. cent. off., 1924; asst. audr., N. Rhod., 1925; T.T., 1935; senr. asst., T.T., 1937; prin. audr., Nig., 1948.

SMEE, Arthur Russell, C.B.E., M.I.C.E.—b. 1900; ed. Leigh Hall Coll. and Southend High Sch.; on mil. serv. 1918–19; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1925; exec. engnr., S.L., 1929; prov. engnr., 1935; asst. dir., wks.; D.P.W., S.L., 1943.

SMETHURST, John Wintringham.—b. 1904; ed. Sedbergh Sch. and Univ. Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.); on mil. serv. 1940–43 (maj.); supt., educ., T.T., 1926; senr. educ. offr., 1946.

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SMITH, Alan Henry.—b. 1907; ed. Repton Sch. and Hartford Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon,) (hons. hist.); on mil. serv. 1941–43, lieut.; supt., educ., S.P., Nig., 1928; educ. offr., 1938.

SMITH, Alison Ida.—b. 1898; ed. elem. sch.; nursing sister, 1928; senr., 1939; matron, Kowloon Hosp., H.K., 1946.

SMITH, Allan Chalmers, M.C., B.A.—b. 1893; ed. Warwick Acad., Berm., Rossall and St. John's Coll., Oxford, called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1920; on mil. serv., 1915–18 (desps.); police mag., Nig., 1935; puisne judge, Trin., 1938; G.C., 1944.

SMITH, Arthur Richey, M.B.E. (civ.).—b. 1908; ed. Whitney Institute, Berm.; clk., Berm., 1926; asst. col. sec., 1940; collr., customs, 1941; compt., customs, Fiji, 1946; seconded as dir., wartime supplies, Berm., and visited Washington and Ottawa, 1942–46.

SMITH, Arthur Wallace Herbert. M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—b, 1894; ed. Henry VIII Sch., Swansea, Cardiff and Lond. Univs., St. Michael's, Landaff Bursary for Cardiff Univ. and St. Bart., dip in psychol. med. (prizeman); on mil. serv. 1914–18; Mal. med. serv., 1929; asst. med. supt., F.M.S., 1929; med. supt., and advsr. in psychol. affairs, St. Anne's mental hosp., Trin., 1934; med. supt., mental hosp., Br. Guiana, 1937; seconded to Barb. and Trin. (1945) to re-organ. and institute spec. treatments; author of several treatises and papers of med. interest.

SMITH, Brigid.—b. 1892; ed. Mount Sackville Sec. Sch. and Boarding Sch., Dublin; on mil. serv. 1915–19, staff nurse and sister; nursing sister, N. Rhod., 1929; senr., 1944.

SMITH, Bryan Gordon.—b. 1914; ed. Eastbourne Coll., and Emmanuel Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1940–43, capt.; cadet, Nig., 1937; admin. offr., cl. III., 1946.

SMITH, Clive Alexander.—b. 1903; ed. Tech. Coll. and Sch. of Art, Coventry and Camb. Univ.; on naval serv. 1918–19; sub-inspr., constab., Jca., 1924; 3rd cl. inspr. police, 1930; 2nd cl., 1938; 1st cl., 1941; dep. comsnr., 1948.

SMITH, Cyril Hilton, A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1902; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and City and Guilds Engineering Coll.; first wks. asst. 1933; D.P.W., Berm., 1938.

SMITH, David.—b. 1913; ed. schs. in S. and E. Africa, Bellahouston Acad., Scotland and Glasgow Univ.; admin. cadet, Nig., 1938.

SMITH, Dean Abbott, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1909; med. offr., H.K., 1936.

SMITH, Douglas Edward.—b. 1906; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen Univ. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., M.A.; prof. asst., air min., 1928–29; survr., Nig., 1931; meteor., Br. W.A. met. serv., 1937; seconded to air min. and apptd. ch. meteor. offr., W.A. comd., 1941.

SMITH, Edward Tristram.—b. 1913; ed. Norwood Sch., Exeter and Sherborne Sch., Dorset; on mil. serv. in Berm., 1939–41; clk., Berm., 1930; senr. clk., 1943; clk. leg. coun., 1943.

SMITH, Ernest Londen, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1903; ed. Glasgow High Sch. and Glasgow Univ.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Trin., 1930; exec. engnr., S.L., 1934; prov. engnr., 1941; senr. pub. health engnr., P.W.D., G.C., 1947.

SMITH, Francis Edward Viney, C.M.G. (1942), B.Sc. (hons.).—b. 1902; ed. Colston Sch., and Univ of Bristol; min. of agric., Eng., 1924; microbiologist, Jca., 1927; dev. and marketing offr., 1936; marketing and trade comsnr., 1938; chmn., imp. and exp. bd. and food contrlr., 1939; comsnr., commerce and industries, 1942; prin. asst. sec. (dev.), Nig., 1944; dev. sec., 1945; comsnr. on special duty and chmn., Cams. dev. corpn., Nig., 1947.

SMITH, Geoffrey Ellrington Fane.—b. 1903; ed. King Edward VI Gram. Sch., Louth and Lincoln Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, N. Rhod., 1926; dist. offr., 1929, prov. comsnr., 1947.

SMITH, George Carr.—b. 1896; ed. Central High Sch., Aberdeen; on mil. serv. 1914–18; asst. inspr., police, N. Rhod., 1929; inspr., 1933; ch. inspr., 1938; asst. supt., 1941; supt., 1948.

SMITH, Gordon Miller.—b. 1909; ed. King Edward VII Sch., Jo'burg; clk., 1928; asst. supt., police (Q.M.), Ken., 1946.

SMITH, Harry, A.M.I.M.E.—b. 1897; apptd. to Zanz., 1926; inspr. of mach., mines dept., G.C., 1937; senr. mech. and elec. engnr., P.W.D., 1946; senr. elec. engnr., elec. dept., 1947.

SMITH, Herbert Clive Clifton.—b. 1906; ed. Mansfield Road H.G. Sch., Durban, and Tech. Coll., Durban, S.A.; on mil. serv., 1940–46; clk., mines dept., T.T., 1930; off. supt., lands and mines dept. 1946; sup. reg. branch, secret., 1947; ch. off. supt., secret., 1948.

SMITH, Howard Lamont, A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1902; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen and Robert Gordon Tech. Coll. Engineering; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nyasa., 1926; exec. engnr., 1938; D.D.P.W., 1946.

SMITH, Hubert Alfred, B.Sc. (hons.) (Lond.), A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1898; ed. Essex County Sec. Sch. and Northampton Engineering Coll., London; on war serv. 1917–19; asst. engnr., posts and tels. dept., Nig., 1924; div. engnr., 1936; asst. engnr. in ch., 1944; dep. dir. and engnr. in ch., 1947.

SMITH, Major Ivor Otterbein.—b. 1907; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana; on mil. serv. 1941–43, maj.; cler. asst., B. Guiana, 1925; 6th cl. clk., customs, 1926; asst. sec., hrbr. bd., 1926; sec., comsnr. of currency, 1933; cl. II clk., dept. of lab. and local govt., 1940; ag. inspr. of lab., 1940; asst. dist. comsnr., 1941; p.s. to gov., 1943; dist. comsnr., 1945; comsnr., Caymen Is., 1946.

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SMITH, James, B.Sc. (for.) (Edin.).—b. 1904; ed. Dunbar Sec. Sch., Edin. Univ. and Queen's Coll., Oxford; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1927; senr. asst., 1942.

SMITH, James David Maxwell, C.M.G. (1949).—b. 1895; ed. Aberdeen, M.A.; cadet, F.M.S., 1920; admin. offr., cl. V, 1922; cl. IV, 1926; cl. III, 1931; cl. II, 1936; asst. treas., F.M.S. and state treas., Selangor, 1937; dist. offr., T. Anson, 1938; fin. sec., S'pore.

SMITH, James Stewart.—b. 1900; ed. Marlborough Coll. and King's Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.), (hons. class. and Eng.); cadet, Nig., 1924; senr. dist. offr., 1943; res. dist. offr., 1945; chmn., E.P. demob. comtee., 1944.

SMITH, Lawrence Delpré.—b. 1905; ed. Christ's Hosp., and Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.); barrister-at-law; cadet, T.T., 1929; mag., 1934; crown coun.; relieving pres., dist. ct., Pal., 1946; pres., dist. ct., 1947; judge, sup. ct., Gam., 1948.

SMITH, Leslie Stephen, M.B.E.—b. 1898; on mil. serv. 1917–19; entd. regisy. of friendly societies, 1914; apptd. after compet.-exam., asst clk., 1916; trans. to savings bank dept., G.P.O., May, 1919; trans. to C.O., 1923; cl. offr., higher gr., 1930; staff offr., 1938; senr. staff offr., 1941; ch. exec. offr., 1947; asst. sec., col. dev. advsy. comtee., 1930–37 (ag. sec., 1935–36).

SMITH, Nicoll.—b. 1899; ed. Harris, Dundee; on mil. serv. 1917–19; Br. P.O., 1919; posts. and tels. dept., N. Rhod., 1929; Nyasa., 1936; asst. contrlr., posts. G.C., 1939; senr. asst. contrlr., 1945.

SMITH, N. H.—econ. liaison offr. for the W.A. area., C.O., 1948.

SMITH, Ralph Bryan Seager, M.B., B.S. (Durham), D.T.M. & H. (Liver.).—b. 1904; ed. Bede Collegiate Sch., Sunderland and Univ. of Durham; med. offr., N. Rhod., 1929; S.M.O., 1946; asst. D.M.S., 1948.

SMITH, Reginald John, M.B.E., A.C.I.S., F.R.Econ.S.—b. 1906; ed. St. George's Coll., London; on mil. serv. 1942–47, lieut.-col.; conf. clk., educ. dept., Nig., 1929; lecturer, 1935.

SMITH, Thomas Farley, O.B.E. (civ.).—b. 1904; ed. Charterhouse Sch., and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.), student of Inner Temple; on mil. serv. 1940–46, lieut.-col. (desps.); cadet, Nig., 1927; senr. dist. offr., 1946; resident, 1947; engaged on labour negotiations in Spanish W.A., 1939.

SMITH, Trafford, M.A.—b. 1912; ed. City Boys Sch., Leicester, and Trinity Coll., Camb., 1930–34 (state schol., senr. schol., Jeston exhibr.); B.A., 1933 (1st cl. pts. I and II mod. and med. lang. trip.); apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 1935; asst. p.s. to Mr. Ormsby Gore (Lord Harlech), 1937; Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, 1938; seconded to Fiji, 1938; ag. prin., C.O., 1939; asst. Brit. Res. comsnr., New Hebrides, 1940; Brit. Solomon Is., 1940; G. and E. Is., 1941; sec., Soulbury comsn. on constitutional reform, Cey., 1944–45; asst. sec., C.O., 1945.

SMITH, Victor ffennell.—b. 1912; ed. Oratory Sch., and Univ. Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, S.L., 1937; asst. dist. comsnr., 1940; dist. comsnr., 1946.

SMITH, William Brian.—b. 1905; ed. Perse Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb., M.A.; cadet, G.C., 1928; asst. dist. comsnr., 1928; dist. comsnr., 1937; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946.

SMITH, William Eric, A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1905; ed. Liscarp High Sch., Wallasey, Cheshire; asst. tel. engnr., posts. and tels. dept., T.T., 1932; trans., amal. postal servs., Ken., Uga. and T.T., 1933; asst. engnr., 1939; div. engnr., 1947.

SMITH, William McIntosh, M.M.—b. 1894; ed. Kittybrewster Pub. Sch.; on mil. serv. 1914–18; sub.-offr., fire brigade, H.K., 1926; stn. offr., 1936; dep. ch. offr., 1941; ch. offr., 1946.

SMITHERS, Walter Gilbert, M.B.E. (mil.).—b. 1898; ed. Hurstpierpoint Prep. Sch., and St. John's Coll., Hurstpierpoint, Sussex; port offr. and asst. collr., customs dept., Pal., 1925; collr., customs, 1929; asst. dir., 1946; compt., customs and excise, Cyp., 1948.

SMITHIES, Fred, M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon.).—b. 1907; ed. The King's Sch., Macclesfield, and Jesus Coll., Oxford; educ. offr., Nig., 1930; seconded 1947 to rept. on science teaching in W.A. for C.S.S.R. council.

SMYTHE, Harold Earle, B.E. (hons). (Syd.), A.M.I.E. (Aus.), A.M.Am.Soc.C.E., L.G.E. (N.S.W.), Chart. Engnr. (Aus.).—b. 1896; ed. The Univ. of Sydney, medallist and prizeman; on war serv. 1939–42, capt.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Fiji, 1921; dist. engnr., 1923; exec. engnr., 1938; senr., 1941; D.P.W., Br. Guiana, 1945; mem vice-chmn. and chmn. of various comtees. and bds.; author of report to Fiji govt. on Australian road construction and maintenance methods, 1945.

SNEATH, Paul Alfred Turner, O.B.E. (mil.), E.D., M.B. (Toronto), M.C.P. & S. (Ontario) (Cert.) (Lond.), S.T.M., D.P.H. (Toronto), M.D. (Toronto).—b. 1898; med. offr., G.C., 1923; res., 1927; prov., lieut., Can., A.M.C., 1927; lieut., 1928; capt., 1929; Can. O.T.C. (U. Toronto contingent), maj. (med.), R.C.A.M.C. (N.P.), 1931; asst. govt., M.O.H., B. Guiana, 1937; D.D.M.S., 1939; Can. army, 1940–44, lieut.-col. (ret.); D.D.M.S. T.T., 1944; D.M.S., 1945.

SNELL, Douglas Goddard, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1908; ed. Oakham Sch., St. Thos. Hosp. and London Univ.; on mil. serv. 1939, capt.; med. offr., Uga., 1936.

SNELUS, Alan Roe.—b. 1911; ed. Haileybury and St. Catherines Coll., Camb., B.A., barrister-at-law, 1934; internee (civ.), Kuching, 1941–45; cadet, Sarawak, 1934; dist. offr., 1939.

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SNODGRASS, Robert Jackson, L.D.S., L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.).—b. 1902; ed. George Watson's Boys' Coll., Edin., Edin. Dental Hosp. and Sch. of Medicine of the Royal Coll., Edin.; on mil. serv. 1942, capt.; dist. med. offr., Fiji, 1927; dist. comsnr. (conjoint), 1928; med. offr., 1944; D.D.M.S., 1947; mem., South Pac. Bd. of Health.

SNOW, Philip Albert.—b. 1915; ed. Newton's, Leicester and Christ's Coll., Camb. (sen. exhibr. in hist., hons., div. I, cl. II, in both parts hist. trip.), M.A. (Cantab.) (hons.); cadet, Fiji, 1938; dist. comsnr., 1939; admin. offr., 1941; asst. sec., 1944; author of *Cricket in Fiji* (1940) and *In the Fijian Manner* (1943).

SNOXALL, Ronald Albert.—b. 1901; ed. Boxmoor Church of England Boys' Sch., Berkhamsted Sch. and Bible Clkship, All Souls Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.), 2nd cl. hons. mod. hist.; on mil. serv. 1940–45; supt. of educ., T.T., 1926; contrlr., elem. educ., Uga., 1928; prov. educ. offr., Buganda, 1940; ch. inspr., schls., 1945; dep. dir., educ., 1946; chmn., Uga. African literature comtee.

SOCHON, William Lomas Philipe, D.S.O. —b. 1904; ed. Ripon; on mil. serv. 1944–46, maj.; mem., prison comsn., 1927; H.O. (prison comsn.), 1929; Sarawak govt. serv., 1929; H.O., 1938; Sarawak govt. serv., 1946.

SOMERVILLE, George William, B.Sc. (for.) (Edin.) (hons.).—b. 1902; ed. George Heriots Sch. and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv. 1941–42 and 1944–46, lieut.-col.: asst. consvtr., forests, Mal., 1924; Nig., 1942; Malaya, 1945; consvtr., 1946; price contrlr., Mal., 1946.

SORLEY, John Tower, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1899; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch. and Aberdeen Univ.; on mil. serv. 1917–19 lieut. (p.o.w. Germany, 1918, repat., 1918, demob., 1919); med. offr., Nig., 1930; specialist, 1946; author of *The Use of Dye in Leprosy Treatment, Bychosanction disease as a cause of Tropical invaliding.*

SOULSBY, Hugh Graham, D.Ph. (Hopkins).—b. 1904; ed. King's Coll., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Peterhouse, Camb. and Johns Hopkins, Baltimore; asst. dist. offr., Uga., 1933; seconded to secretariat, 1944; dist. offr. and ag. fin. sec.; compiled Uga. estimates 1946–47–48; author of *The Right of Search and the Slave Trade,* 1933.

SOUNDY, William Williscroft, B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1905; ed. Oxford High Sch. and Jesus Coll., Oxford (sch. of natural sci., Pts. I and II); tutor, educ. dept., Uga., 1929; prov. educ. offr., 1945.

SOUTAR, Arthur Dudley.—b. 1896; ed. Munro Coll.; cl. asst., educ. dept., Jca., 1915; asst. 1917; 2nd cl. clk., 1920; 1st cl., 1932; prin., 1942; asst. sec., 1944; sec. to various comtees., comsns. and a concil. bd., 1928–38.

SOUTH, William Leslie, M.B.E.—b. 1900; ed. Tollington Sch., Lond.; on mil serv. 1918; asst. inspr., police, T.T. 1925; police cadet, 1928; asst. supt. 1930; supt., 1944.

SOUTHGATE, Sidney John Ernest.—b. 1910; ed. St. Andrews Coll., Sydney Univ., and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A.; on mil. serv., 1943–44, maj.; asst. keeper, dept. of printed books, Br. Museum, 1935; prin., C.O., 1947.

SOUTHORN, Sir Wilfrid Thomas, K.C.M.G. (1938), K.B.E. (1933), C.M.G. (1927).—b. 1879; ed. Warwick Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (M.A.), hon. LL.D. (Hong Kong Univ.), 1936; cadet, Ceylon, 1903; off. asst. to govt. agt., N. Prov., 1904; N.C. Prov., May, 1905; dist. judge, Tangalla, 1907; landing survr. customs, Colombo, 1909; asst. govt. agt., Matale, 1911; p.s. to gov., 1914; dep. collr., customs and landing survr., Colombo, 1915; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1919; prin., 1920; prin. collr., customs and chmn., Colombo port comsn., 1923; M.L.C., 1923; M.E.C., 1925; col. sec., H.K., 1926; O.A.G., for various periods, 1927–35; gov. and c.-in-c., Gam., Oct., 1936; col. serv. liaison offr., C.O., 1942–46.

SPARROW, William La Barte.—b. 1904; ed. Tipperary Gram. Sch. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; police prob., H.K., 1924; asst. supt., 1926; supt., 1934; senr., 1939; dep. comsnr., 1946.

SPEEDY, Tristram James H., F.S.I. (Lond.), F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., M.T.P.I. (N.Z.), M.S.I. (N.Z.).—b. 1888; survr. (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1919; ch. survr., 1923; survr.-gen., 1929; col. surv. serv. as survr.-gen., N. Borneo, 1946.

SPEER, James Griffith.—b. 1903; ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey, and Jesus Coll., Oxford (exhibr.); supt. of arts and crafts, Nig., 1926; senr. educ. offr., Nig.

SPEIRS, Robert Charles, O.B.E. (mil.), M.D., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. (Liv.), L.S.H. & T.M. Cert.—b. 1901; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin. and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv. 1939–45, colonel; med. offr., T.T., 1925; S.M.O., Ken., 1943; A.D.M.S., 1947; D.D.M.S., Uga., 1947.

SPENCE, Louis Percival.—b. 1895; ed; St. Vincent Gram. Sch.; clk., St. V., 1910; ch. rev. excise and port offr., 1927: col. treas., collr., customs and comsnr., inc. tax, 1938; prin. asst. sec., Trin., 1944; contrlr. imports and exports, Trin., 1945 (on secondment); compt., customs and excise, 1948.

SPENCER, Cyril Charles, B.A. (Cantab.). —b. 1912: ed. Royal Gram. Sch., Worcester and St. John's Coll., Camb.; asst. treas., Uga., 1937; asst. dist. offr., 1937; asst. fin. sec., 1946; econ. sec., E.A.H.C., 1947; fin. sec., Uga., 1948.

SPENCER, John Hugh.—b. 1910; ed. Sedbergh Sch., Yorks.; on mil. serv. 1939–43, lieut.; asst. inspr., police, Pal., 1938; asst. supt., Leeward Is., 1939; Fiji, 1943.

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SPENCER, Richard Terence, B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1912 ; asst. audr., S.L., 1936 ; Nig., 1940 ; senr. asst. (later senr. audr.), T.T., 1947.

SPICER, Alexander William Allen, B.Sc. (Lond.).—b. 1902 ; ed. Portsmouth Sec. Sch. and King Alfred's Coll., Winchester ; on mil. serv., 1939–43, maj. ; asst. mstr., Mal., 1930 ; educ. dept., Nig., 1933 ; prin., Kaduna course, 1946.

SPICER, John Robert Colquhoun, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1903 ; ed. Whitgift Sch. and Guy's Hosp. (schol.) ; surg. lieut., R.N., 1927–30 ; on mil. serv., 1939–40, capt. ; med. offr., Uga., 1930 ; S.M.O., T.T., 1947.

SPOONER, Arthur Casswell.—b. 1906 ; ed. Epsom Coll. ; cadet, G.C., 1929 ; on mil. serv., G.H.Q., W.A., 1942 ; seconded to labour dept., 1939–45 ; dist. comsnr., 1939.

SPOTTISWOODE, Hugh.—b. 1904 ; ed. Marlborough Coll., and King's Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.) ; cadet, Nig., 1928 ; senr. dist. offr., 1946.

SPRAGUE, William, A.M.I.N.A.—b. 1901 ; ed. R.N. Dockyard Sch. (prizeman) and R.N. Coll., Greenwich (scholr.) ; on mil. serv. 1941–45 ; asst. govt. marine survr., H.K., 1929 ; author of *A comparison of the Performance of Propellers working in air and in water.*

SPROSON, Wilfred James, A.M.I., Loco.E.—b. 1905 ; asst. loco. supt., State Rlwys., N. Borneo, 1930 ; loco. supt., 1932 ; loco. and traff. supt., 1938 ; col. serv., 1946.

SPRY, John Farley.—b. 1910 ; ed. Perse Sch. and Peterhouse, Camb., M.A. (Cantab.) ; solr., sup. ct. ; asst. regisr., titles and conveyancer, Uga., 1936 ; ch. inspr., land registrn., Pal., 1944 ; asst. dir., land registrn., 1945 ; regisr.-gen., lands and mines, Tang., 1948.

SPRY, Rose.—b. 1892 ; ed. Reynham High Sch. for Girls, Kent ; nursing sister, S.S., 1925 ; H.K., 1932 ; senr., 1942.

SPURLING, Antony Cuthbert.—b. 1906 ; ed. Berkhamsted, St. Paul's and Hertford Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.), barrister-at-law (Inner Temple) ; temp. leg. asst., M.O.H., 1934 ; res. mag., Ken., 1935 ; crown coun., 1939 ; solr.-gen., Trin., 1946.

SPURRELL, George Richard, E.D.—b. 1906 ; ed. Charterhouse and Queens' Coll., Camb., B.A. ; on mil. serv. 1939–43 ; inspr., plants and produce, G.C., 1931 ; agric. offr., 1939.

SPURWAY, Bryan John Coombe.—b. 1899 ; ed. King's Sch., Bruton, Somerset and Pembroke Coll., Oxford, B.A. and dip. for. (Oxon.) ; p.o.w., 1941–45 ; asst. consvtr., forests, Sarawak, 1923 ; dep. consvtr., 1929 ; consvtr. (later dir., forestry), 1946.

SPURWAY, Michael Vyvyan, O.B.E. (Mil.), M.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1909 ed. St. Edward's, Oxford and Christ Church, Oxford ; on mil. serv. 1940–45, wing/comdr. (desps. twice) ; cadet, Nig., 1931 ; admin. offr., Cyp., 1940 ; comsnr., 1948.

SQUIRE, Francis Augustus.—b. 1904 ; agric. offr., Br. Guiana, 1931 ; Trin., 1936 ; entomologist, S.L., 1939.

STACPOOLE, George Wentworth, E.D.—b. 1901 ; admitted solr., sup. ct. of judicature, Eng., 1925 ; on mil. serv. 1939–42 ; asst. comsnr., lands survey dept., G.C., 1925 ; transfd. to lands dept., 1927 ; comsnr., lands, 1933.

STAFFORD, Albert Edmund.—b. 1895 ; ed. St. Michael's, Wood Green, Lond. ; on mil. serv. 1915–19, 2nd lieut, and 1942, capt. ; R.I. constab., 1920 ; const., gendarmerie, Pal., 1922–26 ; sgt.-maj., police, Maur., 1931 ; asst. supt., 1937 ; supt., 1939 ; senr. asst. supt., Nig., 1947.

STAFFORD, Arthur Heneage, O.B.E.—b. 1895 ; ed. Chatham House ; on mil. serv. 1916–20, lieut, 1939–45, lieut.-col. ; maj., Fiji mil. forces, 1937 ; lieut.-col., 1943 ; ag. commdnt., 1945.

STALLARD, Peter Hyla Gawne, M.B.E. (Mil.).—b. 1915 ; ed. Bromsgrove Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon) ; on mil. serv. 1939–45, lieut-col. ; cadet, Nig., 1937.

STANFIELD, Dennis Percival.—b. 1903 ; ed. Wellington Coll. ; produce inspr., Nig., 1926.

STANLEY, Sir Herbert James, G.C.M.G. (1930), K.C.M.G. (1924), C.M.G. (1913).—b. 1872 ; ed., Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (M.A.) ; p.s. to H.M. min. resident at Dresden and Coburg, and British vice-consul at Dresden, 1897–1902 ; asst. p.s. to first Lord of the Admiralty, 1906 ; p.s. to Lord Pres. of the Coun., 1908 ; p.s. to Viscount Gladstone, gov.-gen. of U. of S. Africa, 1910 ; sec. to gov.-gen., 1913 ; res. comsnr., S. and N. Rhod., 1915 ; Imp. sec. and acctnt. to high comsnr. for S. Africa, 1918 ; first gov. and c-in-c., N. Rhod., 1924 ; gov., Ceylon, 1927 ; H.M. high comsnr. for S. Africa, and first high comsnr. for the U.K. in the U. of S. Africa, Apr., 1931 ; gov. and c.-in-c., S. Rhod., 1935–42.

STANLEY, Rt. Hon. Oliver Frederick George.—b. 1896 ; M.P.(C.), Westmorland, 1924–25, Bristol West, 1945 ; ed. Eton and Oxford ; served during war, 1914–18, maj., R.F.A. (M.C., Croix de Guerre, desps.) ; called to bar, 1919 ; parly. U.S. of S., home office, 1931–33 ; min. of transport, 1933–34 ; min. of labour, 1934–35 ; pres. of bd. of educ., 1935–37 ; pres. of bd. of trade, 1937–40 ; S. of S. for war, 1940 ; S. of S., Cols., 1942–45.

STANLEY, Ormond Harry.—b. 1904 ; ed. Tamworth Pub. Sch. and High Sch., and All Saints Coll., Bathurst, A.C.A. (Aust.) ; clk., Fiji, 1932 ; asst. audr., gr. II, 1946.

STANLEY, Robert Christopher Stafford, C.M.G., O.B.E.—b. 1899 ; ed. Westminster Sch. and R.M.A., Woolwich ; admin. offr., Nig., 1925 ; admin. offr. and asst. sec., Cyp., 1935 ; comsnr., 1936 ; ch. asst. sec., 1938 ; col. sec., Barb., 1942 ; col. sec., Gib., 1945 ; ch. sec., N. Rhod., 1947 ; O.A.G. periods, 1947, 1948.

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STAPLEDON, Robert de Stapeldon, O.B.E.—b. 1909 ed. Marlborough and Trinity Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Nig., 1931; sec., W.A. govs. conf., 1940; res. min. off., W.A., 1942; fin. sec., W. Pac. H.C., 1945; econ. sec., E.A.H.C., 1948.

STAPLETON, John Henry Douglas.—b. 1914; ed. Dragon Sch., Oxford, Wellington Coll., and Oxford Univ., B.A. (Oxon.), hons.; cadet, Nig., 1936; asst. dist. offr., 1939; dist. offr., 1945.

STARBUCK, Leonard, B.Sc., F.Inst.P.—b. 1911; ed. Nottingham Univ.; prof. asst., Royal Observatory, H.K., 1936; sec., regional comsn. of internat. meteor. organ., H.K., 1937; special duties, C.O., 1940.

STEEMSON, Bernard Thomas, B.A., E.D.—b. 1902; ed. Worksop Coll. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; post. grad. course at I.C.T.A.,; on mil. serv 1939–45; agric. offr., G.C., 1925; senr., 1937; dep. dir., agric., 1946.

STEENSON, Kingsley Rupert, M.B., Ch.B. (N.Z.).—b. 1895; ed. Waitaki Boys' High Sch. and Otago Univ. Med. Sch., N.Z.; on war service 1916–18, 1943–44, surg. lieut.-comdr., F.R.N.V.R.; Rockefeller Foundation, Br. Sol. Is. Prot., 1927; med. offr., Br. Sol. Is. Prot., 1929; med. offr., G. and E. Is. Col., 1931; S.M.O., G. and E. Is. Col., 1940; med. offr., Fiji, 1943; S.M.O., 1948.

STEIL, John Wellesley, M.B.E. (1937).—b. 1899; ed. Christ's Hosp., Horsham and H.M.S. "Conway," Gang higher standard; Swahili and Luganda lower standard; on naval serv. 1917–19, ag. sub-lieut.; cadet, Uga., 1925; asst. dist. offr., 1927; dist. offr., 1936; prov. comsnr., 1947; awarded Carnegie trav. schol., 1937–38; compiled report on the intro. and devel. of co-op. societies in Uga., 1938.

STENHOUSE, Andrew Strachan, B.Sc. (agric.), N.D.A.; b. 1903; ed. Mackie Acad., Stonehaven (prizeman) and Aberdeen Univ.; dist. agric. offr., T.T., 1927; senr., 1944.

STENT, Howard Braithwaite, B.Sc. (hons., chem.), 2nd cl., M.Sc. (tech.) (Man.), A.R.I.C., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1902; ed. Magdalen Coll. Sch., Brackley, Repton Sch. and Manchester Univ.; on mil. serv. 1939; asst. agric. res. offr. (soil chem.), N. Rhod., 1931; chem., coffee res. and experiml. stn., T.T., 1933; seconded ch. chem., E.A. Indus. Res. Bd., Ken., 1942; ag. chmn., 1946.

STEPHEN, Elsie Geddes.—ed. Univ. Coll., London, B.A. (hons.) (Lond.); asst. mist., educ. dept., H.K., 1928; senr. mist., 1941; prin., Belilios Pub. Sch., 1946.

STEPHENS, Richard Wicks, B.E., A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1903; ed. Holt Sec. Sch., and Liverpool Univ.; on mil. serv. 1940–41, lieut.; apptd. N. Rhod., 1931; asst. engnr., posts. and tels. dept., Nig., 1936; wireless engnr., 1942; asst. engnr. in ch., 1948.

STEPHENSON, Gilbert Lawrence.—b. 1913; ed. I.S.C., Windsor and Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Nig., 1936; asst. dist. offr., 1939; dist. offr., 1945.

STEPHENSON, William Ralph Ewing, M.A. (N.Z.).—b. 1910; on naval serv. 1940–45; apptd. col. audit serv., 1936; asst. audr., H.K., 1936; prin. audr., Seychelles, 1946.

STEVEN, Robert Maxwell.—b. 1907; ed. Paisley Gram. Sch., De Aston Gram. Sch., St. Vincent Gram. Sch. and I.C.T.A. (dip.); inspr., produce, Nig., 1928; agric. offr., S.L., 1943.

STEVENS, Charles Guy.—b. 1903; ed. Winchester Coll. (schol.) and New Coll., Oxford (schol.), 1st cl. hons. mod., 3rd cl. lit. hum., B.A.; on war serv. 1941–44; cadet, N. Rhod., 1931; seconded to C.O., 1937–39; clk. of coun., 1944; sec., African housing comsn., 1944; 1st ed. native newspaper *Mutende*, 1935; author of *The Zimbabwe Temple*, jt. author of *St. Catherine's Hill* (Hants. Field Club; report on four years excavations).

STEVENS, Frank Lewis, M.B.E.—b. 1887; tel. inspr., B. E.A., 1913; sub-engnr., 1918; asst. engnr., Ken., Uga. and T.T., 1934; div. engr., E.A., 1946.

STEVENS, George Richard Robert.—b. 1900; ed. The Charterhouse and Magdalen Coll., Oxford (hon. sch. of juris.), M.A. (Oxon.); prob., dist. admin., N. Rhod., 1924; dist. offr., gr. III, 1929; gr. II, 1934.

STEVENSON, Duncan, B.Sc. (for.) (Edin.).—b. 1899; ed. Lincoln Sch. and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv. 1918–19 and 1939; asst. consvtr., forests, B. Hond., 1924; dep. consvtr., 1926; senr. asst. consvtr., N. Rhod., 1928; asst. consvtr., G.C., 1934; senr. asst., 1937; consvtr., 1943; dep. ch. consvtr., 1947; served on C.O. forestry examining bds., 1937–39.

STEVENSON, Griffith Cross, B.A. (Cantab.), A.I.C.T.A. (Trin.).—b. 1909; ed. King James Gram. Sch., Knaresborough and Clare Coll., Camb., open schol., 1st cl. hons. nat. sci. trip., 1930; asst. botanist, B.W.I. central sugar cane breeding stn., Barb., 1932; geneticist, sugar cane research stn., dept. of agric., Maur., 1938; ch. res. offr., dept. of agric., B. Guiana, 1947; seconded to nat. serv. off. of the labour dept., Maur., for war work, 1941–42; author of many publns. on sugar cane breeding and sugar cane varieties.

STEVENSON, Major Sir Hubert Craddock, K.C.M.G. (1942), Kt. (1941), C.M.G. (1938), O.B.E. (1934), M.C.—b. 1888; ed. Glengorse, Meads, Eastbourne and Harrow; on war serv. 1915–19, commanded batty, R.F.A.; admin. offr., cl. IV, Nig., 1920; asst. sec., S.P., 1926; res., 1934; ch. comsnr., Ashanti, 1936; gov. and c.-in-c., S.L., 1941–48.

STEVENSON, James, F.R.I.C.S.—b. 1904; ed. Eastbank Acad. and Glasgow Royal Tech. Coll.; on mil. serv. 1939–40; quantity survr., S.L., 1928; Pal., 1933; tech. asst., S.L., 1936; lands offr. and senr. survr., 1944.

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STEVENSON, Lawrence Thorne.—b. 1909; ed. Clifton and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon); cadet, Nig., 1933; asst. dist. offr., 1936; p.s. to gov., 1939; pol. offr., Aden (seconded), 1940; asst. dist. comsnr., Pal. (seconded), 1942; asst. dist. offr., Nig. (seconded), 1944; dep. dist. comsnr. Pal., (seconded), 1946.

STEVENSON, Neil Stuart, O.B.E. (1942), B.Sc. (for.) (Edin.).—b. 1902; ed. Lincoln Sch. and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv. 1941–44, lieut.; asst. consvtr., forests, B. Hond., 1924; dep. consvtr., 1928; consvtr., 1930; M.L.C., B. Hond., 1936–44; consvtr., Nig., 1944; asst. ch., 1946; recruiting offr., forestry unit (overseas serv.), 1941–42; chmn., Maya Indian welfare comtee., 1941; chmn., bd. of agric., 1942; chmn., agric. dev. comtee. and of food production comtee, 1942 (all B. Hond.).

STEVENTON, Leslie Eustace, A.M.Inst.T.—b. 1897; ed. County Sch., Wolverton and Elstow Sch., Bedford; on mil. serv. 1915–19, lieut. and adjt.; asst. div. supt., traffic, rlwy., Nig., 1928; asst. supt. of line (traffic) (later senr. traffic asst.), 1929; traffic man., rlwy., T.T., 1938; E.A.R. & H., 1948.

STEWART, Alice, M.B.E.—b. 1902; ed. Stricken Sec. Sch.; nursing sister, Ceylon, 1932; S.L., 1936; senr., 1946.

STEWART, Arnim Fitzwilliam Horatio, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).—b. 1902; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trinidad and Univ. of London Guy's Hosp.; dist. med. offr., St. V., 1927; govt. med. offr., Trin., 1931; M.O.H., gr. B, 1939; gr. A, 1945.

STEWART, David Fowler, B.Sc. (hons.) (St. And.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1908; ed. Madras Coll., St. Andrews and St. Andrews Univ.; I.P.P., G.C., 1934; agric. offr., Uga., 1936.

STEWART, Duncan George, C.M.G. (1948).—b. 1904; ed. Winchester and Oriel Coll., Oxford, B.A.; cadet, Nig., 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1931; dist. offr., 1938; col. sec., Bahamas, 1944; fin. sec., Pal., 1947; p.s. lieut. gov., N.P., Nig., 1930–31; sec., W.A. gov. confce., 1939.

STEWART, John Livingstone, M.C., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.—b. 1894; ed. Edin. Acad. and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv., 1914–18 (desps.); D.V.S., G.C.

STEWART, John William, D.F.C.—b. 1916; ed. St. John's Coll., Oxford; on war serv. 1940–45 (R.A.F. Wg. comdr.); cadet, N. Rhod., 1939; asst. sec., Maur., 1946.

STEWART, Colonel Malcolm John, O.B.E.—b. 1893; on mil. serv., 1914-23, capt., and 1941–45, col. (desps.); asst. treas., T.T., 1923; treas., Somaliland, 1933; treas. collctr., cust., mag., regisr.-gen. and harbmr., Falkland Is., 1935; dep. treas., S.L., 1938; acctnt.-gen., T.T., 1945.

STEWART, Neil, M.M.—b. 1894; ed. Alnwick Nat. Sch.; on mil. serv. 1915–19, 1941–42, lt.-col.; asst. supt., police, Ken., 1919; supt., 1927; dep. comsnr. (C.I.D.) and dir. intell. and security police, T.T., 1939; comdt., Somalia Gendarmerie, 1941; dep. comsnr. police and dir. intell. and security, T.T., 1942.

STEWART, William Gordon, B.Sc. (eng.), M.I.C.E.—b. 1893; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin., Eidg Technische Hochschule, Zurich and Edinburgh Univ. (medallist), assoc. of Heriot-Watt Coll., chartered civ. engnr.; on mil. serv. 1941–46, maj.; asst. engr., P.W.D., F.M.S., 1920; ag. exec. engnr., coast, N. Sembilan, 1923; N. Johore, 1927; exec. engnr., 1929; ag. senr. exec. engnr., cent., S'pore, 1935; Kinta, 1936; senr. exec. engnr., 1936 ag. settlement engnr., Penang, 1940; ag. D.P.W., H.Q., S'pore., 1941; D.P.W., S'pore., 1946.

STILL, William Henry Roland, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).—b. 1912; ed. Stationers' Company's Sch., Lond. Univ. and Lond. Hosp.; on war serv., R.N.V.R., 1939–45, sub. lieut. (S), actg. lieut (S); dent. surg., Falk. Is., 1937; dent. surg., Nig., 1941; lectr. in dent. surg. sch. of med., 1944; author of articles in tech. journals and of talk at R.C.S. on teeth and jaws of S. Nig., 1945.

STOBART, John William, A.M.I.A.E.—b. 1902; ed. Elswick Tech. Inst. and Atkinson Rd. Tech. Sch.; motor foreman, S.L., 1938; motor engnr., 1942; man., rd. trans. dept., 1947.

STOCK, John Miles, M.Eng., M.I. Mech.E., M.I.E.E.—b. 1904; ed. Liscard High Sch., Wallasey, Cheshire and Liverpool Univ.; ch. elec. and mech. engnr., P.W.D., Pal., 1938; senr. elec. engnr., Nig., G.E.U., 1946; chmn., sub-comtee. on Art. XIII of Acre Conv. and responsible for taking over pub. utilities after Syrian campaign.

STOCKDALE, Sir Frank Arthur, G.C.M.G. (1945), K.C.M.G. (1937), C.M.G. (1932), C.B.E. (1925).—b. 1883; ed. Wisbech Gram. Sch. and Magdalene Coll., Camb., M.A.; mycol. and lec. in agric. sci., imp. dept. of agric. for W.I., 1905; asst. dir., dept. of sci. and agric., and gov. botanist, B. Guiana, 1908; dir., agric., Maur., 1912; registr., co-op. cred. soc., 1913; official mem., coun. of gov., 1913; dir., agric., and registr., co-op. soc., Ceylon, 1916–29; M.L.C., Ceylon, 1921–29; mem., coun., Ceylon Univ. Coll., 1921–29; mem., bd. of management tea research inst., and chmn. of exec. comtee., Ceylon rubber research scheme; agric. advsr. to S. of S., 1930–40; compt. for dev. and welf. in W.I., 1940–45; advr. on dev. planning, C.O., 1945; dep. chmn., col, dev. corpn., 1947; vice chmn., C.A.C.A.A.H., 1929–40; chmn., E.A. agric. confce., 1931; chmn., col. directors of agric. confces., 1931 and 1937; vice chmn., W.I. fruit and veg. confce., 1933; chmn., Imp. Inst. adv. coun. on plant and animal products, 1935–40; co-chmn. of Anglo-American Caribbean Comsn., 1942–45; chmn., W.I. confce., 1944; travelled extensively; author of reports and articles relating to trop. agric. and co-operation; editor of *Tropical Agriculturist*, 1916–28.

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STODDART, Alexander Frederick Richard.—b. 1904; ed. St. Peter's Sch., York, Loretto Sch. and Trinity Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, Nig., 1927; asst. dist. offr., 1930; dist. offr., 1937; ch. asst. col. sec., S.L., 1942.

STOKES, Harold William.—b. 1906; ed. County Sch. for Boys', Dover and Selwyn Coll., Camb., M.A. (hons.) (Cantab.), Kitchener schol., Barwell schol.; headmr., Dominica Gram. Sch., B.W.I., 1929; junr. educ. comsnr., W.I., 1936; educ. offr., Ken., 1938; admin. sec., educ. dept., 1943; senr. educ. offr., 1945.

STOKES, James Wallace, B.A., B.A.I.—b. 1908; ed. Drogheda Gram. Sch., Ireland and Dublin Univ.; on mil. serv. 1939–45, maj.; exec. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1936.

STONE, Richard Evelyn.—b. 1914; ed. Blundell's Sch. and Wadham Coll., Oxford (2nd cl. hons. deg., hon. sch. of jurisp.); on mil. serv. 1940–46, maj.; cadet, Uga., 1937; asst. dist. offr., 1939; asst. dist. comsnr., Acholi dist. (prov. admin.).

STOREY, Harold Haydon, C.M.G. (1948), M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.—b. 1894; ed. King Williams Coll., Isle of Man and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1914–19; Union of S.A. 1922–28; E.A. Agric. Res. Inst., T.T., 1928–46; sec. for col. agric. research and sec., comtee, for col. agric., animal health and for. res., C.O., 1947; dep. dir., E.A. agric. and for. res. organ., 1948; author of various sci. papers.

STOREY, John Folds.—b. 1912; ed. Stonyhurst Coll.; police constab., Pal., 1937; police sergt., 1939; inspr. of police, Br. Hond., 1941; asst. supt., 1946.

STORRIER, Kathleen Wanless, M.B.E. (civ.).—b. —; ed. Glasgow Western Infirm., Rotten Row Hosp., Glasgow and Infant Welfare, Bradford; Q.A.I.M.N.S.I. (temp.), 1923–25; nursing sister, Nig., 1927; senr., 1939; Gam., 1939; G.C., 1943; sister tutor, nurses' training sch., Kumasi, 1944; matron, 1948.

STORRS, Sir Ronald, K.C.M.G. (1929), Kt. (1924), C.M.G. (1916), C.B.E. (mil.) (1919), K.G. St. J., comdr. of the Crown of Italy and St. Saviour of Greece.—b. 1881; ed. Temple Grove, Charterhouse and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge (class. schol.), Charterhouse and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge (1st cl. class. tripos, 1903); ent. min. of finance, Egypt, 1904; occupied posts in secretariat, finance, dept. of mines (sec.), cust., admin. and audit dept., Egypt, 1909; served with Sir E. Gorst, Lord Kitchener, Sir H. MacMahon and Sir R. Wingate; asst. polit. offr. to Anglo-French polit. mission, E.E.F., 1917; liaison offr. for the mission in Baghdad and Mesopotamia (desps.); secretariat of war cabinet, autumn, 1917; mem., Comité, Conservation des Monuments Arabes, Cairo, also comtee., Pal. exploration fund; mil. gov. of Jerusalem, 1917–20; civ. gov., Jerusalem, Jaffa, Judaea and S. Pal.; founder, Pro-Jerusalem Socy., Jerusalem sch. of music, Jerusalem chamber of commerce; chmn., Pal. local govt. comsn.; chmn., Pal. bd. of higher studies, vice-pres., Pal. Oriental Socy.; gov. and c.-in-c., Cyp., 1926; do., N. Rhod., 1932; ret., 1934; rep. Cyp. at 17th cong. of orientalists, Oxford, 1928; rep. Cyp. at C.O. confce., 1930; joint editor, *Handbook of Cyprus*, 1930 edn.; author of *Orientations*, 1937, *A Quarterly Record of the War, The First and Second Quarters*, 1940, *Drawing the R.A.F.*, 1942.

STOTT, Douglas Jeffrey, A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1896; ed. Royal High Sch., Edin. and Glasgow Tech. Coll.; on mil. serv. 1915–18; sub divsnl. offr., E. Bengal rlwy., 1926–29; senr. dist. engnr., govt. rlwy., Jca., 1930; do., G.C., 1936; ch. engnr., rlwy., G.C., 1946.

STOURTON, Ivor Herbert Evelyn Joseph, O.B.E. (Civ.) (1939).—b. 1901; ed. Stonyhurst Coll.; inspr., police, Maur., 1921; comsnr. of police, Berm., 1933; senr. supt. of police, Zanz., 1939; comsnr., police, Aden, 1940; Uga., 1945.

STOW, John Montague.—b. 1911; ed. Harrow Sch. and Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) (hons.); admin. offr., Nig., 1934; secretariat, Gamb., 1938 ch. sec., Windward Is., 1944; adminstr., St. L., 1947.

STOWELL, Roger Faryon.—ed. Manchester Gram. Sch. and Exeter Coll., Oxford (open schol.), B.A. (Oxon.), dip. anthrop. (Oxon.). dip. educ. (Lond.); on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj.; supt., educ., T.T., 1930.

STOYLE, John Alexander Robertson, B.Sc. (hons.), A.R.I.C.—b. 1903; ed. Royal Belfast Acad. Inst. and Queen's Univ., Belfast (schol.); on mil. serv. 1941–43, capt.; gov. analyst, Maur., 1934; asst. gov. chem., Nig., 1938.

STRACHAN, Andrew Anderson, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.E.E., Chart.E.E.—b. 1896; ed. Stobswell Sec. Sch. and Univ. Coll., St. Andrews Univ.; on mil. serv., 1915–18 and 1941–46, maj.; asst. tel. engnr., P. & T. dept., F.M.S., 1924; senr. engnr., 1934; div. engnr., 1938; contrlr., telecoms., postal serv., Mal., 1940; dir., telecoms., S'pore, 1946; ag. dir. gen., telecoms., Mal. & S'pore., 1948.

STRANGEWAYS, Thomas German.—b. 1907; ed. Camb. and County High Sch. and Trinity Hall, Camb., M.A. (Cantab.); inspr., plants and prod., G.C., 1931; agric. supt., 1937; agric. offr., N. Rhod., 1939; senr. agric. offr., H.K., 1948.

STRATHIE, Sir David Norman, K.C.I.E.—ed. Glasgow Acad., Glasgow Univ., M.A. (hons.) and Balliol Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv. 1914–18 and. 1940–45; apptd., Indian C.S., 1911; comsnr. of inc. tax, Pal., 1941; India, 1942; fin. sec. and treas., Jca., 1946.

STRICKLAND, George Edward.—b. 1908; ed. Convent of the Sacred Heart, St. Julian's, Malta, Donai Sch., Woolhampton, Berks., Royal Univ. of Malta and Queen's Coll., Oxford, B.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), 1st. cl. hons, juris.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1932; on mil. serv. 1941–45, col.; crown coun., Nyasa., 1938; asst. legal advsr., Eritrea, 1941; dep. legal advsr.,

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B.M.A., Tripolitania, 1943; legal advsr., B.M.A., Dodecanese, 1943; B.M.A., Tripolitania, 1944; attd. to H.K. planning unit, London, 1945; ch. legal advsr., civil affrs. unit, B.M.A., H.K., 1945; solr.-gen., 1947; pres., sessions ct. and ct. of appeal, Eritrea.

STRINGER, John Daniel.—b. 1914; ed. Uppingham Sch. and Camb. Univ., M.A. (Cantab.); admin. serv., Ken., 1936.

STRONG, Thomas Arthur, B.Sc. (for.) (Edin.).—b. 1899; ed. Stewart's Coll., Edin. and Edin Univ.; apptd. F.M.S., 1921; consvtr., forests, F.M.S., 1936; consvtr., forests and game warden, Ceylon, 1939; dir., forests, Mal., 1945; chmn. and mem. of various cttees. in Ceylon and Mal., del. to 5th Br. emp. for. confce., author of statement on *Forests of Malaya and the War.*

STRONGE, Sir Herbert Cecil, Kt. (1930), K.C., Ireland.—b. 1875; ed. Falmouth Sch., and Trin. Coll., Dublin; prizes class. and English lit.; B.A.; called to the bar, King's Inn, Dublin, 1900; joined N.E. circuit, 1901; stip. mag., Bah., 1911; ch. just., Tonga, 1917; recd. thanks of Tongan govt. for services in 1918 epidemic; seconded for sp. duty as pres. of comsn., in Fiji, 1921; ch. just., Leeward Is., 1925; Cyp., 1931; ret., 1938.

STUART, Charles Russell.—b. 1895; ed. Cranleigh; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; on mil. serv. 1915–19, capt. (desps.); mag., Uga., 1937; res. mag., 1940; chancellor, Uga. diocese; attd. leg. advsry. staff, C.O., 5th Nov., 1945–4th Jan., 1946; res. mag., Uga., 1946.

STUART, Marjory Jeanette.—b. 1906; ed. Convent of Immaculate Conception, Montreal, Central Br. Sch., H.K., Tech. Inst., H.K., and Moray House, Edinburgh; war service (nursing), 1941–42; pupil teacher, H.K., 1923; asst. mist., perm. staff., 1931; senr. mist., 1946.

STUART, William Hemming.—b. 1883; ed. Dale Coll., King William's Town, S.A., S. African Coll. Sch., (Cape Town medallist, B.A., 2nd in math. hons. exhibitnr) and Worcester Coll., Oxford (B.A. juris. hons.); barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; advoc. sup. ct. of S.A.; on mil. serv. 1914–15, lieut.; chmn., Tongan defence coun., 1939–40; ch. just., Tonga, 31st Mar., 1938; 2nd puisne judge, B. Guiana, 1940–43; puisne judge, T.T., 1943; chmn., immigtn. appeal bd., 1945–47; M.L.A., S.A., 1915–24; published *Julai Index to S.A. Statutes,* 1910; co-editor Scrutton's (S.A. part) *Commercial Laws of the World.*

STUBBS, Arthur Stuart.—b. 1897; ed. Severn Rd. Sch., Cardiff and St. Owens Sch., Hereford; on mil. serv., 1915–19 and 1939–42; apptd. Br. post serv., 1913; Ken., 1921–23; survr., posts and tels., Nig., 1943.

STUBBS, James Nelson Stubbs, M.C.—1889; ed. Napen High Sch. and Auckland Univ., N.Z.; on mil. serv. 1915–20, capt.; asst. contrlr., land registries, Pal., 1920; dir., land registration.

STUBBS, William Frederick, O.B.E.—b. 1902; ed. Winchester Coll.; B.S.A. police, S. Rhod., 1921; police, N. Rhod., 1924; dist. offr., 1926; labour comsnr., 1934; p.c. seconded to secretariat, 1949.

STUCHBERY, Harold Morton, B.V.Sc. (Melb.).—b. 1896; ed. Melbourne Univ.; on mil. serv. 1917–20; vet. offr., Fiji, 1928; vet. offr., T.T., 1938; senr. vet. offr., 1945.

STUCKEY, Ronald Wilson, B.A.(Cantab.), B.S.A. (McGill), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1903; ed. Cheltenham Coll., Camb., and McGill Univs.; agric. offr., Uga., 1929; seconded as lect. in agric., Makerere Coll., 1943.

STURDY, Donald, O.B.E.—b. 1905; ed. Sherborne Sch. and Trinity Coll., Camb., B.A. (agric.), M.A.; dist. agric. offr., T.T., 1926; senr. agric. offr., 1936; dir. of agric., Jca. (secondment), 1945; part author of *Survey of the Chemical Composition of the Waters of Mount Meru, Tanganyika Territory.*

STURMAN, Ralph, A.M.(S.A.)I.E.E.—b. 1899; ed. Rondebosch High Sch., Cape and Univ. of S.A. (Pretoria); on mil. serv. 1917–19, 2nd lieut.; tel. engnr., Union of S. Africa, 1917; tel. engnr., N. Rhod., 1920; ch. tel. engnr., 1933; engnr.-in-ch., 1938; tech. rep., N. Rhod. to Pan. Afr. telecomms. conf., 1935.

SUBRYAN, Cecil Rupert, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H., B.Sc. (hons.), L.S.H.T.M. cert.—b. 1899; ed. St. Thomas' Scot. Sch., Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, and Nat. Univ., Ireland; gov. med. offr., B. Guiana, 1926; health off., 1940.

SUGG, Aldhelm St. John.—b. 1909; ed. Colchester Royal Gram. Sch.; police, Pal., 1930; police, N. Rhod., 1932; dist. offr., N. Rhod., 1943.

SUKUNA, Sir Joseva Lalabaluvu Vanaaliali, K.B.E. (1946), C.B.E. (1939), B.A. (Oxon.), barrister-at-law, Middle Temple.—B. 1888; ed. Wanganui Coll. Sch. and Wadham Coll., Oxford; on war serv. 1914–18 (M.M.), 1939–45, lieut.-col.; col. sec. off., Fiji, 1907; cadet, 1917; ch. asst. native lands comsn., 1922; dist. comsnr., 1932; gr. II, 1938; admin. offr., 1940; advsr. on native affairs, 1943; sec. for Fijian affairs, 1945; mem. of various comtees, on native affairs, 1922–27; asst. comsn., B.E. exhibtn., 1924; M.L.C., 1932; comsnr. under native land (native reserves) regs., 1940; M.E.C., 1943.

SUNMAN, William Owen, B.Sc. (agric.) (Lond.), dip. agric. (Wye).—b. 1904; ed. St. Olave's Gram. Sch., Lond., S.E. and Agric. Coll., Wye; asst. agric. offr., Ken., 1928; ch. grader and insptr., 1941; asst. to dir., 1947; asst. dir., agric., 1948.

SUNSHINE, Hartley Lonsdale.—b. 1903; junr. post. clk. & tel., Ken. and Uga., 1929; Ken., Uga. and T.T., 1936; junr. postmstr., 1942; postmstr., 1942; senr., 1947.

SURRIDGE, Brewster Joseph, O.B.E.—b. 1894; ed. Felsted Sch. and Downing Coll., Camb., B.A.; on mil. serv. 1914–17; admin. serv., Cyp., 1918; regisr., co-op. soc., 1935–43; fin. sec., G.C., 1943; ret. 1946; advsr. on co-op to min. of econ.,

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Iraq, 1946 ; advsr. on co-op., C.O., Apr., 1947 ; author of *A Survey of Rural Life in Cyprus*, 1930 ; jt. author of *A Manual of Co-operative Law and Practice*, 1947.

SURRIDGE, Ernest Rex Edward, C.M.G., (1946).—b. 1899 ; ed. Felsted and St. John's Coll., Oxford, B.A., mod. hist. (hons.) ; on mil. serv. 1917–20, lieut. ; asst. dist. offr., T.T., 1924 ; A.D.C. and p.s. to ag. gov., 1928 ; seconded to C.O. as asst. prin., 1930 ; asst. ch. sec., 1936 ; seconded to C.O. as prin., 1938 ; dep. col. sec., Ken., 1940 ; chmn., Ken. European C.S. comtee., 1943 ; ch. sec., T.T., 1946 ; ag. gov., 1948.

SUTHERLAND, Donald Alexander.—b. 1904 ; ed. Glasgow Univ., M.A. (hons.) ; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1927 ; admin. offr., cl. II, 1944 ; cl. I, 1946.

SUTHERLAND, Howard Douglas, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.—b. 1904 ; ed. Coleraine Acad. Inst. and Queen's Univ., Belfast ; med. offr., N. Rhod., 1937.

SUTHERLAND, John Bancroft.—b. 1889 ; ed. elem. ; appren. Hope Exper. Station, Jca., 1905 ; inspr., plant. dis., 1913 ; senr. agric. offr., 1943.

SUTTON, Stafford William Powell Foster, C.M.G. (1948), O.B.E. (Mil.) (1945), K.C. (1938).—b. 1897 ; ed. privately, St. Mary Magdalene Sch., Sussex, and Hon. Soc. of Gray's Inn ; barrister-at-law ; on mil. serv., 1914–26 and 1941–44, col. ; solr.-gen., J'ca., 1936 ; atty.-gen., Cyp., 1940 ; atty.-gen. and mem. for law and order, Ken., 1944 ; ag. gov., Ken., Aug. and Sept., 1947 ; dir. of man and woman power, Ken., 1944–45 ; chmn., lab. advsy. bd. and European civ. serv. advsy. bd., Ken.

SWABEY, Christopher, B.Sc. (Edin.).—b. 1906 ; ed. Winchester Coll., Edin. Univ. (medallist) ; asst. consvtr., forests, Trin., 1928 ; forest offr., J'ca., 1937 ; consvtr., forests, 1940 ; B. Guiana, 1946 ; visited Puerto Rico, Haiti, B. Hond., Cayman Is., etc., 1939–45 ; Carnegie trav. schol., U.S.A., 1939 ; timber contrlr., B. Guiana, 1946 ; author of bulletins and papers on W.I. for. problems, 1935–47.

SWABY, Charles Leonard, M.B.E. (1949).—b. 1898 ; ed. Munro Coll. ; asst. col. sec., Jca., 1919 ; 2nd. cl. clk., 1920 ; 1st. cl., 1936 ; prin., 1938 ; asst. sec., 1942.

SWAIN, Harold Saul.—b. 1903 ; ed. Cheltenham Coll. ; serv. bro. ven. order of St. John., Jerusalem, 1937 ; police const., Ken., 1930 ; asst. supt., police, Pal., 1933 ; dep. supt., 1937 ; senr. supt., Aden, 1943 ; dep. comsnr., 1948.

SWAINSON, Oswald Solloway, B.A.—b. 1902 ; ed. Winchester Coll. and Caius Coll., Camb. ; on mil. serv., 1939–43 (desps.) ; supt. agric., Nig., 1924 ; agric. offr., 1935 ; senr. agric. offr., 1938 ; prin. agric. offr., 1943 ; senr. agric. offr., Zanz., 1945 ; dir. agric., 1947.

SWAN, James Fife Cockburn, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.—b. 1914 ; ed. Edin. Acad. and Glasgow Vet. Colls. ; on mil. serv. 1940–43, lieut. ; vet. offr., N. Rhod., 1938.

SWANN, Anthony Charles Christopher.—b. 1913 ; ed. Eton and New Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.) ; on mil. serv. 1940–43, maj. ; cadet, Ken., 1936 ; sec., hosp. fees comtee., Ken., 1944 ; sec., national park comtee., 1944.

SWAYNE, Desmond David Claude.—b. 1902 ; ed. High Sch., Dublin ; police const., Ken., 1927 ; asst. inspr., 1930 ; asst. supt., 1934.

SWEANEY, William Douglas.—1912 ; ed. Gillingham County Sch. and Lond. Sch. of Econ., B.Sc. (econ.), 1st cl. hons. ; apptd. after compet. exam., cl. offr., inland rev. dept., 1929 ; officer of customs & excise, 1932 ; surv. (*in absentia*), 1947 ; seconded to C.O., 1943 ; prin., 1948.

SWEATMAN, Eric Allen.—b. 1905 ; ed. Rugby Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.) Oxford Univ. ; cadet, Zanz., 1928 ; p.s. and A.D.C. to Br. res., 1930 ; p.s. to Sultan, 1932 ; asst. sec., secretariat, clk. to leg. coun. and exec. counc. and editor of official gazette ; asst. sec., Ken., 1939 ; special duty with secretariat, 1944 ; offr. in chge., Masai Dist., 1947.

SWEENEY, James Arnold.—b. 1897 ; ed. St. Mary's, Wellingborough and St. Pancras, High Barnet ; on mil. serv. 1914–18 ; police const., Ken., 1927 ; asst inspr., police, 1930 ; asst. supt., 1935.

SWIFT, Sybil Mary.—b. 1901 ; ed. High Pavement Sec. Sch., Nottingham and Chelsea Coll. of Physical Educ. (dip.) ; mist., H.K., 1930 ; senr. mist., 1946.

SWINTON, 1st Viscount (cr. 1935), **Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister,** G.B.E, (1929), K.B.E. (1920), P.C. (1922), M.C., M.P. (Hendon).—b. 1884 ; ed. Winchester and Univ. Coll., Oxford ; called to bar, 1908 ; served in army, 1914–17 ; jt. sec., miny. of national serv., 1917–18 ; chmn., permt. lab. comtee. of war cabinet war priorities comtee., 1918 ; mem., select comtee. on nat. expend. and select comtee. on high prices and profits, 1919 ; parly. sec. to B. of T., 1920–21 ; sec., D.O.T., 1921–22 ; chmn., imp. economic confce., 1923 ; pres., B. of T., 1922–23, 1924–29 and Aug.–Nov., 1931 ; S. of S., Cols., 1931 ; S. of S. for Air, 1935–38 ; cabinet minister resdt. in W.A., 1942–44 ; min. for civ. aviation, 1944–45.

SYER, Frederick William.—b. 1899 ; ed. Kent Coll., Canterbury ; on mil. serv., lt.-col. ; apptd. police, Gib., 1920 ; senr. asst. supt., police, Nig., 1928 ; police, Pal., 1940 ; asst. inspr.-gen., 1943.

SYER, William George.—b. 1913 ; ed. Kent Coll., Canterbury (tutor) ; police, Gib., 1933 ; sub. inspr., Jca., 1935 ; 3rd cl., 1938 ; asst. supt., Nig., 1940 ; senr., 1944.

SYKES, Hugh Oliver Edward, B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1908 ; ed. Wellington Coll. and Oriel Coll., Oxford ; cadet (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1932 ; offr., cl. III, 1936 ; cl. II, 1942 ; col. admin. serv., 1946.

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SYKES, John Francis Gaskell, O.B.E., B.A.—b. 1909; ed. Wellington Coll. and Oriel Coll., Oxford (schol); apptd. Indian civil serv., 1933; asst. comsnr., 1934; commandant, border mil. police, 1936; asst. colonisation offr., 1938; dep. comsnr., 1940; D.V.S., Bahawalpur State, 1941; dep. sec. to gov., Punjab, dev dept., 1945; excise and taxation comsnr., Punjab, 1946; admin. offr. (on contract), N. Borneo, 1948.

SYKES, Joseph Walter.—b. 1915; ed. Rotherham Gram. Sch. and Jesus Coll. Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); admin. offr., Fiji, 1938.

SYME, James Kerr Godfrey.—b. 1903; ed. Durham Sch.; cadet, G.C., 1928; dist. comsnr., 1937; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946.

SYMES, Lieut.-Col. Sir George Stewart, G.B.E. (1939), K.C.M.G. (1932), K.B.E. (1928), C.M.G. (1917), D.S.O. (1904).—b. 1882; ed. Malvern Coll. and Sandhurst; ent. Army, 1900; serv. S. African War (Queen's med., 2 clasps); Aden, 1903–04 (desps., D.S.O.); attd., Egyptian Army, 1905 and Sudan govt., 1907; Blue Nile expedn., 1908 (med.); major, 1915, brevet lt.-col., 1917; A.D.C. to Sirdar and gov.-gen., Sudan, 1906–07; asst. dir. of intelligence, 1908–12; p.s. and sec., gov.-gen.'s coun. (Sudan), 1913–16; European War (3 times ment. in desps., meds., brevet lt.-col.); attd., staff of high comsnr., Egypt, 1917–19; attd. miny. of int., Egypt, 1919–20; dist. gov., Pal., Sept., 1920; ch. sec., 1925; O.A.G., Pal., periods, 1925–27; accredited rep to mandates comsn., 1926 and 1928; res. and c.-in-c., Aden, 1928; gov. and c.-in-c., T.T., 1931; gov.-gen., Sudan, 1933–40.

SYMES, Capt. James Dickinson.—b. 1892; ed. Weymouth Coll., and Hertford Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); on mil. serv. 1914–18, capt.; admin. serv., Nig., 1920; mag., Nig., 1943.

SYMONS, Jack Francis.—b. 1913; ed. Oundle Sch., Univ. of Lond. and Trinity Coll., Camb.; on mil. serv. 1940–42, lieut.; customs and excise dept., F.M.S., 1936; admin. offr., Nig., 1938; seconded to col. sec.'s off., Cyp., 1945; senr. asst. sec., Cyp., 1948.

TACEY, Neville Stanley, E.D. (Territorial), Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple).—b. 1904; ed. Hurstpierpoint Coll., Sussex; on mil. serv. 1939, 1940–46; capt., R.A. (T.A.R.O.), 1946; res. mag., T.T., 1938.

TAGOE, Emmanuel.—b. 1893; ed. Govt. Training Coll., Accra (1st. cl. teach. cert.); inspr., schs., G.C., 1939.

TAIT, William Gladstone.—b. 1901; ed. Walbottle County Council Sch., Northumberland and Marconi Wireless Sch., Newcastle-on-Tyne; asst., tels. and telephones dept., Sarawak, 1926; P.M.G., 1939; civ. intern., 1941–45.

TALBOT, Robert Kenneth.—b. 1910; ed. St. Columba's Coll., Dublin and Keble Coll., Oxford, B.A.; asst. treas., G.C., 1934; asst. dist. comsnr., 1938; dist. comsnr., 1942.

TALBOT-PHIBBS, James Owen.—b. 1908; ed. Haileybury Coll., Trinity Coll., Dublin, and Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.), B. Comm. (Dub.), LL.B. (Dub.); cadet, N. Rhod., 1930; dist. offr., 1932; asst. ch. sec., 1948.

TALLENTIRE, James Whiteside, B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1900; ed. Lurgan Coll. and Queen's Univ., Belfast (hons. deg. mech. engrng.); asst. mech. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1928; mech. engnr., 1930; ch. mech. engnr., 1944; senr. exec. engnr. mech., 1945; asst. D.P.W., 1947.

TALLENTIRE, John Drummond, N.D.A. (hons.), B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1909; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch. and Leeds Univ., supt. of agric., Nig., 1935; seconded to Gambia, 1938–43.

TAMWORTH, Ian Philip, M.C.—b. 1913; ed. Wellington Coll. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford, B.A. (For.); on mil. serv. 1941–45, lieut. (p.o.w.); asst. supt., botan. and for. dept., H.K., 1937; forest offr., 1946.

TATTON-BROWN, Robert.—b. 1913; ed. Tonbridge Sch. (schol.) and Peterhouse, Camb. (exhib.), M.A. (Cantab.); dist. offr., Ken., 1936; p.s. to gov., 1940–42; asst. sec., Aden, 1947.

TAVENER, Ernest Alfred, M.C.—b. 1897; ed. Camb. and County High Sch., and Magdalene Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1916–19, lieut.; apptd. Nig., 1935; senr. land offr., 1944.

TAVENER, Frank Edward, M.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1899; ed. Camb. and County High Sch., and Camb. Univ.; on mil. serv. 1917–18, 2nd lieut.; survr., Nig., 1923; asst. dir., surveys, 1943; dir. surveys, land offr. and comsnr., mines, Uga., 1946.

TAWNEY, John Jeffrey.—b. 1906; ed. The Dragon Sch., Oxford, Bradfield Coll. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, T.T., 1930; p.s. to ag. gov., 1931; asst. dist. offr., 1932; dist. offr., 1942; seconded to secret., 1948.

TAYLOR, Angus Gemmell, B.Sc. (hon.) (zoo.).—b. 1904; ed. Uddingston Gram. Sch. and Glasgow Univ.; educ. offr., Nig., 1932.

TAYLOR, Arthur Graeme, C.A.—b. 1902; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin.; civ. internee, 1941–45; audr., Sarawak, 1932; prin. audr., 1947.

TAYLOR, Arthur John Collins, F.I.Comp. Accts.—b. 1892; ed. Caterham Sch.; pol. dept., H.K., 1913; acctnt. 1920; ch. acctnt., 1935; treas. inspr., 1941.

TAYLOR, Cecil Osmond.—b. 1901; clk., post and tels., Fiji, 1916; asst. acctnt. and O.I.C. tel. stores, 1929; asst. postmr. gen. and acctnt., 1938; D.P.M.G., N. Rhod., 1945; P.M.G., 1947.

TAYLOR, Charles James, M.B.E. (Mil.), B.Sc.—b. 1912; ed. Shanghai Pub. Sch., for Boys, Edin. and Oxford Univs.; on mil. serv. 1939–45; asst. consvtr., forests, G.C., 1936; senr., 1948.

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TAYLOR, Clifford Barnsley, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1904; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch., Leeds Univ. and Camb. Univ.; supt., agric., Nig., 1928.

TAYLOR, George Milne.—b. 1900; ed. Craigs Pub. Sch., Montrose, Scotland; police const., Ken., 1926; asst. inspr., 1926; inspr., 1933; ch. inspr., 1942; asst. supt., 1946.

TAYLOR, Greville Power.—b. 1899; ed. H.M.S. "Worcester"; on naval serv. 1916–19 and 1939; asst. dist. comsnr., S.L., 1925; dist. comsnr., 1931.

TAYLOR, Horace James.—b. 1895; ed. Sevenoaks Sch. and S.E. Agric. Coll. (dip. hons. agric.); apptd. to col. serv., 1926; agric. offr., Ken., 1930; author of *Seedling Blight Root Rot of Wheat.*

TAYLOR, John.—b. 1915; ed. Queen Elizabeth's Gram. Sch., Blackburn, and New Coll., Oxford (exhibr.), B.A. (hons., chem.), Oxford; admin. offr., Nig., 1938.

TAYLOR, John Bertram Lamb.—b. 1900; ed. St. George's Coll., Kingston, Jca.; sec., bd. of transport, Jca., 1930; supervr., traff. and trans., 1938; sec. of various comsns. and bds., 1938–47; dep. comdt., Gib. camp for evacuees, 1940.

TAYLOR, John Cyril Lloyed, E.D., M.I.Road.T.Eng.—b. 1894; ed. Haberdashers' Aske's Sch. and Chiswick Poly.; on mil. serv. 1914–18; P.W.D., G.C., 1921; senr. mech. and elec. engnr., 1937; trans. to transport dept., 1939; ch. transport offr., 1943

TAYLOR, John Edward, B.Sc., (chem. & bot.), B.Sc. (For.).—b. 1901; ed. The Lawrences Sch., Ghoru Gate, Punjab, Foreman Coll. and Edin. Univ.; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1927; senr. asst., 1942.

TAYLOR, John Vaughan, A.R.I.C., B.Sc. (hons.).—b. 1906; ed. Glasgow Univ. (educ. dip.); asst. mstr., Queen's Royal Coll., Trin., 1937; asst. comsnr., civil defence, 1942; educ. offr., Ken., 1945.

TAYLOR, Leonard Francis, B.Sc. (eng.) (1st cl. hons.); A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1908; asst. engnr., Nig., 1937; asst. engnr., E.A., 1947.

TAYLOR, Philip Patrick, O.B.E., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M. & Cy.E., M.I.W.E.—b. 1900; ed. Mayfield Coll., Sussex; on mil. serv., 1940–42, lieut.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Pal.; engnr.-in-chge. of dist., 1929; engnr.-in-chge. of Jerus. water supply (construct.), 1936–38; asst. D.P.W., Cyp. 1938; contrlr., transport, 1942 (seconded); D.P.W., 1946; seconded as contrlr., supplies, transport and marketing, ch. exec. engnr., construct. of Jerusalem water supply.

TAYLOR, Reginald William, B.Sc.,—b. 1895; ed. St. Lawrence Coll. and Univ. Coll., Lond.; war serv., 1914–18; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Uga., 1920; senr. exec. engnr., Nig., 1938; D.P.W., 1947.

TEESDALE, Edmund Brinsley.—b. 1915; on active serv. 1942–46, maj.; cadet, H.K., 1938; admin. asst., sany. dept., 1940; maj. S.O. II, hdqrs. civ. affairs unit, mil. admin., 1945; asst. dist. offr., New territories, 1946.

TEMPANY, Sir Harold Augustin, Kt. (1946), C.M.G. (1941), C.B.E. (1933), D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.I.C., F.C.S.—b. 1881; ed. privately and Univ. Coll., Lond.; asst. gov. chemist, Leeward Is., 1903; govt. chemist and supt., agric., 1909; J.P., Antigua, 1910; M.L.C., Antigua, 1912; represented Leeward Is. at 3rd internat. congress of trop. agric., 1914, and at rubber and tropical products exhibtn., 1914; chmn. of trustees, Antigua pub. library, 1916; mem., Antigua Defence Reserve, 1905–16; dir., agric., Maur., 1917; nominated M.L.C., 1917; mem., bd. of dirs., Maur. Inst., 1918; reported on S. African sugar indus., 1917; organised govt. tobacco factory, 1920; sugar experiment station, 1921; agric. coll., 1923–24; dairy, 1923; prin., Maur. Agric. Coll. in addn. to substantive appt., 1924; reported on local sugar indus., 1936; organising vice-pres., Maur., agric. and indus. exhibn., 1926; chmn., various comtees.; dir., agric., S.S. and F.M.S., 1929; pres., bd., R.R.I., Mal., 1929; visited Java as del., 4th Pacific Sci. Cong., 1929; prin., sch. of agric., Mal., in addn., 1930; chmn., comtee., rice cult., Mal., 1930; del., confce. of col. dirs. of agric., Lond., 1931; dir. agric., S.S., and advsr. agric., M.S., 1935; asst. agric. advsr. to S. of S., 1936; agric. advsr., 1940–46; author of *Principles of Tropical Agriculture* and numerous papers and repts. on agric. chemy., cane sugar production, agric. educ. and trop. agric.

TEMPLER, James Trevor.—b. 1900; ed. R.N.C., Osborne, R.N.C., Dartmouth, and Camb. Univ., B.A. (for.) (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1917–18 and 1939–45, comdr., R.N.; cadet, T.T., 1925; asst. consvtr., forests, Uga., 1928; Ken., 1939; mem., Teso soil erosion comtee., Uga.; author of a pamphlet on course of instructions for student rangers, Uga.

TENNANT, James Edward Stuart.—b. 1901; ed. Sea Point Boys' High Sch., Cape Town and Elsenburgh Coll. of Agric.; on mil. serv. 1917–18, lieut.; B.S.A. police, 1924–29; asst. inspr., police, Nyasa., 1929; asst. supt., 1940; supt., 1946.

TENNANT, Robert Allan, B.E. (N.U.I.), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.C.E. (Ire.).—b. 1901; ed. Galway Gram. Sch., Ireland and Nat. Univ. of Ireland; apptd. to Nig., 1928; exec. engnr. N. Rhod., 1946; D.D.P.W., 1948.

TERRINGTON, John William, M.B.E. (1942).—b. 1892; on mil. serv. 1914–19, pte.; stn. mstr., K.U.R. & H., 1919; asst. traff. supt., 1927; dist. traff. supt., 1930; asst. supt. (operating) 1938.

TETLEY, Albert Edward Marriott, B.Sc. (eng.).—b. 1898; ed. S.A. Coll. High Sch., and Witwatersrand Univ.; on mil. serv. 1916–18; asst. engnr., irrig. dept., Union of S.A., 1922; hydrographic survr., Ken., 1929; hydraulic engnr., 1937; forest boundary comsnr., 1946.

TETZNER, Sergius Alexander, A.M.I. Valuers (N.Z.).—b. 1912; ed. Wei-Hai-Wei Pub. Sch., China, and Kings Coll., Auckland, N.Z.; road engnr., P.W.D., Fiji, 1937; survr., lands and surv. dept., 1939.

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THEEMAN, Frederick Walter, LL.B. (hons.) (Lond.).—b. 1901 ; ed. Brownhill Rd. Sch., Catford, Wilson's Gram. Sch., Camberwell, and Univ. Coll., Lond. barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, Lond. ; mag., St. L., 1927 ; res. mag., Jca., 1932 ; res. mag., T.T., 1937.

THELWELL, Arthur Frederick, O.B.E.—b. 1889 ; ed. Mico Coll., Cambridge Sch. of Agric., and I.C.T.A. ; on mil. serv. 1916–19, capt. ; sci. mstr., Jca. sch. of agric., 1913 ; supt., experimental station, Grove Place, 1931 ; supt. of agric., 1935 ; senr. agric. offr., 1943 ; dep. dir. of agric., 1946 ; comsnr. of lands, 1947 ; comsnr. and sec. of various comtees., etc. ; edtr. *Jamaica Sportsman*, edtr. *Journal of Jamaica Agricultural Soc.* ; author of treatise on land tenure.

THEOBALDS, Ernest Conrad McHugo.—b. 1897 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., St. Lucia ; asst. mstr., St. L., 1917 ; Berm., 1922 ; Gren., 1926 ; inspr., schs., St. V., 1931 ; J'ca., 1937 ; educ. offr., St. V., 1948 ; M.E.C., 1948 ; chmn., B. of E., 1948.

THOMAS, Ambler Reginald.—b. 1913 ; ed. Gresham's Sch., Holt, and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., B.A., 1934 ; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. prin., min. of agric. and fisheries, 1935 ; transfd. to C.O., 1936 ; ag. prin., 1939 ; asst. p.s. to S. of S., 1938–39 ; accom. Sir Cosmo Parkinson on missions to Cyprus, Gib. and Pac., 1944–45 ; asst. sec., C.O., 1946 ; ch. sec., Aden, 1947.

THOMAS, Aston Corry.—b. 1902 ; ed. Bangor Endowed Sch., Bangor, Co. Down, and Harper Adams Agric. Coll. ; police const., Ken., 1927 ; asst. inspr., 1930 ; asst. supt., 1933.

THOMAS, Cecil James, A.L.A.A.—b. 1902 ; ed. privately ; on mil. serv. 1941–44, 2nd lieut. ; acctnt., Ceylon, 1930 ; asst. acctnt., treas., Cyp., 1935 ; supvsr., inc. tax, 1941 ; dep. comsnr., inc. tax, 1943 ; compt., inland rev., 1944 ; treas., 1946 ; fin. sec., 1948.

THOMAS, Edwin Erwyd.—b. 1902 ; ed. County Sec. Sch., Llanelly, Univ. of Wales and Jesus Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.), 2nd cl. col. hist. (Wales), M.A., 2nd cl. hons., hist. (Oxon.), B. of E. teach. cert. ; on mil. serv., 1940–45 ; educ. offr., Nig., 1928.

THOMAS, Frederick Maginley.—b. 1908 ; ed. Truro Cath. Sch. and Exeter Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon) ; on mil. serv., 1940–45, lt.-col. ; cadet, N. Rhod., 1931 ; dist. offr., 1933.

THOMAS, Geoffrey Rivers, F.S.I.—b. 1904 ; ed. City of London Sch., and Coll. of Estate Management, London, Assoc. Mem. Tn. Planning Inst. ; asst. quantity survr., Ken., 1925 ; quantity survr., 1933 ; quantity survr. and contracts offr., 1939.

THOMAS, George Harold, O.B.E., M.D.—b. 1889 ; ed. Diocesan Boys' Sch., H.K. and Coll. of Med. and Univ. of H.K. ; res. surg., Tung Wah hosp., 1912 ; med. offr., govt. civil hosp., 1928 ; senr. gr. Chinese med. offr., 1939 ; visiting med. offr., Chinese hosps. and dispensaries, 1946.

THOMAS, Rt. Hon. James Henry, P.C. (1917), M.P., J.P., LL.D., Cambridge.—b. 1875 ; served as cleaner, fireman and driver, G.W.R. ; has served in turn as organiser, asst. sec., gen. sec. and pres., Nat. Union of Rlymen ; gov. of Dulwich College ; mem., Balfour mission to America, 1917 ; M.P. for Derby since 1910 ; J.P., Surrey, 1920 ; S. of S., Cols., 1924 ; Lord Privy Seal, 1929 ; S. of S. for Dom. Affrs., 1930 ; S. of S. for Dom. affrs. and Cols., 28th Aug., 1931 ; S. of S., for Dom. affrs., 1931 ; S. of S. Cols., 27th Nov., 1935–29th May, 1936 ; author of *When Labour Rules* and other works.

THOMAS, John.—b. 1904 ; post. clk. and tel., N. Rhod., 1928 ; Ken. and Uga., 1930 ; junr. postmstr., 1934 ; postmstr., 1942 ; senr., 1946.

THOMAS, Leonard Cameron, B.Sc. (hons.), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Struct.E.—b. 1904 ; ed. King Edward's Sch., Birmingham, and Univ. of Birmingham ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., B. Hond., 1938 ; exec. engnr., 1943 ; senr. exec. engnr., P.W.D., Pal., 1947 ; exec. engnr., P.W.D., Tang., 1948.

THOMAS, Philip David.—b. 1909 ; ed. Clifton Coll. and Exeter Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.).—cadet, N. Rhod., 1931 ; dist. offr., 1933.

THOMAS, Sir Samuel Joyce, Kt. (1935).—b. 1875 ; ed. King's Coll., Lond., Inglis sch. and early English Text Socy. prizeman, assoc. (with distinc.) King's Coll., 1897, B.A. (Lond.), 1897, called to bar, Middle Temple, 1898 ; on war serv. 1915–19 (invalided) ; ch. just., St. V., Oct., 1919 ; ag. col. and admin., St. V., Feb.–Dec., 1920, and on three subsequent occasions ; thanked by S. of S. for index of laws St. V., 1921 ; mem., W.I. ct. of appl., 1921–23 ; 2nd puisne judge, Trin., Mar., 1923 ; chmn., oil and water bd., 1923 ; ag. 1st puisne judge on various occasions, 1923–26 and in 1928 ; puisne judge, Ken., 1929 ; ch. just., F.M.S., Oct., 1933 ; ret., Oct., 1937 ; author of *Red Roses*—a novel, etc., *Law relating to Clubs*.

THOMAS, Sir Thomas Shenton Whitelegge, G.C.M.G. (1937). K.C.M.G. (1931), C.M.G. (1929), O.B.E. (1919).—ed. at Leatherhead and Queens' Coll., Camb. (schol.), B.A. (hons.), 1901 ; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., 1909 ; 3rd asst. sec., Apr., 1911 ; sen. asst. sec., 1912 ; clk. to exec. and legis. coun., 1917–19 ; mem., E.A. civ. serv. comsn., 1918 ; asst. ch. sec., Uga., 1919 ; chmn., Uga., dev. comsn., 1919 ; prin. asst. sec., Nig., Mar., 1921 ; dep. ch. sec., Jan., 1924 ; gov.'s dep., on various occasions, 1920–26 ; col. sec., G.C., 1927 ; gov. and c.-in-c., Nyasa., 1929 ; G.C., 1932 ; gov. and c.-in-c., S.S., and high comsnr., Malay States, 1934 ; retd., 1946.

THOMPSON, Charles Paxton, B.Sc. (hons.) (Lond.).—b. 1911 ; ed. Merchant Taylors Sch. and Univ. Coll., Lond. ; cadet, admin., Nig., 1933.

THOMPSON, Charles Swain.—b. 1896 ; ed. Queen's Coll., Nassau, coll. of preceptors senr. cert. ; on mil. serv. 1914–18 ; cashier pub. treas., Bah., 1928 ; postmr., 1941

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THOMPSON, Edwin Archibald.—b. 1898; cadet, govt. lab., Leeward Is., 1914; junr. asst., 1915; senr. clk., customs, Antigua, 1917; govt. lab., Leeward Is., 1928; milk analyst, Antigua, 1930; treas. and customs dept., 1933; tariff clk., 1934; acctnt., 1939; treas., Antigua and Fed. treas., Leeward Is., 1945; ch. inc. tax comsnr., 1946.

THOMPSON, Eric James.—b. 1907; ed. Kingswood Coll., Grahamstown, S.A., assoc. mem. cert. corp. acctnts. soc.; clk., N. Rhod., 1929; asst. acctnt., 1938; acctnt., 1942; dep. acctnt.-gen., 1945; mem., comsn of admin. and fin. of native locations in urban areas, 1944.

THOMPSON, Frank Conyers.—b. 1913; ed. Bedford Sch. and Univ. of Lond. teach. dip.; on mil. serv. 1939–43, capt.; educ. offr., Ken., 1933; prin., govt. African sch., Kapenguria, 1943; also o/c., agric. West Suk dist.

THOMPSON, Hugh Noble Graydon.—b. 1906; ed. Trent Coll. and New Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, Nig., 1930; asst. dist. offr., 1933; dist. offr., 1940.

THOMPSON, John Kenneth.—b. 1913; ed. Dover County Sch. and King's Coll., Lond., Lausanne Univ., B.A. (hon.), assoc. King's Coll., teach. dip.; asst. mstr., Queen's Royal Coll., Trin., 1935; censorship duties, Trin., 1939; seconded to Imp. censorship, Trin. and London, 1942; prin., C.O., 1945.

THOMPSON, Walter Philip.—b. 1909; ed. St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate, Kent; ent. H.K. police, 1929; asst. supt., 1931; supt., 1939; senr. supt., 1944; seconded to W.O., 1942–45, lt.-col. (hon.).

THOMPSON, William Egbert, O.B.E., B.A., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).—b. 1890; ed. St. John's High Sch., N.B., Mt. Allison Univ., Sackville, N.B., Canada, (hons. in sci.) and Univ. of Edin.; on mil. serv., 1915–19, surg.-specist.; P.M.O., Ophthalmic hosp., Pal., 1920; registr., Ophthalmic hosp., Order of St. John, Jer., Pal., 1924; consulting surg. and ophthalmologist, Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Persia, 1927; specist., Pal., 1929–45; dir. med. div., UNRRA., Albania, 1945; ch. med. offr., res. surg., Bah., 1946.

THOMPSTONE, Eric Westbury, C.M.G. (1946), M.C.—b. 1897; ed. Shrewsbury Sch.; on mil. serv. 1915–19, capt.; cadet, Nig., 1919; senr. dist. offr., 1935; res., 1937; senr. res., 1942.

THOMSON, Ansel Oscar.—b. 1897; ed. Jamaica Coll.; solr. of sup. ct. of Jca.; dep. clk. of cts., Jca., 1925; clk. of cts., 1926; res. mag., 1935.

THOMSON, Archibald Lawrie Findlay, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1907; ed. Ayr Acad., Glasgow Univ. and L.S.H.T.M.; med. offr., Nig., 1937.

THOMSON, James Beveridge.—b. 1902; ed. Geo. Watson's Coll. and Edin. Univ. M.A. (1st cl. hons., hist.), barrister-at-law, (Middle Temple); prob., N. Rhod., 1926; dist. offr., 1928; dist. comsnr., 1929; asst. to sec. for native affairs, 1932; dist. mag., 1936; puisne judge and judicial comsnr., W. Pac., 1945.

THOMSON, John Dick.—b. 1906; ed. Middlesbrough Jnr. Tech. Sch.; on war serv. 1940–42, capt.; asst. inspr., police, 1938; inspr., police, Uga., 1944; asst. supt., 1947.

THOMSON, Kenneth Cameron Powys, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).—b. 1899; ed. St. Johns Coll., Jo'burg, R.M. Coll., Sandhurst and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv., 1915–22, lieut., 1940–45, capt.; med. offr., N. Rhod., 1936; P.M.O., Barotse Prov., 1946.

THOMSON, Thomas Davidson, M.A., LL.B. (Edin.).—b. 1911; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin. and Camb. Univs.; on mil. serv., 1940–45, maj.; cadet, Nyasa., 1934; asst. dist. offr., 1936; dist. offr., 1946; civ. demob. offr., 1945–46; author of *A Practical Approach to Chinyanja*, 1947.

THOMSON, Walter Morris.—b. 1905; ed. Royal High Sch. and Edin. Univ., M.A. (hons.); on mil. serv. 1944–46, col.; cadet, H.K., 1928; asst. sec., Chinese affrs., 1931; 3rd. asst. col. sec., 1935; senr. asst. col. treas., 1935; asst. supt., impts. and expts. dept., 1937; ch. W.I. section, Br.Col. Missn., Washington, 1942; dep. ch. planner, H.K., C.O., 1944; dep. ch. civ. affrs. offr., H.K., 1945; dir., supplies, trade and indus. and supt., impts. and expts., 1946; dep. dir., dept. of comm. and indus., Nig., 1948 (secondment); ch. advsr., c.-in-c., H.K., at 1st F.E. Conf., Singapore, 1946; main deleg. to negotiate revd. cust. and terr. agreemt, China and H.K., 1946; mem., tax and inc. tax comsn., H.K., 1947; mem., comsn. on future of port of H.K., 1947; econ. advsr., Br. del. at U.N.E.C. for rehab. of Asia and the F.E., 1947.

THOMSON, William Patrick O'Brien.—b. 1894; ed. at Bristol; copyist., regisr. of titles off., Jca., 1910; cl. asst., col. sec., 1911; asst., 1913; 2nd. cl. clk., 1920; 1st cl., 1925; prin., 1936; regisr.-gen. and dep. keeper of records, 1942.

THORBURN, John Walter Ashton.—b. 1899; ed. Shrewsbury Sch. and Hertford Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.) (hons.); on mil. serv., 1917–19, 2nd lieut.; educ. offr., Nig., 1922; prin., Edo College, Benin City, 1948.

THORNE-THORNE, Richard John Percy, O.B.E. (Mil.).—b. 1900; ed. Charterhouse and Camb. Univ., M.A. (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1940–45, col. (desps. 4 times); asst. dist. offr., Uga., 1927; asst. sec., Cyp., 1936; ch. asst. sec., 1937; comsnr., Cyp. liaison off., London, 1938; senr. admin. offr., Cyp., 1943; comsnr., 1946; dep. dist. comsnr., Pal., 1947; dist. comsnr., 1947.

THORNLEY, Colin Hardwick.—b. 1907; ed. Bramcote Prep. Sch., Uppingham and Brasenose Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons. jurisp.); cadet, T.T., 1930; asst. dist. offr., 1932; seconded to C.O., 1939–45; prin. p.s. to S. of S. Cols., 1941–45; admin. sec., Ken., 1945; dep. ch. sec., Ken., 1947.

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THORNTON, George Edwin, C.M.G. (1948), M.B.E.—b. 1899; on mil. serv. 1916–17; clk., N. Rhod., 1917; asst. comsnr. of taxes, 1928; comsnr., inc. tax, 1932; comsnr., inc. tax and acctnt.-gen., 1937; comsnr., inc. tax, 1939; fin. sec., 1945.

THORNTON, Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, K.C.M.G. (1943), C.M.G. (1920), C.V.O. (1920).—b. 1881; ed. Kelly Coll., Tavistock, and Christ Church, Oxford; p.s. to Viscount Milner, mem. of war cab. without portfolio, 1916–18, as S. of S. for war, 1918–19, as S. of S., Cols., 1919; second crown agt. for cols., 1920; senior crown agt., 1943; retd., 1943.

THORP, John Kinsmill Robert.—b. 1912; ed. Monkstown Park Prep. Sch., Dublin, Campbell Coll., Belfast and Univ. of Dublin (schol.), B.A. (Dublin), 1st cl. mods. (gold med.) mental and moral sci.; N. frontier admin., Ken., 1940–43, capt. (hon.); dist. offr., Ken., 1935.

THORP, William Henry.—b. 1903; ed. Huddersfield Coll. and New Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.) (senr. schol.); educ. offr., Nig., 1926; ch. inspr. educ. (tech.), 1945.

THORPE, Hugh Cuthbert, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1907; ed. Peter Symond's Sch., Winchester, Univ. of London, Royal Coll of Science and I.C.T.A. (1st cl. hons. bot.); plant breeder, Ken., 1936; senr., 1947.

THWAITES, Brian St. George.—b. 1912; ed. Canford Sch. and Clare Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) (2nd cl. hons. hist. trip.) (exhibr.); admin. serv., Nig., 1935; seconded to Pal., 1947.

TIBBITT, Eric Montague, O.B.E. (1948). —b. 1896; on mil. serv. 1914–18; p.s. to gov., B. Hond., 1920; asst. audr., Nig., 1924; audr., B. Hond., 1928; capt., B. Hond. def. force, 1928; senr. asst. audr., Uga., 1934; audr., Cyprus, 1937; prin. asst. audr., Nig., 1939; audr., cent. off., C.A.D., 1942; asst. dir., 1943.

TIDBURY, George Eric, B.Sc. (hons. bot.), A.R.C.S., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1912; ed. City of Lond. Sch., Imp. Coll. of Sci., Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. (agric. schol.) and I.C.T.A.; agric. offr., Zanz., 1936; author of *The Clove Tree*, 1948.

TILIMAN, John, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).— b. 1901; ed. Geo. Heriot's Sch., Edin. and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv. 1941–45, capt.; med. offr., Som., 1936; seconded to T.T., 1940; med. offr., N. Rhod., 1945.

TILNEY, Charles Edward.—b. 1909; ed. Rugby Sch., and Oriel Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.); cadet, Ceylon, 1932; offr., cl. II, 1933; seconded for special duties in Malaya and Borneo, 1947; asst. ch. sec., T.T., 1948; dep. fin. sec., 1948; ag. mem. for finance, trade and economics and fin. sec., 1948.

TIMMS, Geoffrey Lowe, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.). —b. 1908; ed. Merchant Taylor's Sch., and St. Thos. Hosp. (schol.); med. offr., Ken., 1936.

TINDALL, Samuel Swanson, M.Inst. Mun.E., A.M.Soc.E.—b. 1902; ed. Whitgift Sch. and Hystal Palace Eng. Sch., govt. of India higher stnd. Urdu; asst. engnr., P.W.D., G.C., 1920; exec. engnr., gr. II, 1936; gr. I, 1939; senr. pub. health engnr., 1945; D.D.P.W. (supernumerary), Uga., 1947; D.P.W., 1947.

TODD, Arthur Kemshall.—b. 1902; ed. Holy Trinity Choir Sch., Hull; Br. P.O., 1917; asst. engnr., posts and tels. dept., Nig., 1927; engnr., 1935; senr. engnr., 1943.

TODD, Charles Douglas, O.B.E.—b. 1901; asst. treas., T.T., 1923; resig., 1925; re-apptd., 1929; treas. and ch. of customs, Som.,; treas., Antigua, and federal treas., Leeward Is., 1936; fin. sec., N. Borneo, 1946.

TODD, Dudley Clarke.—b. 1906; junr. clk and cotton inspr., agric. dept., St. Kitts, 1928; ch. sany. offr. for country dists., 1930; clk. and storekeeper, P.W.D., 1933; harbr. mstr. and ch. rev. offr., 1937; asst. supt., police, Montserrat, 1941; inspr., wks. and roads, 1945.

TODD, Ronald Ruskin.—b. 1902; ed. Cambridge and County High Sch. for Boys and Emmanuel Coll., Camb. (schol.), M.A. (Cantab.); cadet, H.K., 1924; admin. offr., cl. I, 1946; sec. for Chinese affairs; M.E.C. and M.L.C., 1946.

TOLLEY, Edgar William.—b. 1905; ed. Cirencester Grammar Sch. and Exeter Coll., Oxford; clk., K.U.R. & H., 1937; admin. asst., gr. II, rlwy., Nig., 1944; personal asst. to ch. engnr., 1948.

TOLMIE, George Mackenzie, B.Sc. (for.). —b. 1904; ed. Inverness Royal Acad., Edin. Univ. and I.F.I., Oxford; on mil. serv., 1939–43, G.S.O. (3) liaison; asst. consvtr., forests, G.C., 1926; senr. asst., 1939.

TOMKINS, Charles Henry.—b. 1901; on mil. serv., 1919–23 and 1940–43; Br. p.o., 1923; spl. serv. tel. foreman, G.C., 1928; tel. inspr., 1932; senr., 1944; asst. supt. stores, 1945.

TOMLINSON, Sir George John Frederick, K.C.M.G. (1934), C.B.E. (1928), M.A. (Oxon.), barrister-at-law.—b. 1876; ed. Charterhouse and Univ. Coll., Oxford; Transvaal educ. dept., 1903–04; asst. res., N. Nig., 1907; seconded to G.C. as dir., educ., 1909; reverted to N. Nig., 1911; 3rd cl. res., 1911; 2nd cl. offr. (change of title), 1914; 1st cl. dist. offr., 1918; asst. sec., native affrs., 1921; Staff grade (supernmy.), 1925; ret., 1928; asst. U.S. of S., C.O., 1930–39; temp. clk., H. of C., 1940–44.

TOMLINSON, Sir Thomas Symonds, Kt. (1925), B.A. (Camb.).—b. 1877; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1901; town mag., Zanz., May, 1907; asst. judge of H.B.M. ct. for Zanz., 1911; judge (now ch. just.), 1919; seconded as legal advsr. of the civil admin. of the occupied territory of G.E.A., 1918; prepared revised edn. of the laws of Zanz., 1922; 2nd cl., Order of the Brilliant Star, Zanz., 1923; ret., 1928.

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TONKING, Harold Dennis, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—b. 1902; ed. Worcester Cathedral King's Sch. and St. Thos. Hospital; asst bacteriologist, Ken., 1927; senr. pathologist, Maur., 1936; seconded as pol. advsr. to ex-Shah of Iran, 1942–44.

TOOVEY, Ernest Villiers Hamilton.—b. 1894; ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey, and McGill Univ., Canada; on mil. serv. 1913–19, capt.; admin. cadet, Nig., 1921; seconded D.C.M.T., Eastern Zone, 1948.

TOOVEY, Francis William, A.R.C.Sc. (1st cl. hons. in bot.), B.Sc. (1st cl. hons.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1911; ed. Battersea Gram. Sch., Imperial Coll. (schol. and prizeman), St. John's Coll., Camb. and I.C.T.A.; botanist, agric. dept., Nig., 1935; senr. botanist, 1945; prin. res. offr., oil palm res. stn., 1947; o/c, 1948; author of papers in sci. jour.; visited Belgian Congo to study oil palm res. matters, 1948.

TORTO, Jacob Ofori, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1906; ed. King's Coll., Lagos and Univ. of California, U.S.A. and I.C.T.A.; inspr., plants and produce, G.C., 1933; agric. offr., 1938.

TOTTENHAM, Reginald, C.B.E. (1949).—b. 1893; ed. St. Bees Sch., Cumberland, and Trinity Coll., Dublin; on mil. serv. 1914–18, lieut.; Royal N.W. Mtd. police, Canada, 1914; dist. inspr., R.I. constab., 1919; sub-inspr., constab., Trin., 1922; asst. comsnr., police, G.C., 1926; supt., 1940; comsnr., Maur., 1945.

TOULSON, Gordon Denis.—b. 1914; ed. St. Paul's Sch., London; const., Br. sect. police, Pal., 1935; asst. supt., 1939; dep. supt., 1947; supt., Mal., 1948.

TOUT, Reginald William Craig, M.B.E.—b. 1896; on mil. serv. 1914–22; inspr. dept., posts and tels., Pal., 1922; asst. engnr., 1942.

TOVEE, Frederick Walter.—b. 1899; on mil. serv. 1916–18, gnr.; clk., K.U.R. & H., 1925; stores acctnt., 1929; dist. stores supt., 1934; asst. stores supt., 1947; E.A.R. & H., 1948.

TRAPNELL, Colin Graham.—b. 1907; ed. Sedburgh Sch. Trinity Coll. Oxford (schol. and Royal Coll. of Sci., Lond., M.A.; ecologist, N. Rhod., 1932; author of *The Soils, Vegetation and Agricultural Systems of N. Western Rhodesia*; *The Soils, Vegetation and Agriculture of N.E. Rhodesia*.

TRAPPES-LOMAX, Anthony Fitzherbert.—b. 1915; ed. Stonyhurst and Corpus Christi, Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) (hist.); admin. serv., Nig., 1937; forest dept., 1947.

TREGEAR, Peter Stephens, B.A. hons. (Lond.), dip. ed. (Lond.).—b. 1909; ed. East Anglican Sch., Bury St. Edmunds and Univ. Coll., Lond., 1st cl. hons. French, Univ. schol. French, educ. offr., N. Rhod., 1932.

TRENCH, David Clive Crosby, M.C.—b. 1915; ed. Tonbridge Sch. and Jesus Coll. Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1942–46, lt.-col.; cadet, Br. Sol. Is. Prot., 1938; dist. offr., 1940; seconded to W. Pac. High Comsn., 1941; seconded to Br. serv. in Tonga, 1942; dist. comsnr., E. dist., Br. Sol. Is. Prot., 1944; ag. res. comsnr., periods, 1943–46; admin. offr., gr. I, 1946; first asst. sec., W. Pac. High Comsn., 1947; development sec., Br. Sol. Isl. Prot., 1947.

TRENT, George Michael Harrison.—b. 1914; ed. Wellington Coll., Berks.; asst. inspr., police, Ken., 1933; inspr., 1942; asst. supt., 1946.

TREVOR, Ivan Bernard, M.C.—b. 1900; ed. Derby Tech. Coll., graduate Inst. of Transport; on mil. serv. 1941–46, lt.-col.; traffic asst., Kowloon Canton Rlwy., H.K., 1924; traffic man. and storekeeper in addn., 1932; gen. man., 1946; mem., comtee. of enq. port of H.K., 1946; mem., port advsy. comtee., 1947; compiled report on escape from H.K. for G.H.Q., India, 1943.

TRIM, Edwin Alfred, B.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1900; ed. Taunton Sch. and Camb. Univ.; med. offr., Ken., 1927; S.M.O., 1947.

TRIMINGHAM, Harold Gilbert Lutyens,—b. 1892; ed. Saltus Gram. Sch., Berm. and Oxford Univ., M.A. (Oxon); on mil serv. 1914–18, capt.; mem., audit bd., Berm., 1932; chmn., audit bd., 1934–43; col. audr., Berm., 1943.

TRING, Richard Frank.—b. 1909; ed. Hurstpierpoint Coll., Sussex; police, Pal., 1934; 2nd in comd., Aden Prot. govt. guards, 1939; commdnt., do., 1945.

TRIPE, William Borrowdale.—b. 1906; ed. Christ's Coll., Christchurch, N.Z. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; cadet, T.T., 1929; asst. dist. offr., 1932; dist. offr., 1941; att. M.E. Forces, 1942; sec. Arab affairs Br. mil. admin., Tripolitania, 1944; pol. section, secretariat, H.Q., control comm. for Germany (B.E.), Berlin, 1945; i/c census div., secret., T.T., 1947.

TRISTRAM, Cecil Uvedale George, E.D.—b. 1900; ed. Wimbledon (Jesuit) Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; on mil. serv., 1940–42, maj.; cadet, Nig., 1929.

TROTMAN, Arthur Edwin, N.D.A., C.D.A., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1906; ed. Chipping Sodbury Gram. Sch., Harper Adams Agric. Coll., Oxford Univ. (dip. rural econ. (Oxon.)) and I.C.T.A.; supt., agric., Nig., 1929; marketing and co-op. offr., Trin., 1941; dep. dir. of agric. (research) Jca., 1947.

TROUGHTON, John Frederick George, C.M.G. (1948), M.B.E. (1936), LL.B. (1929).—b. 1902; ed. St. Andrews' Coll., Dublin and Trinity Coll., Dublin (foundation schol. in maths.), B.A. (senr. moderatorship and gold med. in ment. and moral philosophy), 1924, cadet, Ken., 1926; dist. offr., 1928;

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on sp. duty, Ken. land comsn., 1933 ; ag. clk., leg. coun. and clk., exec. coun., 1933 ; seconded to C.O., 1936 ; seconded to B.B.C. as Empire news edr., 1936 ; on sp. duty, C.O., 1938 ; dep., fin. sec., Ken., 1939 ; econ. and dev. sec., 1944 ; fin. sec., 1946 ; mem. for fin., 1947.

TROUP, Donald Scott.—b. 1907 ; ed. Uppingham Sch. and St. John's Coll., Oxford, B.A. ; cadet, T.T., 1930 ; asst. dist. offr., 1932 ; dist. offr., 1942.

TROWELL, Hubert Carey, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.—b. 1904 ; ed. Reigate Gram. Sch. and St. Thos. Hosp. ; med. offr., Ken., 1929 ; Uga., 1935 ; specist. physcn., 1946 ; employed on African efficiency survey, K.U.R. & H., 1946 ; author of *Handbook for Dressers and Nurses in the Tropics, Diagnosis and Treatment in the Tropics*, also of articles in medical journals.

TRUMBLE, Alexander Thomas Gabriel.—b. 1897 ; ed. St. Dunstan's Coll., Catford, Lond. ; on. mil. serv. 1914–19, 2nd lieut. ; asst. acctnt., marine dept., 1923 ; police, Nig., 1927 ; supt., 1942.

TRUSTED, Sir Harry Herbert, Kt. (1938), K.C.—b. 1888 ; ed. Ellesmere Coll. and Trinity Hall, Camb., called to bar, Inner Temple, 1913 ; on mil. serv. 1914–19 ; puisne judge, Leeward Is., 1925 ; atty.-gen., 1927 ; comsnr. to revise the federal acts, Leeward Is., 1928 ; K.C., Leeward Is., 1929 ; atty.-gen., Cyp., 1929 ; temp. attd., legal advisory staff, C.O., 1931 ; atty.-gen., Pal., 1932 ; ch. just., 1936 ; ch. just., F.M.S., 1941–45.

TUBB, Arthur George.—b. 1897 ; ed. Ilderton Gram. Sch. ; on mil. serv., 1914–20, 1941–46, col. ; col. serv., T.T., 1922 ; acctnt., P.W.D., 1925 ; fin. offr., 1935 ; ch. acctnt., P.W.D., 1942 ; dep. acctnt. gen., 1946 ; acctnt. gen., N. Borneo., 1947.

TUCKER, Douglas Edwin Allen, M.C.—b. 1896 ; ed. Fribourg and Geneva, Grenoble Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1914–20, lieut. and 1940–42, 2nd lieut. ; asst. prev. offr., U.K., 1923 ; inspr. i/c., prev. serv., T.T., 1929 ; supvsr., customs, 1932 ; collr., customs, 1935 ; senr., 1943 ; collr.-gen., J'ca., 1945 ; sen. collr., customs, T.T., 1946 ; dep. comsnr., customs, Ken. and Uga., 1947 ; mem., J'ca. trade deleg., Barb. confce., 1946 ; chmn., chain stores comtee, 1946–47.

TUCKER, Marjory Martha.—b. 1902 ; ed. pvte. sch. and hosp. for sick children, Gt. Ormond, Guy's, and General Lying In Hosp., Lond. ; nursing sister, Gib., 1930 ; N. Rhod., 1936.

TUCKER, Norman Foster.—b. 1915 ; M.A. (Cantab.), dip in educ. ; Mstr., educ., dept., H.K., 1939.

TURNBULL, Peter Edward.—b. 1914 ; ed. Highgate Sch. ; police, Pal., 1934 ; asst. supt., police, S.L., 1938 ; supt., 1946.

TURNBULL, Roland Evelyn, C.M.G. (1946).—b. 1905 ; ed. King's Coll., London and St. John's Coll., Oxford ; Mal. C.S., 1929 ; Br. res., Brunei, 1934 ; seconded to C.O., 1937 ; contrlr., foreign exchange, Mal., 1939 ; col. sec., B. Hond., 1940 ; temp. col. (C.A.), W.O., 1943–45 ; col. sec., Cyp., 1945 ; acted as gov. and c.-in-c. for various periods between 1945–48.

TURNER, Charles William Matthew, M.M., A.M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1896 ; ed. Heaton Park Sch., Rutherford Coll. and S. Shields Sch. of Marine Eng. (1st cl. bd. of trade cert. of competency) ; on naval serv. 1940–45, comdr. (E) ; junr. engnr., Nig., 1926 ; engnr., gr. II, 1928 ; senr. marine engnr., 1938 ; supt. engnr., 1945.

TURNER, George Frederick.—b. 1904 ; ed. S. Hackney Central Sch. ; on mil. serv. 1939–48, maj. ; accnt. and storekeeper (educ.), Uga., 1930 ; med. dept., Nig., 1948.

TURNER, Hugh Nelson, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Belf.), D.T.M. (Liv.).—b. 1896 ; ed. Royal Belfast Acad. Inst. and Queen's Univ., Belfast ; on mil. serv. 1914–19, lieut. ; res. surg., Seychelles, 1926 ; med. offr., Ken., 1929 ; S.M.O., 1947.

TURNER, James Grant Smith, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H., D.T.M.—b. 1897 ; ed. Allan Glen's Sch., and Glasgow and Liverpool Univs. ; on mil. serv., 1915–18 ; med. offr., Nig., 1927 ; senr. health offr., 1938 ; S.L., 1941 ; D.D.M.S., G.C., 1945 ; D.M.S., 1946.

TURNER, Norman, A.M.A.Internat. Acctnts.—b. 1905 ; ed. Heaton Park Road Sch. and Rutherford Coll., both Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; asst. acctnt., marine dept., Nig., 1928 ; senr. acctnt., acctnt.-gen.'s dept., 1941 ; prin. acctnt., 1946.

TURNER, Percival Elisha, M.Sc., F.I.C.—b. 1898 ; ed. Gram. Sch., Cowbridge, Glam., Royal Gram. Sch., Worcester and Univ. Coll., Reading (West exhibn.) ; on mil. serv., 1918–19 ; lect., I.C.T.A., 1923 ; soil chem., sugar cane invest. comtee., Trin., (secondment), 1926 ; advsr. in sugar cane, I.C.T.A., 1933–43 ; sugar agron. and exec. offr., sugar cane invest. comtee., Trin., 1934–43 ; sugar agron., dev. and welf. organ. in W.I., 1943 ; reg. vice-chmn. for B.W.I. at 6th cong. of internat. soc. of sugar cane tech., Louisiana, 1938 ; mem., Soulbury sugar comsn., 1948 ; author of various publns. on sugar cultivation.

TURNER, Robert Noel.—b. 1912 ; ed. Dover Coll. and Wadham Coll., Oxford (schol.), B.A. (Oxon.) (1st cl. hons. mod. hist.) ; on war serv., 1941, 2nd lieut. ; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1935 ; admin. offr., cl. V, 1938 ; seconded to Brunei, 1940 ; cl. IV, 1942 ; Sarawak, 1946.

TURNER, Sydney Frederick.—b. 1904 ; ed. Queen Elizabeth Sch., Mansfield and Peter House, Camb., M.A. (Cantab.) ; on mil. serv. 1939–45, capt. ; asst. survr., N. Rhod., 1925 ; dist. (senr.) survr., 1930 ; ch. survr., 1939 ; dir., surveys and lands, 1948.

TUTE, Sir Richard Clifford, Kt. (1937).—b. 1874 ; ed. St. Peter's Royal Sch., York and Lond. Univ. ; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple ; passed open compet. exam. for Indian civ. serv., 1898 ; dist. and sessions judge, Allahabad, Bareilly-Meerut and other dists., from 1907 ; served throughout European war, retiring in 1919 with rank of maj., R.G.A. ; dist. judge, Galilee dist., Pal., 1919 ; pres., dist. ct., Samaria, 1920 ;

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pres., land ct., Samaria, 1921 ; pres., land ct., Jerusalem, 1925 ; ch. just., Bah., 1931 ; admin. govt. in Aug., 1932 ; author of *A Commentary on the Ottoman Land Code*, and (as joint author) a metrical translation of Omar Khayyam ; ret., 1939.

TWEEDIE, Michael Willmer Forbes, M.A., B.A. (hons.).—b. 1907 ; ed. Asham St. Vincents Meads, Eastbourne, Tonbridge Sch. and Christ's Coll., Camb. ; asst. curator, Raffles Museum, S'pore., 1932 ; curator, 1933 ; dir., 1946.

TWINING, Sir Edward Francis, K.C.M.G. (1949), C.M.G. (1943), M.B.E. (1923).—b. 1899 ; ed. Lancing Coll. and R.M.C., Sandhurst ; on war serv., 1919–23 and 1923–28 ; cadet, Uga., 1929 ; dep. dir., labour, Maur., 1930 ; dir., 1939 ; admin., St. L., 1944 ; gov. and c.-in-c., N. Borneo, 1947.

TWISLETON-WYKEHAM-FIENNES, Richard Nathaniel, B.A. (Cantab.), M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1909 ; ed. Winchester Coll., Magdalene Coll., Camb. and Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll., Edin ; on mil. serv., Uga. def. force ; apptd. vet. serv., Uga., 1935 ; cent. res. inst., Kabete, 1947 ; senr. vet. offr., E.A. vet res. organ., Kabete, 1947 ; author of *The Ecology of the Grasses of the Lango District of Uganda*, 1939 ; *Overstocking and Soil Erosion*, 1938 ; and of articles on veterinary matters in technical journals.

TYNDALE-BISCOE, Cecil Julian, M.C. —b. 1895 ; ed. Glenalmond, Trent and Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) ; on mil. serv. 1914–18, lieut. ; supt., educ., T.T., 1924 ; dir., native educ., N. Rhod., 1936 ; asst. educ. advsr., C.O., 28th Aug., 1944 ; dir., educ., T.T., 1945.

TYRER, Edward.—b. 1917 ; police cadet, Trin., 1937 ; asst. supt., 1938 ; asst. supt., H.K., 1945.

TYRRELL, Sir Francis Graeme, K.B.E. (1934), C.M.G. (1928).—b. 1876 ; ed. Pembroke Coll., Oxford (B.A.) ; cadet, Ceylon, 1900 ; p.s. to O.A.G., 1902 ; off. asst. to govt. agt., Cent. prov., 1903 ; seconded supt., police, 1905 ; dist. judge, Badulla, 1908 ; asst. govt. agt., Matale, 1909 ; dep. collr., customs, 1911 ; on mil. duty 1915 ; govt. agt., N.W. Prov., 1921 ; prin. collr., customs, 1926 ; contrlr. rev., 1927 ; dep. ch. sec., 1931 ; ch. sec., 1932 ; O.A.G., M.E.C., M.L.C., periods, 1933–35 ; ret., 1937.

TYSOE, William, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.— b. 1893 ; ed. Northampton Sch. ; on mil. serv. 1914–20 ; labour offr., N. Rhod., 1920.

UDELL, Florence Nellie, M.B.E., S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.—b. 1899 ; ed. private bdg. sch. ; ch. nursing offr., U.N.R.R.A. ; C.O., 1946 ; chmn. nurses panel, Scottish nurses' salaries comtee.

UNSWORTH, Edgar Ignatius Godfrey, LL.B.—b. 1906 ; ed. Stoneyhurst Coll. and Manchester Univ., barrister-at-law ; crown coun., Nig., 1937 ; N. Rhod., 1942 ; solr.-gen., 1946 ; mem., Rhod. rlwys. arb. trib., 1946 ; concilr. in N. Rhod. copper mines strike, 1946 ; chmn., road services bd.

UNWIN, Ronald Sydney Barton.—b. 1901 ; ed. Chesterfield Gram. Sch. ; B. of T. cert. of comp. (foreign going S.S.) ; on naval serv. 1941–46, comdr., R.N.R. ; apptd. Mal. C.S., 1927 ; wharf supt., Port Swettenham, 1929 ; harbourmr., Selangor, 1938 ; marine supt., Mal., 1946.

URION, George Oswald, A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Loco.E., M.Inst.T.—b. 1899 ; ed. Oswestry Gram. Sch., Wellington (now working) Coll. and Oundle Sch. ; on mil. serv. 1917–19, 2nd lieut. ; asst. loco. supt., rlwy, Nig., 1923 ; asst. div. supt., 1929 ; asst. ch. mech. engnr., 1942 ; asst. gen. man. (operations), 1948.

URQUHART, Duncan Hector, B.Sc.— b. 1897 ; on mil. serv. 1914–18 ; supt., agric., Nig. 1924 ; senr. agric. offr. 1937 ; prin. 1940 ; asst. dir. 1942 ; dir., agric. G.C. 1945.

URQUHART, William, O.B.E. (1946), B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.—b. 1901 ; ed. Edin. Acad. and Edin. Univ. ; asst. engnr., K.U.R. & H., 1926 ; senr., 1935 ; dist. engnr., 1942 ; senr., 1943 ; asst. ch. engnr., 1946 ; E.A.R. & H., 1948.

USHER, Leonard Gray.—b. 1907 ; ed. Auckland Gram. Sch. and Auckland Univ. Coll. (schol.), B.A. (N.Z.), teach. cert. ; on war serv. 1940–45, 2nd lieut. ; asst. mstr., Fiji, 1930 ; headmr, 1932 ; headmr. prov. schs., 1937 ; ed. *Handbook of Fiji*.

USHER-WILSON, James Milburn Stevenson, B.Sc.A. (Toronto), A.I.C.T.A.— b. 1909 ; ed. Carres's Gram. Sch., Sleaford, Lincs. and Ontario Agric. Coll., Guelph, Canada (Toronto Univ.) ; agric. offr., Nig., 1935.

UTTLEY, Denys Plurat.—b. 1906 ; ed. St. John's Sch., Leatherhead and Christ's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) ; asst. audr., T.T., 1930 ; audr., Br. Hond., 1938 ; Gamb., 1943 ; senr. asst. audr. (later senr. audr.), S.L., 1946 ; prin. audr., G.C., 1948.

UTTLEY, Kenneth Harrison, M.A., M.D. (Camb.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1901 ; ed. Ley's Sch., Camb., Caius Coll., Camb. and Univ. Coll. Hosp., Lond. ; med. offr., H.K., 1929 ; S.M.O., 1941.

UYS, Caspar Henry.—b. 1911 ; learner (Ken. and Uga.), 1928 ; post. clk. & tel., 1930 ; Ken., Uga. and T.T., 1936 ; junr. postmr., 1943 ; postmr., 1943 ; senr., 1947.

VALENTINE, Douglas James, C.B.E., M.C., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1892 ; ed. Emanuel and Palmers Sch. and Lond. Hosp. ; on mil serv., 1914–19, capt., and aux. med. serv., H.K., 1939–41, civ. internee, 1942–45 ; med. offr., H.K., 1919 ; dep. D.M.S., 1936 ; ch. med. offr., Gib., 1946.

VARIAN, Ralph Werge, LL.B.—b. 1900 ; ed. Avoca Sch., Blackrock, Dublin, and Trinity Coll., Dublin, B.A. (1st cl. hons. deg. and gold medal hist. and pol sci.) ; cadet, T.T., 1923 ; asst. dist. offr., 1925 ; dist. offr., 1934 ; dep. prov. comsnr., 1943 ; prov. comsnr., 1946.

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VARVILL, Michael Hugh.—b. 1909; ed. Marlborough Coll. (scholar) and New Coll., Oxford (open scholar), B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, Nig., 1932; seconded to C.O., 1943–47; supervised C.S. Course, Cambridge, 1946–47.

VASKESS, Henry Harrison, C.M.G. (1946), O.B.E. (1938).—b. 1891; on mil. serv. 1915; clk., W. Pac. high comsn., 1911; clk. in ch., accts., 1919; ch. clk. and acctnt., 1920; sec., W. Pac. H.C., 1929.

VAUGHAN, John Henry, M.C. (1917).—b. 1892; ed. Eastbourne Coll. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; B.A. (Cantab.); called to bar, 1929; on mil. serv. 1914–21, 1941–45, lt.-col.; asst. dist. comsnr., Zanz., 1921; res. mag., 1929; asst. atty.-gen., 1933; solr.-gen., T.T., 1936; atty.-gen., Fiji and leg. advsr., H. Comsnr. for W. Pac., 1945; comsnr. to revise laws, Zanz., 1934; author of *The Dual Jurisdiction in Zanzibar* (1935), and *Index Digest of Cases determined by the Court of Appeal for E. Africa* (with G. Paterson) (1939).

VAUGHAN, Kenneth Max, D.S.M.—b. 1895; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Lond. Univ.; on mil. serv. 1914–19; survr., G.C., 1920; chmn., G.C. legion (Kumasi Branch), 1946–47.

VAUGHAN, Reginald Edward, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.). A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., F.L.S.—b. 1895; ed. Eastbourne Coll. and Imp. Coll. of Sci. & Tech., Lond.; on mil. serv., 1916–19; mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1923; ch. censor and inf. offr., Maur., 1943; dir., Maur. Inst. and Pub. Museum, 1946; author of various articles on the vegetation of Mauritius.

VAUGHAN-JONES, Thomas George Clayton.—b. 1907; ed. Tonbridge Sch., and Oriel Coll., Oxford; M.A. (Oxon.) (hons. P.P.E.); cadet, N. Rhod., 1930; dist. offr., 1932; dir., game and tsetse control, 1946; organised dept., 1940–45.

VAUX, Harry.—b. 1902; ed. R.N. Colls., Osborne and Dartmouth, M.A. (Cantab.); Chinese Govt. Salt Rev. Serv., 1923–26; cadet, Nig., 1928; dist. offr., N. Rhod., 1936.

VENABLES, Oswald Eric.—b. 1891; ed. Cambell Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin, B.A. (Dublin); cadet, Mal., 1914; cl. V, 1917; cl. IV., 1921; cl. III, 1926; cl. II, 1931; cl. Ib, 1937; res. comsnr., Kedah (staff).

VENNER, William, M.I.Mech.E., C.M.E., M.I.Loco.E.—b. 1903; ed. King Edward VI Gram. Sch. and Univ. Coll., Southampton; asst. loco. supt., G.C., 1926; dist. loco. supt., 1932; loco. supt., 1937; ch. mech. engnr., rlwy., S.L., 1941; gen. man., 1947.

VERITY, Sir John, Kt. Bach. (1943).—b. 1892; ed. privately, barrister-at-law (Middle Temple); war serv. 1917–18; dep. clk. of cts., Jca., 1919; clk. of cts., 1920; res. mag., 1925; 2nd puisne judge, Br. Guiana, 1936; 1st puisne judge, 1937; ch. just., Zanz., 1939; Br. Guiana, 1942; Nig., 1946; chmn., lands dept., comsn of enq., Jca., 1935; Leonora disturbance comsn., Br. Guiana, 1939; and advsy. soc. welfare comtee., Br. Guiana, 1942–45.

VERNALL, Richard John, O.B.E. (mil.) A.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E.—b. 1901; ed. Marling Sch., Stroud and Univ. Coll., Lond.; on naval serv. 1939–46, commr., H.K. R.N.V.R. (desps.); archt., P.W.D., H.K., 1925.

VERNON, James William.—b. 1915; ed. Wallasey Gram. Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge (schol.). M.A. 1st cl., Pts. I and II math. trip., 2 (1) c., Pt. I, Eng., B.A., M.A.; on war serv., 1943–45, w/cdr.; apptd. after compet. exam. asst. prin., min. of food, 1939; sci. offr., M.A.P., 1942; senr., 1944; ag. prin., min. of food (in absentia), 1945; prin. sci. offr., min. of wks., 1945; prin., C.O., 1948; sec., min. of wks., sci. advsy. comtee., 1945–47.

VERNON, John Richard.—b. 1904; ed. St. John's, Leatherhead, Weymouth Coll. and Wye Agric. Coll., Kent, inspr. prod., Nig., 1928; senr., 1940; prin. prod. offr., 1948.

VERRALL, Robert John Wyndham, M.V.O.—b. 1896; ed. Warninglid, Cologne Coll.; on mil. serv. 1916–19; B.S.A. police, S. Rhod., 1920; N. Rhod. police, 1928; asst. supt., 1929; supt., 1931; dep. comsnr., 1937.

VIADER, Pierre Henri France, B.Sc. (hons. Lond.).—b 1909; ed. Royal Coll., Mauritius and Univ. Coll., Lond. (1st cl. hons. spec. (bot. & zool.)); asst. mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1929; mstr., 1942.

VIAPREE, Frederick Augustus, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), L.S.H.T.M. Cert.—b. 1905; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana and Edin. Univ.; med. offr., B. Guiana, 1933; dist. surg., 1937; gov. med. offr., 1938.

VICARS-HARRIS, Noël Hedley.—b. 1901; ed. Hillbrow, Rugby, Charterhouse and St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); on mil. serv., 1939–43, capt.; dist. reclamn. offr., game dept., T.T., 1927; sec.-librarian, tsetse res., 1929; asst. dir., 1932; sec., lands and mines, 1937; asst. ch. sec., 1945; dir., estab., 1946.

VIGNE, Chidlow, M.Sc. (Yale).—b. 1900; B.A. (Oxon.), dip. for. (Oxon.); on mil. serv. 1918; asst. consvtr., forests, G.C., 1922; commonwealth fund fellow, Yale Univ., 1930–32; silviculturist, 1933; consvtr., G.C., 1945.

VIGO, Arthur Herbert Stanley, M.B.E., L.S.H., I.S.H.(B.).—b. 1898; ed. Boys' Govt. Sch., Trin., Queen's Royal Coll., Trin., Agric. Experiment Stations, St. Clair, St. Augustine and Rivers, Trin. and I.C.T.A., dip. agric. (Trin.); asst. agric. offr., Nig., 1918; agric. offr., 1942.

VINCENT, Stewart Lee.—b. 1902; ed. Wellingborough Sch.; asst. supt., police, Ken., 1926; supt., 1936; dep. comsnr., 1947.

VIVIAN, Major Godfrey Hugh, D.C.S.M.—b. 1907; ed. Redrath County Sch., Taunton Sch., Somerset and Camborne Sch. of Mines; on mil. serv. 1945–46, maj.; inspr., mines, Nig., 1934.

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VOELCKER, Oswald John, C.B.E. (1949), M.A., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1905 ; ed. Rugby and Queens' Coll., Camb. (col. agric. schol.), Oxford and I.C.T.A. ; agric. offr., Nig., 1928 ; botanist, 1930 ; cacao res., Trin., 1936–37 (secondment) ; senr. botanist, Nig., 1939 ; dir., W.A. Cacao Res. Inst., Tafo, G.C., 1944.

WADDELL, Cecil James, B.Sc. (Glas.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1896 ; ed. Allan Glen's Sch., Glasgow and Univ. of Glasgow ; on mil. serv. 1915–18 and 1941–45, capt. ; engnr., P.W.D., H.K., 1925.

WADDINGTON, Sir Eubule John, G.B.E. (1948), K.C.M.G. (1939), K.C.V.O. (1935), O.B.E. (1919).—b. 1890 ; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Merton Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.) ; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., 1913 ; dist. offr., Ken., 1919 ; senr. asst. sec., 1923 ; cl. of coun., 1923 ; asst., sec., gov. confce., 1926 ; res. comsnr., Mombasa, 1928 ; col. sec., Berm., 1932 ; B. Guiana, 1935 ; gov. and c.-in-c., Barb., 1938 ; ag. gov., Br. Guiana, 1939 ; gov. and c.-in-c., N. Rhod., 1941–48.

WADDINGTON, Gerald Eugene.—b. 1909 ; ed. Jca. Coll. and Wolmer's Sch., Jca. ; solr., sup. ct., Jca. ; dep. clk., cts., Jca., 1939 ; clk. to crown solr., 1940 ; asst. crown solr., 1943.

WADDY, Bernard Broughton, B.M., B.Ch. (Oxon.).—b. 1911 ; ed. Marlborough Coll., Balliol Coll., Oxford and King's Coll. Hosp. ; on mil. serv. (desps.) 1939–45 ; apptd. med. offr., G.C., 1937.

WADE, Sir Armigel de Vins, Kt. (1937), C.M.G. (1935), O.B.E. (1931).—b. 1880 ; ed. Lancing Coll. (exhibtnr.) and Keble Coll., Oxford (scholar.), M.A. ; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A. Prot., Mar., 1912 ; prin. asst., native affrs. dept., Jan., 1928 ; ch. native comsnr., 1932 ; ch. sec., 1934 ; ag. gov., 1935 and 1936 ; ret., 1939.

WAIDE, Campbell Leach.—b. 1904 ; cadet, Nig., 1930.

WAINWRIGHT, Robert Everard.—b. 1913 ; ed. Marlborough and Trinity Coll., Cambridge, B.A. (Cantab.) ; cadet, Ken., 1935.

WALCOT, Desmond Bielby.—b. 1918 ; ed. Boys' Gram. Sch., Suva and Mt. Albert Gram. Sch., Auckland, N.Z. ; clk., Fiji, 1936 ; clk. and customs offr., gr. II, G. and E. Is. Col., 1940 ; gr. I., 1946.

WALDEN, Stanley Arthur.—b. 1905 ; ed. The Royal Gram. Sch., Henley-on-Thames and Selwyn Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.) ; cadet, T.T., 1929 ; asst. dist. offr., 1931 ; dist. offr., 1941 ; dep. prov. comsnr., 1948.

WALDOCK, Edgar Anthony.—b. 1914 ; ed. Marlborough and Trinity Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) ; cadet, S.L., 1936 ; asst. comsnr., 1939 ; asst. comsnr., Gam., 1944 (on secondment) ; comsnr., 1945.

WALFORD, Arthur Selwood.—b. 1905 ; ed. Charterhouse and Oriel Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.) ; educ. offr., Ken., 1928 ; senr., 1948.

WALKER, Charles Henry Francis, B.A., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1912 ; ed. Harrow and Oxford ; agric. offr., Nig., 1936.

WALKER, Charles Lionel.—b. 1915 ; ed. Carre's Gram. Sch. and New Coll., Oxford ; on mil. serv., 1939–43 ; capt. ; admin. cadet., Nig., 1938.

WALKER, Florence Kathleen.—b. 1897 ; ed. Morgan Acad., Dundee ; Q.A.I.M.N.S., 1928–30 ; nursing sister, Nig., 1931 ; senr., Gam., 1944.

WALKER, George Blyth, C.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.—b. 1899 ; ed. Grove Acad., Broughty Ferry and Edin. Univ. ; on mil. serv., 1917–18 ; med. offr., Nig., 1922 ; M.O.H., 1924 ; senr. health offr., 1927 ; dep. dir., health serv., 1937 ; D.M.S., 1946.

WALKER, Sir Hubert Edmund, Kt. Bach. (1947), C.B.E. (1943), O.B.E. (1935), M.I.C.E.—b. 1891 ; ed. Bromsgrove Sch. ; on mil. serv. 1914–19, lieut. ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1919 ; supt., native admin. wks., 1929 ; D.D.P.W., 1935 ; D.P.W., 1944 ; ret., 1948.

WALKER, Hugh Redmayne.—b. 1912 ; ed Merton House Sch., Penmaenmawr, N. Wales and Giggleswick Sch., Yorks. ; asst. inspr., police, Ken., 1935 ; inspr., 1943 ; asst. supt., 1945.

WALKER, John, M.B., Ch. B. (Glasg.).—b. 1897 ; on mil. serv. 1916–18 and E.A.F. 1939–43 ; med. offr., T.T., 1929.

WALKER, John Howard.—b. 1893 ; ed. Maitland High Sch., New South Wales ; on mil. serv. 1914–18, lieut. ; police const., Ken., 1923 ; asst. inspr., 1926 ; inspr., 1938 ; ch., 1945 ; asst. supt., 1946.

WALKER, Reginald Plumer, M.Inst.T., O.st.J.—b. 1891 ; trav. audr., rly., F.M.S., 1914 ; asst. accnt., 1918 ; dep. accnt., 1926 ; ch. accnt., K.U.R. & H., 1935 ; ch. accnt., E.A.R. & H., 1948 ; reported on system of accts. on Mauritius govt. rlys., 1944 ; mem., comsn. on conditions of service of Mauritius civ. serv. rlwy. personnel and govt. and rly. labour, 1945.

WALKER, Richard Elwell.—b. 1906 ; ed. Brighton Gram. Sch. and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, B.A. ; cadet, G.C., 1929 ; asst. dist. comsnr., 1930 ; dist. comsnr., 1940.

WALL, Ernest, M.C., M.I.C.E.—b. 1896 ; ed. Royal Gram. Sch., Worcs. ; on mil. serv. 1915–19, capt. ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nyasa., 1921 ; exec. engnr., 1928 ; senr., Nig., 1937 ; asst. D.P.W., 1945 ; reg. dep. D.P.W., 1948.

WALLACE, Arthur.—b. 1907 ; ed. Marylebone L.C.C. Sch. ; B.S.A. police, 1928 ; police, N. Rhod., 1931 ; asst. inspr., 1936 ; inspr., 1940 ; asst. supt., 1945.

WALLACE, George Brunton, B.Sc. (agric.), Ph.D. (Edin.).—b. 1899 ; ed. James Gillespie's Sch., Geo. Heriot's Sch. and Univ., Edin. ; on mil. serv. 1917–19, 2nd lieut. ; senr. demonstr. in agric. and forest entom., Edin. Univ., 1922–23 ; asst. in plant pathology, bd. of agric. for Scotland,

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1924 ; miscroscopist, game pres. dept., T.T., 1925 ; plant pathologist, dept. of agric., 1927 ; author of papers on plant diseases in Scotland and T.T.

WALLACE, James William, B.Sc. (agric.) (Edin.).—b. 1905 ; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin., Ewart High Sch., Newton Stewart and Edin. Univ. ; apptd. col. serv., 1928 ; senr. agric. offr., Nig., 1943 ; asst. dir., agric., 1945 ; dep. dir., agric. (regnl.), 1946.

WALLACE, John Henry.—b. 1903 ; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Dublin and Trinity Coll., Dublin, B.A. (Dublin) ; cadet, N. Rhod., 1927 ; dist. offr., 1929 ; seconded to C.O., 1932–35 ; dist. offr., gr. II, N. Rhod., 1934 ; asst. ch. sec., 1941 ; comsnr. for nat. dev., 1944 ; admin. sec., 1945 ; seconded to C.O. as asst. sec., June 1947.

WALLACE, Octavius Samuel.—b. 1905 ; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., St. Stephen's Green Sch., Trinity Coll., Dublin, B.A. and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. Univ., B.A. (Cantab.) 1929, Middle Temple ; cadet, N. Rhod., 1930 ; dist. offr., 1932 ; seconded to C.O., 1944.

WALLACE, Theodore David, B.A. (Cantab.), LL.B. (Dublin), barrister-at-law (King's Inn).—b. 1906 ; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Dublin and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. ; interned Changi 1942–45 ; practised S.W. circuit 1930–34 ; crown coun., Ken., 1934 ; M.L.C. ; ag. A.L.A., C.O., 1939 ; D.P.P., F.M.S., 1939 ; attd. legal dept., B.M.A., 1946 ; puisne judge, Mal., 1946 ; atty.-gen., N. Borneo, 1946.

WALLACE, Walter Ian James, O.B.E. (1943).—b. 1905 ; ed. Bedford Modern Sch. and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb. (exhibr.) mod. lang. trip., cl. II, div. I ; asst. comsnr., Burma, 1928 ; dep. comsnr., 1938 ; def. sec., 1942 ; col., gen. admin. civ. affrs., 1944 ; div. comsnr., 1946 ; ch. sec., 1946 ; prin., C.O., 1947 ; author of *Report on Revision Settlement Operations, Minbu District*, 1934–38.

WALLACE, William Rutherford, D.V.T.M., M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1896 ; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen and Edin. Univ. and Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll., Edin. ; vet. surg., Selangor, 1927 ; vet. offr., 1938 ; D.V.S., Mal., 1946.

WALMSLEY, Kenneth Maurice.—b. 1914; ed. Coll. of St. Columba, Rathfarnham, and Trinity Coll., Dublin (formerly schol., mod. hist. and pol. sc., moderator, mod. hist), B.A. (hons.) ; cadet, Nig., 1937 ; dist. offr., 1946.

WALTER, Albert, O.B.E. (1935), F.R.A.S.—b. 1877 ; ed. Roans Sch., Blackheath ; war serv. 1943–47, G/capt. ; apptd., royal observatory, Greenwich, 1892 ; asst. dir., Royal Alfred Observatory, Maur., 1897 ; statistical advsr. to Maur. Royal comsn., 1909 ; census comsnr., Maur., 1911 and 1921 ; dir., Royal Alfred Observ., 1911 ; food, trade and export contr., 1920–22 ; mem. of coun. of govt., 1922 ; headed deputation to India for the re-opening of emigrn. to Maur., 21st Dec., 1922 ; statistician, Ken., 1926 ; statistician to govs.' confce., 1926 ; dir., Br. E.A. meteor. serv., 1928 ; pres., reg. comsn. (No. 1) Africa internat. meteor. organ., 1936 ; author of *Sugar Industry of Mauritius, Insurance of crops against cyclones,* and articles on climate in E.A. ; editor, *Mauritius almanac.*

WALTER, Basil Wingrave.—b. 1906 ; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Clare Coll., Camb., M.A. (Cantab.) ; cadet, admin. ; serv. Nig., 1928.

WALTER, William Samuel, D.C.M.—b. 1895 ; ed. St. John's Sch., Glastonbury and privately ; on mil. serv. 1914–19 ; sorting clk., Br. P.O., 1914 ; clk., post and tels., Ken., 1921 ; junr. postmr, 1926 ; postmstr, 1933 ; senr., 1942 ; regional dir., Ken., 1947.

WALTON, Arthur St. George.—b. 1908 ; M.A. (Cantab.) and dip. educ. (Lond.) ; on naval serv. 1939–45, Lieut.-comdr. ; asst. mstr., Br. Guiana, 1931 ; H.K., 1934 ; o/c. educ., cent. exec. branch, civ. affairs unit, mil. admin., 1945 ; ag. senr. inspr. of schs., H.K., 1946.

WALTON, Sir George O'Donnell, Kt. (1925).—b. 1871 ; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1893 ; practised, Barb., 1894–1902 ; pol. mag., dist. "F," Barb., 1902 ; mag. and cor., dist., "C," St. Kitts., 1911 ; atty.-gen., St. L., 1915 ; ag. admin. on several occasions in 1915 and in 1916 and 1917 ; atty.-gen., B. Hond., 1919 ; ch. just., Gren., 1921 ; 1st puisne judge, Trin., 1926 ; ret., 1931 ; M.H.A., Barb., 1932–36 ; M.L.C., 1936.

WALWYN, Daniel Reynold.—b. 1892 ; apptd. govt. offr., Dominica, 1915 ; clk. to registr., Nevis, 1920 ; 2nd rev. offr., 1923 ; junr. clk., 1927 ; clk. to the regisr., Nevis 1927 ; senr. clk., 1930 ; ch. audit clk., 1930 ; prin., 1937 ; treas., Virgin Is., ch. audit clk., St. Kitts, 1937 ; postmstr., St. Kitts., 1945 ; treas., Montserrat, 1947.

WAN, Iu Shing, B.Sc.—b. 1892 ; ed. St. Stephen's Coll., H.K., Univ. Coll., Univ. of London and Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., U.S.A. (3rd hons. chem.) ; war serv. (refugee relief dept., Br. Embassy, Chung King), 1942–44 ; inspr., vernacular schs., 1928 ; chmn., Chinese schs. syllabus comtee, 1941 ; chmn., Chinese text books comtee, 1947 ; jt. sec., salaries comsn., 1947.

WANDS, Hugh, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.).—b. 1896 ; ed. Hamilton Acad. and Glasgow Univ. ; on mil. serv., 1918–21, capt. ; med. offr. (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1936 ; col. admin. serv., 1946.

WARD, Charles Henderson, O.B.E.—b. 1903 ; ed. Belfast Royal Acad. Inst., Imp. Serv. Coll., Windsor and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb. ; on mil. serv. 1941–43, maj. ; police, const., Ken., 1924 ; asst. inspr., 1926 ; asst. comsnr., police, Nig., 1927 ; comsnr., police, 1936 ; supt., 1937 ; comsnr., police, S.L., 1943 ; Ken., 1947.

WARD, Edward Rex, C.M.G. (1948).—b. 1902 ; ed. King's Coll., Taunton, Coll. of Estate Man. and Lincoln's Inn Fields ; cadet, Nig., 1926 ; asst. dist. offr., 1929 ; dist. offr., 1936 ; senr. asst. col. sec., Gam., 1942 ; col. sec., 1945 ; acted gov. 1945 and 1946–7.

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WARD, John Fowler, B.A. (Camb.) (Agric.), M.A. (Camb.).—b. 1901; ed. Queen Elizabeth's Sch., Ipswich, Downing Coll., Camb. (dip. hortic.) (Cantab.), Long Ashton Agric. and Hort. Res. Station, Bristol Univ.; supt., agric., Nig., 1927; agric. offr., Br. Hond., 1938; agric. offr., Ken., 1942; senr. agric. offr., Nig., 1947.

WARD, John Mitchel, N.D.A., N.D.D., dip. agric. (Oxon.).—b. 1906; ed. St. Saviour's Sch., Govan, St. Aloysius Coll., Glasgow and West of Scotland Agric. Coll., post grad. course at I.C.T.A.; on mil. serv. 1939–42; agric. offr., G.C., 1929; senr., 1943.

WARD, Leonard Sumner.—b. 1890; ed. Weymouth Coll. and Queens' Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) hist. and mod. lang.; admin. offr., Nig., 1915; res., 1930; retd., 1936; lect., Hausa, col. admin. serv. courses, 1936–40; temp. admin. offr., C.O., 1945–47; supvsr. (London) Devonshire training courses, 1947; on panel, addl. lect. (Hausa) Sch. of Oriental and African Studies (Univ. of London), 1946.

WARD, Wilfrid Arthur, C.M.G. (1948), M.C.—b. 1892; ed. Christ's Hosp.; on mil. serv., capt.; cadet, Mal., 1919; cl. IV, 1923; cl. III, 1928; cl. II, 1933; cl. IB, 1937; res. comsnr, Selangor (staff), 1946; chmn., comtee. apptd. to consider estab. of a municipality for Kuala Lumpur, 1946; compiled report of the comtee.

WARD, William Ernest Frank, C.M.G. (1945).—b. 1900; ed. Dulwich Coll., Lincoln Coll., Oxford and Ridley Hall, Camb.; mstr., Achimota Coll., G.C., 1924–40; dir., educ., Maur., 1941–45; dep. educ. advsr., C.O., 1945; author of *British History for Overseas Students, Short History of the Gold Coast, Europe from Constantine to Columbus, Africa before the White Man Came, Africa and European Trade, Music—a Handbook for African Teachers, History of the Gold Coast.*

WARDROP, Thomas Neville, B.A. (for.) (dist.).—b. 1912; ed. County High Sch. for Boys, Altrincham, Oxford Univ. and Imp. Forestry Inst.; asst. consvtr. of forests, Nig., 1935.

WARMANN, William Timothy.—b. 1904; ed. Catholic Sch., Obuasi, G.C., Sacred Heart Sch. (R.C.M.), Calabar, and King's Coll., Lagos; gr. II clk., Nig., 1926; 1st cl. clk., 1940; asst. sec., 1945.

WASE-BAILEY, Basil Noel Victor, M.D. (Edin.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., R.C.P.S. (Eng.), F.R.San.Inst.—b.1899; ed. Trent Coll., Derbyshire and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv. 1918, 2nd lieut.; apptd. med. dept., B. Guiana, 1926–31; Barb., 1938; med. offr., S.L., 1943; S.M.O. (health), 1947; A.D.M.S., 1948.

WATERER, Ralph Ronald, C.B.E. (1945).—b. 1902; ed. Brasenose Coll., Oxford, M.A., dip. for. (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1940–45, capt. (desps.); asst. consvtr., forests, Cyp., 1928; consvtr., 1937; chmn., land utilisation comtee.; author of various papers and pamphlets dealing with forestry in Cyprus.

WATERFIELD, Ottiwell.—b. 1902; ed. Clayesmore Sch. and Clare Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); educ. offr., Nig., 1926.

WATERMAN, James Arnold, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.T.M. & H., L.M.Rotunda, M.D. (comd.), M.R.C.O.G. (Lond.).—b. 1895; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin. and Univ. of Glasgow; asst. surg., col. hosp., Trin., 1925; med. offr., 1935; med. offr., obstetrician, 1940; founder and edr. of the *Caribbean Med. Journal,* author of *Some notes on scorpion poisoning (T.'trinitatus), Some observations on the Habits and Life of the Common Scorpion of Trinidad, Haemorrhagic Retinitis in Vomiting of Pregnancy; Acute Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Carditis in the Tropics with special reference to Trinidad.*

WATERS, Hugh Geoffrey Herbert, B.A. (Oxon.), B.M., B.Ch. (Oxon.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1907; ed. King's Sch., Rochester and Univ. Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv. 1939–46, lt.-col.; med. offr., G.C., 1935; Ken., 1946.

WATKINS, Ivy Nicol.—b. 1899; ed. High Wycombe High Sch. and Univ. Coll., Lond.; nursing sister, H.K., 1926; tutor sister, 1932; senr., 1937; asst. matron, Jca., 1942; matron, H.K., plan. unit, Lond., 1945; prin. matron, H.K., 1946.

WATKINS, Thomas Chartier, A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1902; ed. St. Paul's Sch.; on mil. serv. 1939–42; mstr. (engnrg.) Achimota Coll., 1931; senr. educ. offr., G.C., 1946.

WATKINS-PITCHFORD, Henry Otley.—b. 1900; ed. St. George's Coll., Weybridge and St. Thos. Hosp.; on mil. serv. 1918; med. offr., Zanz., 1925; Ken., 1935.

WATMORE, Harold Alexander.—b. 1897; ed. privately; on mil. serv. 1914–18, lieut.; prob., N. Rhod., 1921; asst. native comsnr., 1924; native comsnr., 1928; prov. comsnr., 1944; senr. prov. comsnr., 1947.

WATNEY, Henry Bryan.—b. 1901; ed. Oundle Sch. and Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Uga., 1923; asst. dist. offr., 1926; dist. offr., 1936; senr. dist. offr., 1945; dist. comsnr., Lira (prov. admin.).

WATSON, Ernest.—b. 1895; ed. Belle Vue High Sch., Bradford and Smart's Business Coll.; on mil. serv. 1914–19, lieut.; acctnt. and sec., Kampala drainage schemes, P.W.D., Uga., 1936; assessr., jt. inc. tax., Ken., 1940.

WATSON, Harold Maxwell.—b. 1908; ed. Bradford Gram. Sch. and Exeter Coll., Oxford (schol.), B.A. (Oxon.), 2nd. cl. hon. mods., 2nd cl. hon. lit. hum.; apptd. col. audit dept., 1934; asst. audr., Ken., 1934; seconded as exec. offr., Ken. commodity distribution bd., 1943–44; audr. (later prin. audr.), Leeward Is., 1946.

WATSON, James Kerr, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M. & C.E., A.M.T.P.I.—b. 1910; ed. Govt. Sch., Nairobi; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Uga., 1936; exec. engnr., gr. I, 1946; asst. D.P.W., 1948.

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WATSON, John.—b. 1898 ; on mil. serv. 1941–45, maj. ; sany. inspr., H.K., 1921 ; ch. clk., col. sec., 1946.

WATSON, John Dow Brodie.—b. 1908 ; ed. Trinity Coll., Glenalmond ; on mil. serv. 1941, capt. ; cadet, asst. supt., police, Uga., 1929 ; asst. supt., 1931 ; senr. asst. supt., 1942 ; supt., 1946.

WATSON, John Merryne. M.A. (Cantab.) dip. agric. (Cantab.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1910 ; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Camb. Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1940–41, maj. ; agric. offr., Uga., 1936.

WATSON, Joyce.—b. ; nursing sister, St. Helena, 1937.

WATSON, Thomas Yirrell, B.Sc. (agric., Aberdeen).—b. 1906 ; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch., Aberdeen Univ. and N. of Scot. Coll. of Agric., Camb. Univ. Sch. of Agric. (dip. agric. sci. (animal husb.) w. distinc.), Imp. Inst. of Dairying, India and Pretoria Univ., South Africa: agric. offr., Ken., 1931 ; senr., 1945 ; dep. dir., agric., Uga., 1948.

WATSON, William Andrew, B.Sc. (pure sci.).—b. 1900 ; ed. Royal High Sch., Edin. and Edin. Univ. (teach. cert.) ; agric. chmst., Nig., 1928.

WATSON, William Cecil.—b. 1902 ; ed. King Edward VI Sch., Birmingham and City of London Sch. ; asst. acctnt., marine dept., Nig., 1929 ; acctnt.-gen.'s dept. G.C., 1937 ; senr. acctnt, 1944 ; ch. asst. acctnt.-gen., 1947.

WATSON, William Edwin.—b. 1898 ; ed. Wolmer's Sch., J'ca. ; cl. asst., agric. dept., J'ca., 1916 ; clk. and purveyor, mental hosp., 1936 ; prin. clk., agric. dept., 1943.

WATSON, William Law, C.B.E., A.M.I.C.E., Vice-Pres. Inst. Loco. Engnrs.—b. 1883 ; ed. Grammar Sch. and Robert Gordon's Coll. (Abdn.) ; loco. dept., G.N.S.R., 1899 ; loco. dept., G.W.R., 1905 ; engnrg. design dept., C.A. 1912 ; min. of munitions, 1915 ; dep. head, engnrg. design dept., C.A., 1919 ; dep. ch. engnr. (mech.), 1928 ; ch. engnr. (contracts) 1935 ; engnr. in-ch., 1948.

WATT, David, B.Sc. (agric.) (Edin.).—b. 1904 ; ed. Broughton Sch., Edin. and Edin. Train. Coll. ; on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj. ; supt., educ., T.T., 1926 ; senr. educ. offr., T.T., 1946.

WATT, Edward William Murray.—b. 1913 ; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch. and Aberdeen Univ., M.A. (Aber.) ; on mil. serv. 1939–40, lieut. ; cadet, S.L., 1936 ; asst. dist. comsnr., 1939 ; dist. comsnr., 1945.

WATT, George, M.B.E. (mil.), M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Edin.).—b. 1905 ; ed. S. African Coll., Cape Town and Edin. Univ. ; on mil. serv. 1939–46 (desps.) ; med. offr., G.C., 1934.

WATT, William Lyne, M.B.E.—b. 1890 ; ed. Robert Gordon's, Aberdeen, Marishall Coll., Aberdeen Univ. and in Germany ; on war serv. 1914–18, flt. lt. ; agric. supervisor, Ken., 1923 ; senr. agric. offr., 1937 ; agrarian dev. offr., 1947.

WATTS, Eric Arnold-Larsen, B.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1915 ; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury and St. John's Coll., Camb. (Milner mem. exhibn.) ; asst. treas., Uga., 1936 ; cadet, 1937 ; asst. dist. offr., 1938.

WAUGH, Harold Brook.—b. 1903 ; ed. Campbell Coll., Belfast, Royal Belfast Acad. Inst. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.) ; cadet, N. Rhod., 1929 ; dist. offr., 1931.

WAYNE, Richard St. John Ormerod.—b. 1904 : ed. Eton (schol.) and Trinity Coll., Camb., M.A. ; admin. offr., Cyp., 1927 ; comsnr., lab., 1941 ; adminr., Antigua, 1947.

WEATHERHEAD, Arthur Trenham.—b. 1905 ; ed. St. Bees Sch., Cumberland and Queen's Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) (3rd cl. final hons. sch. of jurisp.) ; cadet, Nig., 1930 ; admin. offr., cl. II, 1947.

WEAVER, Alfred Wallace.—b. 1906 ; ed. Jeppe High Sch., Jo'burg., S.A. ; apprentice, S.A. P.O., 1922 ; inspr., Ken., Uga. and T.T. posts and tels. dept., 1929 ; sub-engnr., 1937 ; asst. engnr., 1945.

WEAVING, Lionel Armitage.—b. 1896 ; ed. Abingdon and Pembroke Coll., Oxford ; on mil. serv. 1915–19 ; cadet, Ken., 1921 ; asst. ch. sec., 1944.

WEBB, Sir Ambrose Henry, Kt. (1941).—b. 1882 ; ed. Clifton Coll., Bath Coll. and Trinity Coll., Oxford, 1899 (class. schol.) ; 1st Victoria prizeman and John Brooke schol., King's Inns, Dublin, 1908 ; called to bar, 1909 ; K.C., 1920 ; pres., dist. ct., Samaria, 1921 ; puisne judge, Ken., 1933 ; ch. just., S.L., 1937 ; ch. just., T.T., 1940–45.

WEBB, Seymour Hoffee Mitchell.—b. 1906 ; ed. Tudor House Prep. Sch., Dublin, Portora Royal Sch., N. Ireland and Trinity Coll., Dublin, barrister-at-law, King's Inn, Dublin, B.A. (T.C.D.) ; cadet, T.T., 1929 ; asst. dist. offr., 1931 ; sec. as. res. mag., 1935 ; sec. as. asst. adminr.-gen., 1936 ; dist. offr., 1941.

WEBER, Walter Ronald.—b. 1909 ; ed. Cranleigh Sch. ; sub-inspr., police, Br. Guiana, 1928 ; dist. inspr., 1937 ; county supt., 1939.

WEBSTER, Cyril Charles, B.Sc. (agric.), (Lond.) dip. agric. (Wye), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1909: ed. Beckenham County Sch. and Wye Coll. (Univ. of Lond.), col. agric. schol. at Camb. Univ. and I.C.T.A. ; agric. offr., Nig., 1936 ; Nyasa., 1938 ; senr. agric. offr., 1946 ; author of publns. mainly concerning experimental work on cult. of tung trees and soil fertility.

WEBSTER, Harold John, C.B.E.—b. 1892 ; ed. Christian Bros. Coll., Kimberley ; on mil. serv. 1914–18 (desps.), 1939–42, col. ; assist. treas., Ken., 1920 ; asst. audr., 1923 ; ch. storekeeper, P.W.D., 1929 ; ch. acctnt, 1929 ; acctnt.-gen., 1942 ; currency offr., 1942 ; agent, min. of pensions, 1942.

WEBSTER, John Harold.—b. 1906 ; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Merton Coll., Oxford, B.A., solr., sup. ct., Eng. ; asst. land offr., T.T., 1937 : dep. cust. of enemy prop., 1942 ; conveyancer and regisr. of titles, Uga., 1947.

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WEBSTER, John Lawrence Harvey.—b. 1913; ed. Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); dist. offr., Ken., 1935; asst. sec., 1942.

WEBSTER, Marguerite.—b. 1890; ed. Sheffield High Sch.; nursing sister, H.K., 1934; senr., 1944.

WEDDERBURN, Laurence Cosgrove Maclagan, B.Sc. (for.).—b. 1913; ed. China Inland Mission Boys' Sch., George Watson's Boys' Coll., Edinburgh and Edinburgh and Oxford Univs. (dip., bot.); asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1936.

WEDDERBURN, Sir Maxwell MacLagan, K.B.E. (1941), C.M.G. (1935).—b. 1883; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin. and Edin. Univ. (M.A.); cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1906; pol. mag., 1908; asst. land settlmt. offr., 1911; asst. land settlmt. offr. and spec. offr. under Waste Land Ordces. 1912 and 1914; asst. censor, 1914; asst. govt. agt., Nuwara Eliya, 1915; asst. settlmt. offr., 1920; rubber contrlr., 1925; govt. ag., N.C. Prov., 1925; S. Prov., 1928 and 1929, and W. Prov., 1931; ch. sec., 1936–40; O.A.G., June–Nov., 1937.

WEEKES, Alfred Edward.—b. 1898; ed. Kent County Sch. "Uplands" (1st. cl. cert. wkshp. maths.); on mil. serv., 1916–19; B.S.A. police, 1920; prison serv., N. Rhod., 1925; supt., prisons, 1939.

WEIR, Alexander Provan, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.—b. 1899; ed. Repton; on mil. serv. 1917–19, lieut.; irrigtn. engnr., Ceylon, 1924; irrigtn. div. engnr., 1936; dep. dir. irrigtn., 1939; dir., wks. and hydraulics, Trin., 1946; asst. D.P.W., H.K., 1948.

WEIR, Hubert Cecil, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.D. (T.C.D.), cert. of T.M. & H. (Edin.).—b. 1905; ed. St. Columba's Coll., Dublin, Trin. Coll., Dublin, and Adelaide Hosp., Dublin (prize); med. offr., Nig., 1928; S.M.O., 1946; author of articles in W.A.M.J.

WEIR, Ian George.—b. 1909; ed. Wycliffe Coll.; apptd. police, Leeward Is., 1934; asst. supt., police, G.C., 1938; supt., 1948.

WEIR, Neil Archibald Campbell, O.B.E. (1947), E.D. (1938), F.C.I.S. (1935).—b. 1895; ed. Wellington Coll. and Keble Coll., Oxford; on mil. serv., 1914–18, capt.; cadet, Nig., 1925; asst. dist. offr., 1928; dist. offr., 1935; dist. comsn., S.L., 1936; senr. comsnr., Gam., 1943.

WELCH, David Henry, B.Sc. (1st cl. hons. bot.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1913; ed. Shepton Mallet Gram. Sch., Bristol Gram. Sch., Warwick Acad., Bermuda, St. Andrews Univ. (medallist, bot. & geol.), Carnegie res. schol., Camb. Univ. (agric. dip. course), and I.C.T.A.; agric. offr., Nig., 1937; prin., school, 1947.

WELCH, Thomas Basil, M.I.Loco.E., M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1898; ed. Brighton Coll. and Brighton Municipal Tech. Coll.; asst. loco. supt., Nig., 1923; asst. dist. (loco.) supt., 1927; ch. mech. engnr., 1942.

WELD-FORESTER, John Orlando.—b. 1913; ed. Marlborough and Trinity Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.), teach. dip. (Lond.); on mil. serv. 1940–44, lt.; supt. educ., (later educ. offr., 1940), N. Rhod., 1938.

WELDON, Stuart Wellesley.—b. 1892; ed. Merchant Taylor's Sch., Lond. and King's Coll., Univ. of Lond., barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; on mil. serv., 1914–18, capt.; apptd. pol. dept., civ. admin., Iraq, 1919; dep. mil. gov. and city mag., Baghdad, 1920; pres. of ct. of sessions and of first instance, Iraq., 1929–36; ch. mag., Pal., 1938; relieving pres., dist. ct., 1942; pres., dist. ct., 1945.

WELLS, Reginald Herbert, A.M.I.E.E.—b. 1896; ed. Monkstown Coll., Dublin, Wood Green High Sch. and Northampton Poly., Lond.; on mil. serv., 1914–18; inspr. engnrg. dept., U.K. and I.F.S. P.O., 1924; engnr., Egyptian state tels. and telephones, 1928; asst. engnr., posts and tels. dept., Pal., 1931; divsnl. engnr., 1934.

WELSH, Hetherington John Mason.—1898; ed. Appleby Sch., Westmorland and Chesterfield Sec. Sch., Derby; stnmstr., T.T., 1926; traff. inspr., G.C., 1937; asst. traff. offr., Nig., 1943.

WENBAN, Edward Eric, A.M.I.Trans.—b. 1904; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury; clk., K.U.R. and H., 1930; asst. govt. coast agt. and dist. treas., Mombasa for Ken. and Uga., 1934; asst. wharf supt., rlwys., Nig., 1937.

WENBAN-SMITH, William.—b. 1908; ed. Bradfield and King's Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.); cadet, Zanz., 1931; admin. offr. (2nd gr.), 1933; asst. dist. offr., T.T. 1935; dist. offr., 1943; wks. supt., 1948.

WENTWORTH, Maurice Frank Gerard, M.B.E.(Mil.).—b. 1908; ed. Haileybury Coll. and Univ. Coll., Lond., B.A. (hons.); on mil. serv., 1939–46; inspr., schs., G.C., 1930; senr. educ. offr., 1945; prin., Teacher Training Coll., Tamale, 1946.

WEST, John, B.S.A., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1905; ed. Giggleswick Sch., McGill Univ., Canada (col. agric. schol.) and I.C.T.A.; agric. offr, Nig., 1930; botanist, 1933; supvsr. of plantations, Br. Cams., 1939–40 (secondment); senr. botanist, Nig., 1944; prin. res. offr., W.A. Cacao Res. Inst., 1945.

WEST, Roy.—b. 1899; ed. Univ. Sch. Rochester and Mathematical Sch., Rochester; foreman of wks., Nig., 1927; inspr., 1929; asst. wks. man., 1946.

WESTMACOTT, Alexander Berners.—1905; ed. Lancing Coll. and Trinity Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); on naval serv. 1940–45, lt.-comdr.; cadet, Nig., 1929; admin. offr.

WESTMORLAND, Arthur Stewart, O.B.E. (civ.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.). D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—b. 1892; ed. Bedford Sch.; on mil. serv. 1918–20, capt.; med. offr., Jca., 1921; S.M.O., 1927.

WESTON, Bertram John, M.A. (Cantab.), M.Sc. (agric.) (S.A.).—b. 1907; ed. Ashford Gram. Sch. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb.; on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj.; horticulturist, Cyp., 1931; asst. comsnr., Nicosia (seconded), 1937; admin. offr., 1939; comsnr. for development and post-war construct., 1943; comsnr., 1948.

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WETHERELL, Harold Frank Paxton, M.B.E.—b. 1906; ed. Ashford Gram. Sch. and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.); cadet, Nig., 1929; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946; sec., 1st Yoruba confce., Oyo.

WHANT, Louis Rampling.—b. 1898; police, H.K., 1921; promoted inspr. to asst. supt., 1946.

WHARTON, Laureston Hewley, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—b. 1903; ed. Bristol Univ.; temp. asst. med. offr., B. Guiana, 1930; med. supt., leprosy hosp., 1944; B. Guiana rep. at Pan American leprosy conf., 1946, and internat. leprosy congress, 1948; author of articles on leprosy in tech. publns.

WHIDDETT, Henry William.—b. 1913; ed. Borden Gram. Sch., Univ. of Lond. and Goldsmiths Coll., B. of E. teach. cert.; on mil. serv. 1939–42, capt.; asst. mstr., Ken., 1937; prin., Nakuru Sch., 1944.

WHINDUS, Ernest James.—b. 1891; ed. Queen's Coll.; on mil. serv. 1914–17; clk., treas. dept., N. Rhod., 1917; asst. treas., 1922; senr. asst. treas., 1935; contrlr., stores and trans., 1938.

WHITAKER, Enid Mary.—b. 1899; ed. Girls High Sch., King Williams Town, and Collegiate High Sch., Port Elizabeth; nursing sister, N. Rhod., 1933; matron, Aden, 1945.

WHITCOMBE, Leslie Clarence, E.D.—b. 1898; ed. City of Lond. Sch. and Merton Coll.; on mil. serv. 1915–24 (desps., 1918), 1939–44 (comm. 5th Bn., G.C. Regt.); sec., G.C. Hosp., 1927; ch. resettlement offr., lab. dept., G.C., 1945.

WHITE, Dennis Charles.—b. 1910; ed. Bradfield Coll.; cadet, Sarawak, 1932; dist. offr., 1938; civ. intern., 1941–45.

WHITE, George, B.Sc.(eng.) (Glas.), A.M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1898; ed. Allan Glen's Sch., Glasgow and Glasgow Univ., chrtd. mech. engnr.; on mil. serv. 1918–19 and 1941–46, capt.; prin., junr. tech. sch., H.K., 1932; prin., trade and tech. sch., 1935; prin., tech. coll., H.K., 1947; author of *Trade Schools of Malaya*, 1934.

WHITE, Hector McDonald.—b. 1904; ed. Wolmer's Sch., J'ca.; asst., admin. gen. off., Jca., 1920; 2nd cl. clk., treas., 1924; 1st cl., 1937; acctnt., 1941; asst. treas., 1943; senr. asst. treas., 1944; sec., pub. serv. comtee., 1939–42.

WHITE, James Bowie, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.W.E.—b. 1903; ed. Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow and Glasgow Univ.; engnr., African lakes corp., Nyasa., 1924–28; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Zanz., 1930; Uga., 1937; exec. engnr., gr. I, 1945; asst. dir., pub. wks., 1946; D.D.P.W., 1948.

WHITE, John Edgar Hutchinson.—b. 1903; ed. Chapel Royal (St. James), Ardingly Coll. and King's Coll., Camb., choral schol., B.A. (Cantab.) (hons. hist. trip. parts I and II and hons. geog. trip. part II); supt., educ., S.P., Nig., 1929; educ. offr., 1938.

WHITE, Leolin Bede.—b. 1900; ed. Grove Sch., Portland and Tech. Sch., Plymouth; on mil. serv., 1918–19; ch. clk., P.W.D., Falk. Is., 1929; storekeeper, S.L., 1937; stock verifier, 1947.

WHITE, Robert Vivian Douglas.—b. 1900; ed. privately; on mil. serv., F/O, 1918–26; asst. comsnr. (later senr. asst. supt.), police, Nig., 1927; supt., 1938; asst. comsnr., 1946.

WHITE, Selwyn Harden Victor.—b. 1895; ed. New South Wales; on mil. serv. 1914–22, capt.; asst. comsnr., police, 1924; admin. offr., Nig., 1928.

WHITE, Stanhope.—b. 1913; ed. Harrogate Gram. Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb. (schol.), M.A. (Cantab.) (2nd cl. B.A., hons.); mem. expedtn. with Egyptian desert survey, 1934, Cambridge, Iceland, 1934, Br.E.A. Archaelogical, 1934–35, as survr. and geologist; on mil. serv. 1939, lieut.; cadet, Nig., 1936; ag. chmn., Gaskiya corp., 1946; author of various articles in Geographical Journal on expedition results.

WHITE, Stuart Ireland, B.Sc., D.I.C., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Loco.E.—b. 1898; ed. Grammar Sch. and City & Guilds Eng. Coll.; G.W.R., 1914; Buenos Aires W.R., 1921; F.C.S.M., 1926; asst. engrng insp., C.A., 1927; engnrg inspr., 1935; on loan to min. of supply, 1941; asst. dir., 1943; asst. engnr., 1946; dep. ch. inspecg. engnr., 1947.

WHITEHOUSE, George Cecil.—b. 1900; ed. Gresham's Sch.; cadet, Uga., 1923; dist. comsnr.

WHITEING, Patrick.—b. 1909; ed. Military Sch., S. Command and privately; police const., Ken., 1930; asst. inspr., 1938; asst. supt., 1940.

WHITELEY, Sir Gerald Charles, Kt. (1944), C.M.G. (1937).—b. 1891; ed. Bradford and Jesus Coll., Oxford; B.A. (Oxon.); (2nd cl. hons. mods., 3rd cl. lit. hum.); asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1915; admin. offr., cl. 1, 1930; gov's. dep. in 1936, 1937 and 1938; ch. comsnr., W.P., Nig., 1939; temp. admin. offr., C.O., 1947.

WHITESIDE, Eric Frank. B.Sc. (Wales).—b. 1916; ed. Llandudno County Sch. and Univ. of Wales; on mil. serv., 1940–43, lt.; field asst., tsetse res. dept., T.T., 1938; prov. tsetse offr., 1944; res. offr., E.A. tsetse res. organ., 1946.

WHITING, Noel Eve.—b. 1905; ed. Radley Coll. and Worcester Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, Nig., 1928; admin. offr., cl. II, 1947.

WHITLAMSMITH, Gerard Kime.—b. 1903; ed. Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford (schol.), B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, T.T., 1926; asst. dist. offr., 1928; sec., lands and mines dept., 1936; seconded sect., 1937 and 1938; dist. offr., 1938; asst. ch. sec., 1935; accred. rep., H.M.G. to P.M.C., League of Nations, 1938.

WHITLEY, Major Sir Norman Henry Pownall, Kt. (1941), M.C., B.A. (Cantab), —b. 1883; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, ed. Manchester and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge, called to bar, N. Circuit, 1907;

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on war serv., 7th Manchester Regt., T.F., 1914–18, maj., 1920; dep. pub. pros., S.S., 1921; puisne judge, S.S., 1930; judge, F.M. puisne judge, S.S., 1930; judge, F.M.S., 1930; puisne judge, S'pore., 1930; puisne judge, S'pore., 1931; do., Penang, 1934; ch. just., Uga., 1938–47.

WHITLEY, Sheila Rosemary, B.A. (H.K.). —b. ——; ed. Central Br. Sch., H.K., and Univ. of Hong Kong, teach. dip., Univ. Lond.; temp. asst. mist., educ. dept., H.K., 1934; mist., 1946.

WHITMAN, Vivian Emlyn, B.Sc. (Wales), M.R.C.S. (eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1899; ed. Sec. Sch. and Univ. of Wales; on mil. serv. 1916–19; M.O.H., G.C., 1928; S.M.O., S.L., 1944.

WHITTING, Charles Edward Jewel.—b. 1900; ed. Haileybury Coll. (class. schol), R.M.C., Sandhurst (prize cadet) and St. John's Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.), dip. in class., Arabic (London Univ.), higher standard in Hausa, Fulani and Arabic; on mil. serv. 1918–20; supt., educ., N. Nig., 1922; senr. educ. offr., Pal., 1931–33; Nig., 1933; ch. inspr., educ., N. Prov., Nig., 1944; apptd. lecturer in Arabic studies, 1946; author of various papers on linguistic and vernacular subjects; translation of al-Fakhri.

WHITTINGHAM, Major Thomas William—b. 1901; ed. Royal Masonic Sch.; on war serv. 1917–18; sub inspr., police, Br. Guiana, 1924; dist. inspr., 1927; county supt., 1932; major, Br. Guiana militia, 1943.

WHITTINGTON, Charles Coates.—b. 1891; ed. Hawera Prim. and Hawera Dist. High Sch., N.Z.; cadet, N.Z. govt. rlwys., 1908; clk. and stnmstr., 1913; relieving offr., 1924; traff. inspr., rlwys., Nig., 1927; asst. traff. offr., 1938; senr., 1944; dist. traff. supt., 1947.

WHITTLE, Reginald Alfred, M.C.—b. 1897; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch. and Queen's Coll., Oxford (schol.), (1st cl. math. mods., 1919), B.A., M.A. (Oxon.); on mil. serv. 1916–18 (invalided), 2nd lieut.; asst. dist. comsnr., Uga., 1921; asst. sec., 1922; senr. asst. sec., 1932; asst. ch. sec., 1937; ret. 1941; seconded to C.O., as prin., 1939; asst. sec. (temp.), 1944; visited the four W.A. Cols. on duty, 1944.

WHYATT, John.—b. 1905; ed. Stoneyhurst and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.) (Oxon.), barrister-at-law; crown coun., H.K., 1937; sec., E. Group supply coun., New Delhi, 1941; attd. C.O. H.K. planning unit, 1944; C.O. supply liaison offr. in Aust. and N.Z., 1945; atty.-gen., Barb., 1948; mem. H.K. deleg. to E. group confce., New Delhi, 1940; advsr., U.N.R.R.A. coun. meeting, Sydney, 1945.

WHYBROW, Charles, M.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.—b. 1902; ed. Berkhamsted Sch. and Camb. Univ.; on mil. serv. 1940–42, lieut.; supt., educ., T.T., 1926; senr. educ. offr., 1946; sec., cent. educ. comtee., 1940.

WICKETT, Rosa Winifred.—b. 1899; ed. Liskeard High Sch., Gloucestershire Trng. Coll. of Domestic Sci., Lond. Sch. of Econs. and Lond. Univ., domestic sci. dip., bd. of educ., combined dip. domestic sci., needlework and dressmaking, Glos. Tr. Coll., dietetic cert., Lond. Univ.; domestic serv. mist., H.K., 1939; mist., educ. dept., H.K., 1946.

WICKHAM, Dudley Lee Borrett.—b. 1909; ed. Berbice High Sch., Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, and Harrison Coll., Barb.; cl. asst., col. secretariat, 1927; p.s. to O.A.G., 1932; clk., legis. coun., 1935; p.s. and A.D.C. to gov., 1936 and to O.A.G., 1937; asst. dist. comsnr., E. Demerara, 1938; inspr., lab., 1940; Fed. lab. offr., Leeward Is., 1942; senr. dist. comsnr., Berbice, B. Guiana, 1945.

WICKHAM, Roswell George, M.I.Loco.E. —b. 1901; ed. Bucks. County and Tech. Schs.; ch. draughtsman, rlwy., G.C., 1927; asst. wks. man., 1935; invalided, 1935; asst. mech. offr., rlwy., Nig., 1939; senr. loco. supt., rlwy., G.C., 1942; ch. mech. engnr., rlwys., S.L., 1948.

WIDDUP, Terence Dermot.—b. 1911; sub-inspr., police, B. Guiana, 1933; G.C., 1937; supt., police, G.C., 1946.

WIEHE, Paul Octave, M.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.L.S.—b. 1910; ed. St. Joseph's Coll., Maur., Agric. Coll. (schol.) and Imp. Coll. of Sci. and Tech.; biol. mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1936; plant path., agric. dept., Maur., 1938; Nyasa, 1948; author of various agric. articles in Maur.

WIGG, Leonard George Tawell.—b. 1900; ed. Bishops Stortford Gram. Sch. and Oxford Univ., M.A. dip. for. (Oxon.); on mil serv., 1939–43, capt.; asst. consvtr., forests, T.T., 1934; seconded to agric. dept., Zanz., 1932–37; senr. asst. consvtr., T.T., 1947.

WIGGINS, Lt.-Col. William Denison Clare.—b. 1905; ed. Dragon Sch., Oxford, King's Sch., Canterbury and Univ. Coll., Lond.; on mil. serv. 1939–46, lt.-col.; survey dept., Nig., 1928; asst. dir., directorate of col. surv., 1946; dep. dir., col. surv., 1948.

WIGHT, Nigel McMillan, C.D.A., B.Sc. (Ed.), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1909; ed. George Heriot's Sch., Edin. and East of Scotland Agric. Coll., Edin. Univ., Camb. and I.C.T.A.; agric. offr., T.T., 1934; senr. agric. offr., J'ca., 1945.

WIGNALL, Trevor William.—b. 1899; ed. Sydney Gram. Sch., and Sydney Univ.; survr., Fiji, 1924; G.C., 1945.

WILBY, George Stainburn.—b. 1905; ed. Wakefield Gram. Sch. and Univ. Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.); on mil. serv., H.K.V.D.C., 1941–45, lieut.; supt., educ., Nig., 1928; asst. mstr., H.K., 1935.

WILKES, Richard Leslie Vaughan.—b. 1904; ed. Eton Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.) (Oxon.); cadet, Nig., 1928; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946.

WILKIN, Bertram Osborne, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.).—b. 1889; on mil. serv. 1914–20; med. offr., T.T., 1925; S.M.O., 1942.

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WILKINS, Charles Bertie.—b. 1894; ed. Cranbrook Sch., Kent; on mil. serv. 1915–24, capt.; cadet, T.T., 1924; asst. dist. offr., 1926; dist. offr., 1936.

WILKINS, Robert Ernest George.—b. 1900; ed. Sussex Rd. Sch., Worthing and Steyning Gram. Sch.; Br. P.O., 1916; postmstr., Nyasa., 1926; survr., posts and tels. dept., Nig., 1936; senr. survr., 1943; div. survr., 1946; contrlr., posts, 1947.

WILKINSON, Henry Campbell, B.A. M.D., D.H., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1893; ed. Yale, Columbia, Sch. of Trop. Med., London and Cambridge; supt., K. Edward VII Mem. hosp., 1922; S.M.O., Berm., 1927; special work in connection with nutrition of sch. children and housing; author of *Adventurers of Bermuda, A History of the Island to* 1684, *Bermuda in the Old Empire, A History of the island,* 1684–1784.

WILKINSON, Hermann Denis Darrell.—b. 1909; ed. Leeds Gram. Sch., Woodhouse Grove Sch., Univs. of Paris and Camb., M.A. (Cantab.); asst. audr., Nig., 1933; Maur., 1940; senr. asst., Nig., 1946; prin., 1946.

WILKINSON, Paul Biddulph, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.).—b. 1901; ed. Plymouth Coll. and Lond. Univ.; W.A.M.S., 1930; 2nd med. offr., St. Helena, 1934; med. offr., H.K., 1937; ag. prof. of med., H.K., Univ., 1939.

WILKINSON, Richard Clary.—b. 1905; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury and Pembroke Coll., Camb., M.A. (mod. lang. trip.); cadet, H.K., 1929; prob., Nig., 1934; asst., lab. dept., Maur., 1939; lab. offr., S.L., 1942; lab. offr., Gam., 1943; lab. comsnr., Maur., 1944; mem., Swindon comsm of enq., civ. serv., Maur., 1945.

WILKINSON, Roger Aubone.—b. 1913; ed. Eton Coll. and New Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, Ken., 1935; seconded treasury, 1936–37; inf. offr, 1942–43, secretariat, 1943–46.

WILKINSON, Wallace, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.—b. 1895; ed. Nottingham High Sch.; on mil. serv. 1914–19, lieut.; med. offr., Ken., 1925; S.M.O., 1925; author of papers on dysentery.

WILLAN, Sir Harold Curwen, Kt. Bach. (1947), C.M.G. (1946), M.C. (1919).—b. 1896; ed. Kendal Sch. and Jesus Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) (1st cl. hons. and cert. of hon. bar final), barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; on mil. serv. 1915–19 and 1941–45, brigdr.; cadet, F.M.S., 1920; dep. regisr., sup. ct., F.M.S., 1926; dep. pub. prosctr., 1929; dist.judge, S.S., 1932; dep. legal advsr., F.M.S., 1934; solr.-gen., Ken., 1937; atty.-gen., Ken., 1940; legal advsr., civil affairs, E.A. command and acted as ch. pol. offr., 1941; dep. civ. affairs offr., Mal. Pen., 1945; ch. just., Mal., 1946; chmn., lab. comsn. of enq., Ken., 1939; pres., high ct. of Ethiopia, 1942–43; pres., food shortage comsn, of enq., Ken., 1943; author of law reports, digest of reported cases, F.M.S.

WILLAN, Richard George McKinnell, B.Sc. (For.) (Edin.).—b. 1906; ed. Gresham's Sch. and Edin. and Oxford Univs.; on mil. serv. 1941, 2nd lieut.; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1929; Nyasa., 1936; Cyp., 1940; Nyasa., 1945.

WILLBOURN, Eric Stewart, M.A., F.G.S.—b. 1889; ed. Bridlington Sch. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb.; on mil. serv. 1917–19 and 1941–45; apptd. to geol. survey, Mal., 1914; dir., 1931–46; prin. geol., col. geol. survey, 1947; official publns. on the geol. and mineral resources of Negri Sem., S. Selangor, Kedah and Perlis, Johore and other areas of Mal.; also papers in sci. and tech. journals on geol. and min. resources.

WILLBOURN, Hubert Charles, M.C. b. 1891; ed. Bridlington Sch.; on mil. serv., 1917–19, lieut.; Br. P.O., 1907; apptd. to col. serv., E.A., 1914; junr. postmr., 1919; postmr., 1925; senr., 1932; asst. P.M.G., 1934; spl. duty, Aden, 1937; dep. P.M.G., Pal., 1937; seconded as dir. censorship, M.E., 1942–45; P.M.G., E.A., 1945.

WILLCOX, Cyril.—b. 1905; police const., H.K., 1928; inspr., 1937; asst. supt., 1947.

WILLIAMS, Adeniyi, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1907; ed. Wesleyan Boys High Sch., Lagos and King's Coll., Survey Sch., Ibadan, Lagos and Birmingham Univ.; engnr. (cadet), P.W.D., dept. Nig., 1936.

WILLIAMS, Alexander Thomas, M.B.E. —b. 1903; ed. Bishop Foy Sch., Waterford and Trinity Coll., Dublin, B.A. (Dublin); cadet, N. Rhod., 1928; dist. offr., 1930; asst. ch. sec., 1944; admin. sec., 1947.

WILLIAMS, Amy.—b. 1900; ed. Manchester High Sch.; on mil. serv. 1941–45, nursing sister; nursing sister, H.K., 1929.

WILLIAMS, Cecil William Morgan, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1902; ed. Haverfordwest Gram. Sch. and Univ. of Wales; asst. engnr. (roads), P.W.D., Nig., 1928; exec. engnr., 1930.

WILLIAMS, Charles Archibald.—b. 1899; ed. Beacon Sch., Bexhill and Monkton Combe Sch.; on mil serv. 1918–19, 2nd lieut.; police, Ken., 1924; cadet, Uga., 1925; asst. dist. offr., 1927; dist. offr., 1936; dist. comsnr., W. Nile.

WILLIAMS, Charles Holman Barker, M.A., D.I.C.T.A., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1897; ed. Combermere Sch., Barbados, I.C.T.A. and Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.; agronomist, Sophia expt. stn., dept. of agric. B. Guiana, 1929; sugar agronomist and plant breeder, 1938; ch. res. offr., field serv., 1946; dep. dir., agric., B. Guiana, 1946; author of *The Variety and Fertilizer Position of the Sugar Industry,* and various papers on sugar cane.

WILLIAMS, Conrad Veale.—b. 1903; ed. St. Olave's Sch. and St. John's Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.) (Oxon.); cadet, Nig., 1926; admin. offr., cl. II, 1945; cl. I, 1947.

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WILLIAMS, Cyril Herbert.—b. 1908; ed. Bedford Modern Sch. and Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.); cadet, Ken., 1931.

WILLIAMS, Edward, B.Sc. (agric.), (Aberdeen), A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1910; ed. Durham Sch., Aberdeen and Camb. Univs. and I.C.T.A.; on mil. serv. 1939–42, capt.; supt., agric., Gamb., 1934; agric. offr., Uga., 1935.

WILLIAMS, Ernest Hillas.—b. 1899; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin (schol.) (maths.), senr. mod. gold medallist and prizeman (maths.), senr. mod. and gold medallist (exper. science), B.A., barrister-at-law (Inner Temple); on mil. serv., H.K.V.D.C., 1941–45; cadet, H.K., 1923; ag. sec. for ch. affairs and M.E.C. and M.L.C., 1935 and 1937; asst. atty.-gen., 1935; crown coun., 1938; attd. legal advsy. staff, C.O., 1939 and 1946; puisne judge, H.K., 1946; chmn., comp. serv. tribunal, 1940–41; chmn., evacuation comtee., 1940.

WILLIAMS, Ernest Stuart.—b. 1896; M.A. (Oxon.); on mil. serv. 1915–18, lieut.; educ. offr., T.T., 1926; senr., 1946.

WILLIAMS, Frank Bernard.—b. 1914; ed. St. Brendan's Coll., Clifton; constab. police, Berm., 1937; sub. inspr., Ceylon, 1940; asst. supt., Nig., 1947.

WILLIAMS, George Cyril Griffith, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab).—b. 1893; ed. Bromsgrove Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb., barrister-at-law; on mil. serv. 1914–19; ch. just., St. V., 1935; puisne judge, Cyp., 1938.

WILLIAMS, George Emmanuel Elford.—b. 1897; ed. St. Augustine's Coll., Ramsgate; on mil. serv. 1915–18, lieut.; sub inspr. of police, St. V., 1925; col. postmr., 1936; dep. censor (postal), 1939–43.

WILLIAMS, Gordon Philip.—b. 1895; ed. Brecon sec. sch.; on mil. serv., 1915–19; tel. foreman, posts and tels., Nig., 1922; inspr., gr. II, 1923; gr. I, 1929; sub. engnr., 1938; retired, 1946; re-appt. on temp. basis, 1947.

WILLIAMS, John Basil.—b. 1906; ed. Marlborough, McGill Univ., Montreal and Camb., col. exhib., Trinity Coll., 1924–26, 2nd cl. nat. sci. tripos, pt. I, 1927, 2nd cl. pt. II, 1928, B.A., 1927; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin. D.O., 1929; seconded to N. Rhod. admin., 1935–36; prin., 1937; seconded to min. of supply, 1942; asst. sec., C.O., 1943; suptg. asst. sec., 1948.

WILLIAMS, John William Milner, A.M.I.E.E., M.I.R.S.E.—b. 1900; ed. in S. Africa, chrtd elec. engnr.; tel. inspr., Ken., Uga. and T.T. posts and tels. dept., Ken., 1925; asst. engnr., 1940.

WILLIAMS, Montgomery Trevor.—b. 1904; ed. St. John's, Leatherhead; on mil. serv. 1942, capt.; sub inspr., police, Leeward Is., 1928; seconded A.D.C. and p.s. to gov. Maur., 1933; sub. inspr. (later asst. supt.), Maur., 1932; supt., 1937; senr. asst. supt., Nig., 1944.

WILLIAMS, William Henry.—b. 1912; asst. audr., Nig., 1935; Pal., 1939; asst. audr. (now audr.), Mal., 1947.

WILLIAMSON, Harry Norman, B.Sc. (2nd cl. hons. Lond.).—b. 1905; ed. Christ's Coll., Finchley, Middx. and Univ. Coll., London; on mil. serv. H.K.V.D.C., 1941–45; mstr., educ. dept., H.K., 1931; senr. mstr., 1946.

WILLIAMSON, Thomas Broadwood.—b. 1911; ed. City of Lond. Sch. and Trinity Coll., Camb. (maj. then senr. schol.), M.A.; 1st cl. mod. and med. lang., trip., pts. I and II); apptd. after comp. exam. asst. prin., H.O., 1934; asst., p.s. to S. of S., 1937; ag. prin., 1938; min. of home sec., 1939; p.s. to parl. sec., 1940; served in Germany w. cont. comsn. (manpower divn.), 1945–48; asst. sec., 1946; bizonal del. to E.R.P. manpower conf., Rome, 1948; F.O., 1948; asst. sec., C.O., 1948.

WILLINGTON, Richard Archer.—b. 1902; ed. Bromsgrove Sch., Univ. Coll. of N. Wales and Wadham Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.); on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj.; educ. offr., T.T., 1929.

WILLOUGHBY, Godfrey Pountney, C.B.E., M.Sc. Tech., M.Sc., M.I.E.E.—b. 1888; ed. Eltham Coll., Taunton Sch. and Victoria Univ., Manchester (Schuster Res. schol.); engnrg. asst., U.S. Africa posts and tels. dept., 1913; lect. in elec. eng. maths. and physics, Durban Tech. Coll. Natal Univ., 1919; asst. engnr. and tech. educ. offr., posts and tels. dept., S. Africa, 1920; ch. tel. engnr., Ken. and Uga., 1926; engnr.-in-ch., posts and tels., Ken., Uga. and T.T., 1933; examiner and moderator in tech. subjects for educ. dept., S. Africa, elec. inspr., Ken., temp. M.L.C., 8 times, Ken., ex-off. M.L.C., T.T., 4 times, mem. Ken. civ. serv. bd., 1938–45, mem., comtee. to report on Ken. European civ. serv., 1938–39; mem., cost of living comtee., Ken., 1944; chmn., med. fees comtee., 1946; chmn., tech. and commn. inst., investn. comtee; attd. Afr. post & telecom. union confce., Cape Town, 1948.

WILLS, Freda Muriel.—b. 1894; ed. pvte. sch. and Royal Victoria and West Hants Hosp., Bournemouth; nursing sister, Ceylon, 1925; Uga., 1928; H.K., 1932; senr., 1941; matron, 1946.

WILSON, Allen Ernest.—b. 1902; ed. Reading Sch.; C.A., 1920; head clk., trans. dept., Uga., 1925; cashier, treas., 1934; acctnt., acctnt.-gen.'s dept., 1937; senr. acctnt., 1945; acctnt. gen., 1948; mem. and sec. provident fund bd. of management, Uga., since 1941; asst. dir., supplies, 1944–45; mem., local C.S. bd., 1947; sec. and liaison offr., local comtee., E.A. salaries comsn., 1947.

WILSON, Carmichael, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.—b. 1899; ed. Earlsfort House, Dublin, Giggleswick Sch. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; L.S.H.T.M. cert.; on war serv., 1917–19, 2nd lieut., and 1940–44, surg. comdr., R.N.V.R.; apptd. col. med. serv., 1925; S.M.O., Gam., 1936; D.D.M.S. (regional), Nig., 1946; instituted enq. into malaria in merchant serv., W.A.; author of articles for the med. press, mainly trop. surg.

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WILSON, Charles Duncan.—b. 1908; ed. Dale Coll., King Williams Town, Cape; clk. customs dept., N. Rhod., 1930; collr., customs, G.C., 1940.

WILSON, Donald Bagster, M.A., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1901; on mil serv., E.A.F., 1939–46; med. offr., T.T. 1929; specialist (malariologist), 1946.

WILSON, Edward Ashweran.—b. 1901; prob., G.C., 1918; 2nd div. clk., 1922; 1st div. clk., 1938; asst. contrlr., posts, 1943.

WILSON, Geoffrey Studholme.—b. 1913; ed. Radley Coll.; police, H.K., 1932; asst. supt., 1935; supt., 1942.

WILSON, George Alexander, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H. (Lond.).—b. 1906; med. offr., tuberculosis investg., T.T., 1931–32; med. offr., 1933.

WILSON, Gerald Hugh.—b. 1908; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch. (schol.) and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (schol.), B.A. (hons.) (Oxon), dip. of educ. and anthrop. (Lond.); on mil. serv., 1939–45, capt.; supt., native educ. (educ. offr.), N. Rhod., 1931; sec., Afr. literature comtee., N. Rhod., 1937 and 1945–47.

WILSON, Gordon.—b. 1907; ed. Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen, Fettes Coll., Edin. and St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.); cadet, Nig., 1930; seconded to Gaskiya Corp., 1st Apr., 1945; editor of Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo from Oct., 1944.

WILSON, Henry Wilcox, LL.B.—b. 1895; ed. Uppingham and Trinity Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.), barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mag., T.T., 1929; legal sec., 1935; atty.-gen., N. Rhod., 1937; atty.-gen., Trin., 1944.

WILSON, John.—b. 1903; ed. Irvine Royal Acad., and Glasgow Univ., M.A.; inspr., schls., G.C., 1929; seconded to inf. dept., 1940–44; senr. educ. offr., 1945; prin., teach. trng. coll., 1948.

WILSON, John Lawrie Boyd.—b. 1906; ed. Wellington Coll.; on mil. serv. 1939–43, maj.; police, N. Rhod., 1929; dist. offr., 1937; regisr., coop. soc., 1947.

WILSON, John Maurice, B.Sc. (Lond.), (phys., chem., math.) dip. of educ. (Camb.).—b. 1907; ed. Portsmouth Mun. Coll. and Univ. Coll., Southampton; on mil. serv. H.K.V.D.C. (p.o.w.), 1941–45, lieut.; asst. mstr., educ. dept., H.K., 1929; senr. inspr., 1946.

WILSON, Kenneth, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1913; ed. Lancaster Royal Gram. Sch., Bradford Tech. Coll. and London Univ. (ext. student); exec. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1936; dep. dir., pub. utilities, Gam., 1948.

WILSON, Logie Weir, O.B.E.—b. 1894; ed. Giggleswick Sch., Settle and Trinity Coll., Dublin, B.A.; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt.; asst. dist. comsnr., S.L., 1919; dist. comsnr, 1926; admin., staff gr., 1940; ch. comsnr., 1947.

WILSON, Mark, B.A., LL.B. (Dublin), barrister-at-law (King's Inn, Dublin.).—b. 1896; ed. Kilkenny Coll., Mountjoy Sch. and Trinity Coll., Dublin, first schol. in hist. and pol. sci., senr. mod. and gold medallist, B.A. (1st cl. hon. bar final exam.); on mil. serv., R.A.F., 1918–19; cadet, T.T., 1924; res. mag., Uga., 1926; senr. mag., 1935; puisne judge, T.T., 1936; ch. just., G.C., 1948; mem., E.A. ct. of appeal since 1934; chan., Uga. diocese, 1934–36; chmn., war comp. clms. tribunal since 1939; mem., Makerere Coll. coun., 1940–47; chmn., trade disputes trib., 1943; comsnr., Arusha-Moshi Lands comsn., 1946–47.

WILSON, Paul Alexander.—b. 1903; ed. Rugby Sch. and Trinity Coll., Oxford, M.A. (Oxon.), barrister-at-law, Lincolns Inn; lect. (soc. sci.), Liverpool Univ., 1933–35, lect. (bus. admin.), Lond. Sch. of Econ., 1935–41; war cab. off., 1941; Middle East Supply Centre, 1942; sec. staff, Anglo-American Comtee. of Inquiry on Palestine, 1946; sec., col. soc. sc. res. cl., 1946; sec., Liverpool hosp. comsn., 1933–34; jt. author of *The Professions*, 1932.

WILSON, Samuel Geoffrey, B.Sc. (Hons.), Belfast, B.Sc. (Vet. S.), Edin., Ph.D. (Edin.), M.R.C.V.S.—b. 1909; ed. Royal Sch., Dungannow, N. Ire., Queens Univ., Belfast and Edin. Univ.; vet. offr., Nyasa, 1935; prov. vet. offr., 1942; senr. vet. research offr., Uga., 1946; undertook survey of animal indus., Ken., 1936, o/c. ghee and clar. butter dev., 1936–40, sec., forest res. comsn., 1944–45; author of various articles on vet. matters in tech. journals.

WILSON, Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel Herbert, G.C.M.G. (1929), K.C.B. (1927), K.C.M.G. (1922), K.B.E. (1921), C.B. (1918), C.M.G. (1914).—b. 1873; entd. army, R.E., 1893, capt., 1904, major, 1913, bt. lieut.-col., 1916, bt. col., 1917; served in S. Africa, 1899–1900 (Queen's medal, two clasps); European war, 1914–18; Chevalier Légion d'Honneur, 1915; Commandeur de la Couronne (Belgian), 1918; Officier Légion d'Honneur, 1918; French croix de guerre avec palme; Belgian croix de guerre; sec. to overseas defence comtee., 1911–14; gen. staff offr., 2nd grade, 1914; gen. staff offr., 1st grade, 1915; brig.-gen. gen. staff, 1916; sec. to oversea defence comtee., 1918; gov., Trin. 1921; gov., Jca., 1924; perm. U.S. of S. Cols., 1925; ret., 1933.

WILSON, Verner Alwin.—b. 1902; ed. St. George's Coll., Jca., acctcy. cert., Lond. Chamber of Commerce, auditg. dip. Glasgow Sch. of Accountancy; clk., audit dept., 1923; 3rd cl. clk., 1924; 2nd cl., 1927; 1st cl., 1934; examr. of accts., 1939; acctnt., agric. dept., 1944; adminr. gen. dept., 1948.

WILSON, William Arthur, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—b. 1905; med. offr., Uga., 1931.

WILSON, William Glassford Walker, M.I.M.E., M.I.Loco.E.—b. 1894; ed. private sch., Acad. and Tech. Sch., Kilmarnock; on mil. serv. 1916–19 and 1942–

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45, staff capt.; asst. loco. supt., rlwy., Nig., 1923; wks. man., 1927; asst. ch. mech. engnr., 1929; ch. mech. engnr., 1937; retd. 1945; apptd. (temp.) ch. mech. engnr., rlwys., Pal., 1945.

WILSON-WEST, Keith Herbert.—b. 1905; ed. Pembroke House Prep. Sch., Hampton, U.K., Michaelhouse, Balgowan, Natal, and I.S.C., Windsor; on war serv. 1939–45; apptd. customs dept., Nyasa., 1927; acctnt., Nig., 1939; senr. acctnt., 1946.

WIMBUSH, Michael Douglas, M.B.E.—b. 1905; ed. Haileybury Coll., Herts, and Pangbourne Nautical Coll., Berks., 2nd mates cert., B.O.T.; on mil. serv. 1939–46, capt.; survr., Nig., 1928.

WIMBUSH. Samuel Humphrey.—b. 1903; ed. Haileybury Coll. and St. John's Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.) (Oxon), dip. for. (Oxon.); asst. consvtr., forests, Ken., 1925; consvtr., Nig., 1947; author of *Management of Cypress Plantations* and technical articles and bulletins.

WIMSHURST, Henry Vernon.—b. 1903; ed. Tonbridge; cadet, G.C., 1927; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946.

WINDERS, John, M.A. (Cantab.).—b. 1908; ed. Hymers Coll. and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb., exhibr.; on mil. serv., 1940–45, maj. (desps.); mstr., Eng. sch., Cyp., 1937.

WINDLEY, Edward Henry.—b. 1909; ed. Repton and Camb. Univ., B.A. (Cantab). cadet, Ken., 1931; dep. prov. comsnr., 1947.

WINDRUM, James Edward.—b. 1895; d. Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey and Loughborough Coll.; on mil. serv. 1914–19, capt.; cadet, Fiji, 1921; admin. offr., gr. I, 1945.

WINDSOR-AUBREY, Henry Miles.—b. 1901; ed. Clifton Coll., barrister-at-law, called to bar, Inner Temple, 1925; on mil. serv. 1940–44; res. mag., Uga., 1934; crown coun., 1936; solr.-gen., Uga., 1943.

WINGATE, John McNie, O.B.E., A.I.C.T.A.—b. 1898; ed. Allan Glens Sch., Glasgow; on mil. serv. 1914–19 and 1940; asst. supt., Accra sisal plantn., G.C., 1923; agric. offr., 1926; senr., 1937; asst. dir., agric., 1946.

WINSTEDT, Sir Richard Olaf, K.B.E. (1935), C.M.G. (1926), M.A. (Oxon), D. Litt (Oxon).—b. 1878; ed. Magdalen Coll. Sch. and New Coll., Oxford, 2nd cl. mods., 2nd cl. lit. hum., M.A.; cadet, F.M.S., 1904; cl. V, 1910; sec. to comtee, for Malay studies in addn., 1913; cl. IV, 1913; federal examnr. in Malay in addn., 1913; cl. III, asst. dir., educ. S.S. and F.M.S., 1917; ag. chmn., sany. bd., Kinta, June–Aug., 1919, in addn.; cl. II, 1919; fed. examr. in Malay, S.S. and F.M.S., 1920; seconded to act as prin., Raffles' Coll., S'pore, 1921; offg. as sec. to high comsnr. in addn.; Fed. examr. in Malay in addn., 1923; dir., educn., S.S. and F.M.S., cl. IA, 1924; chmn., postal serv. comtee. in addn., chmn., tech. educn. comtee. in addn., 1925; rep., F.M.S., govt. at C.O. conf., Apr.–July 1927; chmn., comtee., med., research, S.S. and F.M.S. in addn., 1928; chmn., Malayan delegation to 4th Pacific serv. cong., Batavia, 1929; rep. F.M.S. at C.O. conf., 1930; gen. advsr., Johore, Oct., 1931; ret., 1935; mem., C.O. advsy. comtee. on educ., 1936–39; pres., assoc. of Br. Malaya, 1938; mem., gov. body, sch. of oriental and African studies, 1939; author of *A Malay Grammar, English Malay Dictionary, Shaman Saira and Sufi* (a study in Malay magic), *Histories of Johore, Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan, A History of Malaya, A History of Malaya Literature, Britain and Malaya, Simple Malay, Malaysia.*

WINSTER, 1st Baron (1942) of Witherslack, Reginald Thomas Herbert Fletcher, K.C.M.G. (1948), P.C. (1945).—b. 1885; J.P. County of Surrey, M.P. 1923–24 and 1935–41; min. of civil vaiation, 1945–46; gov. and c-in-c., Cyp., 1947–49; joint author of *The Air Defences of Great Britain* and of *The War on Our Doorstep.*

WINSTON, Henry Perry.—b. 1884; clk., bailiff and interpreter, mag. ct., dist. "F.", Dominica, 1914; mag. dist. "F.", and coroner and gov. offr., eastern dist., 1938.

WINTERBOTTOM, John Miall, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.)—b. 1903; ed. Ipswich Sch., (schol.) and Univ. Coll., Lond., publns. edr. educ. dept., G.C., 1929; supt. native educ., N. Rhod., 1931; author of *Understand the African* (1946).

WISE, Norman, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.—b. 1899; ed. King Edward VI Gram. Sch., Stourbridge; on naval serv. 1915–22; stn. engnr., Nig., 1928; asst. elec. engnr, 1938; engnr., 1939.

WOLFF, John Arnold Harrop.—b. 1912; ed. Haileybury Coll. and Camb. Univ., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.); cadet, Ken., 1935.

WOLFFSOHN, Arthur Norman, C.M.G. (1947), O.B.E. (1943).—b. 1888; ed. Dollar Acad.; on mil. serv., 1914–19, 2nd lieut.; gov. surv., B. Hond., 1922; dir., surv., 1935; col. sec., 1943; ag. gov., 1946, 1947; triang. surv., B. Hond., demarc. frontier line with Guatemala; chmn., comsn. of enq. into Stann Creek fire.

WOOD, Frank.—b. 1905; ed. King's Sch., Macclesfield; asst. postmr., Nyasa., 1930; postmr., 1934; senr., 1938; acctnt., 1943; asst. P.M.G., S.L., 1945.

WOOD, Harry, M.I.Loco.E.—b. 1895; on mil. serv., 1914–20, capt.; asst. loco. supt., K.U.R. & H., 1933; dist. loco. supt., 1938; loco. supt., 1938; asst. ch. mech. engnr. & loco supt., 1948; asst. ch. mech. engr., E.A.R. & H., 1948.

WOOD, Maxwell Goulter.—b. 1906; ed. King Edward's Sch., Bath and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, B.A. (Oxon.) (2nd cl. hons.) dip. educ. Oxon.; supt. educ., N.P Nig., 1929.

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WOOD, Capt. Reginald Cecil Mervyn.—b. 1889; E. African Expedy. Force, 1915–17; seconded, K.A.R., 1918; K.A.R. staff, 1919; adjt., 3rd K.A.R., 1919–22; coy. comdr., 1923; asst. treas., Ken., 1923; estab. offr., secretariat, Mar., 1928.

WOOD, Robert George, I.N.A.—b. 1906; ed. City of Lond. Sch. and H.M.S. "Worcester", mastr. mariner, lt. cdr., R.N.R. assoc.; served P. & O. Coy. and R.N., 1923–37; ch. exec. offr., port dept., Gib., 1938; asst. capt. of the port., 1942.

WOOD, Ronald Mackay, B.Sc. (civ. engnr.) (M/c.) A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1905; ed. Bradfield Coll, Glasgow Univ. and Manchester Univ.; on mil serv. 1941–45, capt. (interned); apptd., H.K., 1928.

WOOD, Walter Marsden.—b. 1914; ed. King Edward VII Sch., Lytham and Camb. Univ., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.); asst. audr., Nig., 1935; educ. offr., 1937; admin. offr., 1946.

WOODGATE, George.—b. 1902; ed. Russell Hill Sch., Purley; on naval serv. 1919–23; police const., Portsmouth, 1924; police const., Ken., 1929; asst. inspr., police, Uga., 1937; inspr., police, 1940; asst. supt., 1945.

WOODHOUSE, Francis Moreton.—b. 1906; ed. Cambridge, B.A.; cadet, Nig., 1929; asst. dist. offr., 1932; dist. offr., 1939.

WOODING, John Conrad, B.A.(Durham), (class. hons.), M.A.—b. 1901; ed. Harrison Coll. and Codrington Coll., Barb., called to bar, Middle Temple; senr. asst. mstr., gram. sch., St. K., 1922; mem. of Middle Temple, 1933; ag. postmr., St. K., 1935; regisr., and provost marshal, St. K. and addnl. mag., dists., C.D.H.K., 1935; mem. of pub. tenders comtee. and inc. tax comsnr., 1936; mag., dist. D and addnl. mag., dist. C., St. K., 1939; mag., Antigua, 1940; inc. tax comsnr., Antigua, 1943; crown atty., St. L., 1943; ag. adminr., St. L., various periods during 1946–47; gov.'s dep., 10–14 and 22–26 Aug., 1947.

WOODMAN, John, O.B.E., B.A. (Oxon.).—b. 1888; ed. Royal Gram. Sch., Newcastle-on-Tyne and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (Hulme schol.), hons. mods. and lit. hum.; on mil. serv., 1916–20, lt.; apptd. civ. serv., Iraq., 1920–28; pres. ct. of first instance, ct. of sessions and ct. of crim. appeal, Basrah, 1943–47; ch. just., Seychelles, 1945; ag. gov., 1947; puisne judge, N. Rhod., 1947, prac. as internat. lawyer, France, 1929–40; mem., internat. law soc. and acad. dip. internat. Paris, 1941–43; war dam. ins. dept., B/T.

WOODMAN, Raymond Henry, B.Sc. (Lond.), (dip. civ. & min. eng. (Lond.)).—b. 1903; ed. Wellington Sch., Somerset and Univ. Coll., London; on mil. serv. 1941–45, capt.; (interned 1942–45); engnr., P.W.D., H.K., 1929.

WOODROW, Frederick Henry, B.Sc. (Eng.), (Lond.), A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1905; ed. Mundella Sch. and Univ. Coll., Notts. (schol. and exhibr.); asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nig., 1929; assessor of values on ex-enemy prop. bldgs. in Br. Cams.

WOODS, Francis Joseph.—b. 1907; ed. Christian Brothers Coll., Bristol and Univ. of Bristol (1st cl. hons., geog.), Albert Fry prize best deg. in faculty, B.A.; on mil. serv. 1940–45, maj.; survr., N. Rhod., 1931.

WOODS, John.—b. 1897; ed. St. Paul's and King's Coll., Lond., B.A. (hons.), teach. dip.; on mil. serv. 1916–19, 2nd lieut.; asst. mstr., educ. dept., Ken., 1927; prin., Kitale Sch., 1935.

WOODS, Wilfred George, M.I.Loco.E.—b. 1899; ed. Tech. Coll., Crewe; artisan and tech. instr., T.T., 1922; foreman, wkshops. and locos., 1928; draughtsman and instr., 1938; wks. man., rlwys., Trin., 1941; mech. engnr., P.W.D., 1943; wks. man., rlwys., S.L., 1945.

WOODWARD, Denys Cuthbert, M.Inst.T.—b. 1902; ed. St. Peters Court, Broadstairs and Christ's Hosp., West Horsham; L.N.W.R., 1918–28; asst. traff. offr., rlwy., Nig., 1928; dist. traff. supt., 1938; senr., 1942; ch. traff. supt., 1945; gen. man., 1947.

WOODWARD, William, B.Sc. (eng., hons.), B'ham., A.M.I.C.E.—b.1892; ed. Nuneaton Gram. Sch., and Birmingham Univ.; on mil. serv. 1915–19 and 1941–45, maj.; engnr., P.W.D., H.K., 1921; exec. engnr., 1939; waterwks. engnr., 1939.

WOOKEY, Walter Keith Capel.—b. 1912; ed. Lewisham Sch., Weston; cadet (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1936; offr., cl. III, 1940; col. admin. serv., 1946.

WOOKEY, Wilfred Gordon, B.A. (hons.) (Bristol).—b. 1915; ed. Newport High Sch., Bristol Univ.; on mil. serv. 1939–46, maj.; survr., Nig., 1937.

WOOL-LEWIS, Cyril Eric.—b. 1906; ed. Westminster Sch. and Trinity Coll. Camb., M.A. (Cantab.); on mil. serv. 1939–41, capt.; asst. comsnr. of police, S.L., 1935; asst. dist. comsnr., 1937; dist. comsnr., 1945; comsnr., Turks and Caicos Is., 1946.

WOOLFALL, Richard, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.Brit.I.R.E.—b. 1901; ed. Tiber Sch., Liverpool; tel. inspr., Ken., Uga. and T.T. posts and tels. dept., 1925; asst. engnr., Ken., Uga. and T.T., 1945.

WOOLLEY, Sir Charles Campbell, K.C.M.G. (1943), C.M.G. (1937), O.B.E. (1934), M.C., K.J. St. J.—b. 1893; ed. Univ. Coll., Cardiff; on mil. serv., 1914–20 capt. (desps.); cadet, Ceylon, 1921; sec. to the gov., 1931; col. sec., J'ca., 1935; ch. sec., Nig., 1938; gov. and c.-in-c., Cyp. 1941; B. Guiana, 1947.

WOOLLEY, Ronald Wynne.—b. 1905; ed. Worcester Cathedral, King's Sch. and Christ's Coll., Camb., M.A.; cadet, G.C., 1927; dist. comsnr., 1937.

WORKMAN, Col. John Edward.—b. 1897; ed. privately; asst. comsnr., police, G.C., 1925; comsnr., police, Fiji, 1939; comndt., Fiji Defence Force, col., 1939; comsnr., police, N. Rhod., 1946.

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WORLEY, Newnham Arthur.—b. 1892 ; ed. Reigate Gram. Sch., and Emmanuel Coll., Camb., B.A. (Cantab.), barrister-at-law, Inner Temple ; cadet, F.M.S., 1914 ; mag. Ipoh, 1930 ; registr., sup. ct., F.M.S., 1931 ; dep. pub. prosctr., S'pore, 1933 ; trans. to col. legal serv., 1937 ; solr.-gen. S.S., 1937 ; puisne judge, S.S., S'pore. 1941 ; ch. just., B. Guiana, 1947 ; chmn., pub. servs. contracts comsn., 1940–41 ; mem., comsn. on back pay for volunteers etc., 1946.

WORLLEDGE, John Leonard, C.M.G. (1945).—b. 1895 ; ed. St. Paul's ; on mil. serv., 1914–19 (desps.) ; asst. audr., Ken., 1920 ; asst. audr. in charge, Zanz., 1920–21 ; senr. asst. audr., Ken., 1925 ; seconded Seychelles, 1925–26 and 1929 ; audr., B. Guiana, 1932 ; audr. gen., J'ca., 1936 ; dep. dir., col. aud., 1941 ; dir. (later dir. gen.), col. aud., 1943.

WORMAL, William Gerald.—b. 1906 ; ed. Lincoln Sch. and Peterhouse, Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.), high stand. Yoruba, 1944 ; on mil. serv. 1940–46, lieut.-col. ; cadet, Nig., 1928 ; admin. offr., 1931 ; seconded as labour offr., 1940–44 ; stats. offr., H.K., 1945 ; supplies offr., H.K. planning unit, C.O., 1945 ; sec. and chmn., to various comtees. in Nig. and H.K., 1932–46.

WORRELL, Cecil Theophilus Wilfred Edward.—b. 1894 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin., barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn. ; mag., Trin., 1933 ; asst. law offr., now first crown coun., 1936.

WORSLEY, Robert Lewkenor.—b. 1893 ; ed. Radley Coll. and S.E. Agric. Coll., Wye ; on mil. serv. 1914–19, lieut. ; Pal. Gendarmerie, 1922 ; comsnr., prisons, N. Rhod., 1942.

WORTHINGTON, Graham.—b. 1902 ; ed. St. Michael's Sch., Crewe ; asst. govt. printer, S.L., 1928 ; supt., printing, G.C., 1933 ; govt. printer, S.L., 1939 ; G.C., 1943.

WREFORD, Charles Keith.—b. 1906 ; ed. Cranleigh and Clare Coll., Camb., B.A., barrister-at-law, Middle Temple ; cadet, Nig., 1928 ; admin. offr., cl. III, 1931 ; cl. II, 1946.

WRENCH, Hector.—b. 1915 ; ed. Winchester Coll. and Oxford Univ., B.A. (Oxon.) (hons.) ; on mil. serv., 1939–43, capt. ; admin. offr., cl. IV, Nig., 1938.

WRENSCH, Charles Gilfillan,—b. 1893 ; ed. Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch, Cape, St. Andrew's Coll. and Rhodes Univ. Coll., Grahamstown, S.A. ; solr. ; on mil. serv. 1914-20, capt. ; cadet, Uga., 1926 ; asst. regisr. of titles and conveyancer, Uga., 1933 ; admin.-gen., off. recvr. and pub. trustee, Uga., 1938.

WRIGHT, Alec Michael John, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I.—b. 1912 ; ed. Brentwood Sch. ; on mil. serv. 1941–45, lieut. (p.o.w., H.K.) ; arch., P.W.D., H.K., 1938.

WRIGHT, Sir Andrew Barkworth, K.C.M.G. (1948), C.M.G. (1941), C.B.E. (1932), M.C. (bar).—b. 1895 ; ed. Haileybury and Jesus Coll., Camb. (schol.), M.A. ; on mil. serv. 1914–19, maj., R. of O. 1940–42, lieut.-col. M.E. Forces ; asst. sec., Cyp., 1922 ; ch. asst. sec., 1930 ; col. sec., 1937 ; ag. gov., 1938–39 ; col. sec., Trin., 1943 ; ag. gov., 1943–44–45–46 ; gov. and c.-in-c., Gam., 1947.

WRIGHT, Armine Charles Almroth.—b. 1910 ; ed. Sherborne Sch., and Christ Church, Oxford (schol.), M.A. (Oxon.), 2nd cl. hons. hist., dip. anthrop. ; on mil. serv. 1940–44 ; cadet, Uga., 1933 ; dist. offr., 1935 ; sec. " A " ; concerned in a peace settlement between Beni Amer and Hadendoa Tribes on Sudan, Nov., 1945–Mar., 1946 ; author of notes on tribal customs.

WRIGHT, Derick Bertram.—b. 1915 ; ed. Uppingham Sch., and Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A. (hons.) (Cantab.) ; on mil. serv. 1940–43, lieut. ; cadet, Nig., 1937 ; p.s. and A.D.C. to gov.

WRIGHT, Frederick James, M.A., M.D., B.Chir. (Camb.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—b. 1906 ; ed. Cooper's Company's Sch., Lond. (found ent. schol. and leav. exhib.), Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb. (exhib. and prizeman) and Lond. Hosp. (prizeman and res.) ; med. offr., Ken., 1936 ; med. spec., 1947 ; hon. sec., med. plan. comtee. of B.M.A., Ken., examiner in physiol., pharm., and med. at Makerere, Uga. ; author of articles in *E.A. Med. Journal* and the *Lancet*.

WRIGHT, James, B.Sc. (hons.) A.I.C.T.A, —b. 1904 ; ed. Dunfermline High Sch., St. Andrews Univ., Edin. Univ., East of Scotland Coll. of Agric. and I.C.T.A., 1st cl. hons. bot., medallist and exhibr. ; on mil. serv., 1939–42, capt. ; mycologist, G.C., 1929 ; inspr., plants and produce, 1931 ; asst. supt., agric., 1933 ; supt., 1936 ; senr. agric. offr., 1945 ; Jca., 1946 ; served on war emerg. comtees., Ashanti, 1942–45 ; author of papers on agric. matters in sci. journals.

WRIGHT, John.—b. 1907 ; ed. New Plymouth Boys' High Sch., N.Z., Univ. of N.Z. (senr. Eng. schol.) and Oxford, M.A. (N.Z.), M.A. (Oxon.) ; mstr., Queen's Coll., Trin., 1934 ; lecturer in Eng., Yaba, Nig., 1947 ; compiled *Q.R.C.*–75 (a record of the " Queen's Royal College, 1870–1945).

WRIGHT, Robert Hepburn, F.R.G.S.—b. 1913 ; ed. Harrow Sch. (schol. and medallist) and Trinity Coll., Camb., M.A. ; on war serv. 1943–46, F./Offr. ; cadet, Nig., 1936 ; asst. prin., C.O. (secondment), 1942 ; dist. offr., Nig., 1946 ; educ. offr., 1948 ; pres. of C.U. geog. club ; p.s. and a.d.c. to gov., Nig., 1940–41 ; p.s. and a.d.c., gov., Cyp., 1942.

WRIGHT-NOOTH, George Allan Rodney.—b. 1917 ; cadet, police, H.K., 1938 ; asst. supt., 1942.

WYATT, Albert William.—b. 1900 ; ed. Leamington Sch. and R.M.C., Sandhurst ; on mil. serv. 1919–26, capt. ; interp., Luhaya ; cadet, T.T., 1926 ; asst. dist. offr., 1928 ; dist. offr., 1938 ; dep. prov. comsnr., 1946.

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WYATT, James Roger Godfrey.—b. 1895; ed. Worksop Coll., Notts.; mstr. mar. of foreign-going ships; on naval serv. 1914–18, 1940–45, p.o.w., H.K.; 1st boarding offr. and examnr. of mastr. and mates, 1926; ch., 1936; ship (nautical) survr. and examnr., mstr. and mates, 1940; survr., ships, hbr. dept., H.K., 1946; at times in charge of shipping ofl.; control and upkeep of 50 large ships, moorings, etc.; inventor of improvements to sextants.

WYNNE-JONES, Edward Irvine.—b. 1895; ed. Felstead Sch. and Jesus Coll., Oxford, Univ. of Wales; on mil. serv. 1914–18, capt.; cadet, H.K., 1920; dist. offr., 1922; pol. mag., Kowloon, 1928; extra asst. col. sec., 1928; asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., 1929; pol. mag., 1932 and 1934; P.M.G. and chmn., H.K. broadcasting comtee., 1936; chmn., overcrowding of prisons comtee., 1937; P.M.G., H.K., 1939.

YARNOLD, Douglas Henry, A.M.I.C.E.—b. 1908; ed. Cheltenham Gram. Sch., art. pupil to borough engnr., Cheltenham; on mil. serv. 1939–45, capt.; local govt. serv., U.K., 1930; apptd., Nig., 1937.

YATES, William Stewart.—b. 1905; ed. Coatham Sch. and Jesus Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.) (Oxon.), open exhib. mod. hist. (Oxon.); cadet, T.T., 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1930; dist. offr., T.T., 1940.

YEARSLEY, Vincent Claude Ruskin.—b. 1891; ed. High Sch., Newcastle-u-Lyme; ent. C.A. off. after compet. exam., 1912; on mil serv. 1914–19; asst. head, stores dept., 1928; Shipping dept., 1931; stores dept., 1934; dep. head, stores dept., 1938; head, stores dept., 1945.

YEO, Kok-Cheang, M.D., B.S. (H.K.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Cantab.) (distinc., Pts. I and II).—b. 1903; ed. Hong Kong Univ., grad., M.B., B.S., L.S.H.T.M. and Camb. Univ.; Chinese health offr., 1928; lec. and exam. in pub. health, H.K. Univ., 1936; senr. Chinese health offr., 1939.

YOUNG, Andrew Hamilton, B.Sc. (agric.).—b. 1899; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin. and Edin. Univ.; on mil. serv. 1917–19, 2nd lieut.; inspr., produce, Nig., 1926; dep. suptg. inspr., 1927; suptg. inspr., 1928; dep. dir. of commerce and industry, 1945; dir., marketing and exports dept., 1948.

YOUNG, Major Sir Hubert Winthrop, K.C.M.G. (1934), Kt. (1932), C.M.G. (1923), D.S.O. (1918).—b. 1885; ed. Eton and R. Mil. Acad., Woolwich; comsnd., R. Garrison Arty., 1904; Indian Army, 1908; capt., 1913; major, 1919; asst. censor, army headqrtrs., Simla and N.W. Frontier, 1914–15 (1914–15 Star); asst. pol. offr., Mespot., 1915–17; dep. dir., local resources, Mespot., 1917–18 (ment. in desps.); gen. staff offr., 2nd gr., Hejaz operations, 1918 (ment. in desps., D.S.O., 3rd cl. Order of Nadha); pres., local resources bd., Damascus, 1918; seconded to F.O., 1919; seconded to C.O., as asst. sec., 1921; accom. Mr. Churchill to Cairo conf., 1921; visited Pal. and Iraq on sp. serv., 1921–22; sp. serv., Lausanne for Turkish peace treaty, Jan., 1922 and at Brussels and Geneva for Iraq frontier dispute on various occasions during 1925 and 1926; ret. from army and apptd. col. sec., Gib., 1927; couns. to high comsnr., Iraq, 1929; ag. high comsnr., on four occasions; envoy extraordinary and min. plenipotentiary, Baghdad, Oct., 1932; gov. and c.-in-c., Nyasa., 1932; N. Rhod., 1934; Trin., 1938–42; asst. sec., Relief dept., 1943–44; European regional offr., U.N.R.R.A., 1944–45; author of *The Independent Arab*, articles in *T. E. Lawrence by his Friends*, etc.

YOUNG, Sir Mark Aitchison, G.C.M.G. (1946), K.C.M.G. (1934), C.M.G. (1931).—b. 1886; ed. Eton and King's Coll., Camb., B.A.; on mil. serv. 1915–19; cadet, Ceylon, 1909; off. asst. to govt. ag., N. Prov., 1910; do., Kandy, 1911; 4th asst. col. sec., 1913; 3rd asst. col. sec., 1914; resumed duty as 3rd asst. col. sec., 1920; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1920; asst. govt. ag., Hambantota, 1922; prin. asst. col. sec. and clk. exec. coun., 1923; col. sec., S.L., 1928; ag. gov., 1929 and 1930; ch. sec., Pal., 1930; admstd. govt. for various periods, 1930–32; gov. and c.-in-c., Barb., 1933; T.T., 1938; H.K., 1941; interned 1941–45; resumed duties, H.K., May, 1946 until May, 1947.

YOUNG, Stephen.—b. 1913; ed. St. Mary's, Hexham, Northumberland; police const., Pal., 1937; asst. govt. printer, govt. printing and S.O., Pal., 1940; asst. supt., mach. shop, print. dept., Mal., 1948.

YOUNG, Sylvia Mary, B.Med., B.Surg. (Melbourne).—b. 1906; ed. Melbourne Church of England Girls' Gram. Sch. and Melbourne Univ.; woman med. offr., Pal., 1935; S.L., 1944.

YOUNGER, William Maynard, M.B.E., F.R.G.S.—b. 1906; ed. Boy's High Sch. and Transvaal Univ. Coll., Pretoria; on mil. serv. 1939–45, major; computing draughtsman, survey dept., N. Rhod., 1930; survr. and compr., 1938; survr., 1939.

YOUNGLAO, Leonard Paul, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), M.P.H. (J.H.U.).—b. 1901; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trinidad and Univ. Coll., Dublin (hons.), L.S.T.M. & H. and Johns Hopkins Univ. Sch. of Hygiene and Public Health, 1943; med. offr., Dominica, 1930; S.M.O. and M.O.H., 1945; B. Hond., 1948.

YU, Wan.—b. 1890; ed. St. Stephen's Coll., H.K. and Oxford Univ., B.A. (Oxon.); inspr.-in-c., normal schls., H.K., 1920; inspr., vernacular schls. and sec., bd. of examiners, 1922.

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PART IV

PARLIAMENTARY AND NON-PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS OF COLONIAL INTEREST PUBLISHED SINCE 1925

Arranged in two parts : (a) by subject, (b) by territories.
(For earlier papers see *Colonial Office List, 1948.*)

Notes :

Parliamentary Papers :

Cmd. .. .. Command Paper
H.C. .. .. House of Commons
H.L. .. .. House of Lords
T.S. .. .. Treaty series

Non-Parliamentary Papers :

Col. .. .. Colonial numbered series
N.P.P .. .. un-numbered H.M.S.O. publications

For annual reports the last three issues only are included.
For index to territories, *see* page 585.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research and Administration in the Non-Self Governing Dependencies. Report of a Committee appointed by S. of S., Cmd. 2825,1927.
Agriculture in the West Indies, Col. No. 182, 1942.
Colonial Agricultural Service. Report of a Committee appointed by the S. of S., Cmd. 3049,1928.
Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research—
- First Annual Report, Col. No. 208, 1947.
- Second Annual Report, Cmd. 7151, 1947.
- Third Annual Report, Cmd. 7493, 1948.
- Recommendations for the Organisation of Colonial Research in Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry, Col. No. 219, 1948.

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani—
- Report for 1942–45, Col. No. 203, 1946.
- Report for 1946, Col. No. 213, 1947.
- Report for 1947, Col. No. 235, 1949.

Imperial Agricultural Bureaux Conference, London, 1946. Report of Proceedings, Cmd. 6971, 1947.
Report and Proceedings of Conference of Colonial Directors of Agriculture—
- July, 1931, Col. No. 67, 1931.
- July, 1938, Col. No. 156, 1938.

A Survey of Vocational Agricultural Education in the Colonial Empire, Col. No. 124, 1937.
West India Royal Commission Report on Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry and Veterinary Matters, by F. L. Engledow, Cmd. 6608, 1945.

See also PRODUCTION AND MARKETING and under the names of individual products.

ANIMAL HEALTH *see VETERINARY.*

AUDIT *see COLONIAL SERVICE.*

AVIATION

Bangkok–Hong Kong. Civil Air Transport Service. Note by S. of S. for Air on the principal provisions . . . for an improved air transport service connecting Hong Kong with the main Empire air route, Cmd. 5871, 1938.
Bermuda–New York. Civil Air Transport Service. Notes by S. of S. for Air, Cmd. 5237, 1936 ; Cmd. 5870, 1938.
Civil Air Transport Services. Note by S. of S. for Air . . . for the continued operation of air services connecting Hong Kong and West Africa with the main Empire air routes, Cmd. 5688, 1938.
Civil Air Transport Services. Note by S. of S. for Air . . . for the continued operation of (1) an air service between Khartoum and West Africa and (2) an air service between Kisumu and Lusaka, Cmd. 5770, 1938.
Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft, Cmd. 7510, 1948.
Economic Advisory Council Committee on Locust Control. Fifth Report. Proposals for the use of aircraft against locusts, Cmd. 4231, 1933.
England–South Africa Civil Air Transport Service. with a connecting service to West Africa. Note by S. of S. for Air, Cmd. 5325, 1936.
Empire Air Mail Schemes. Notes by S. of S. for Air—
- Kisumu–Lusaka Auxiliary Service. Cmd. 5523, 1937 ; Cmd. 5616, 1937.
- Indian and Malayan Introductory Services, Cmd. 5676, 1938.
- Singapore–Sydney Section, Cmd. 5813, 1938.

Exchange of Notes . . . regarding the air service between South West China and British Ports, T.S. No. 52, 1939.
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1933, . . ., T.S. No. 19, 1935.
- Protocol to Prolong the Convention . . ., T.S. No. 42, 1946.

Khartoum–West Africa. Civil Air Transport Service. Note by S. of S. for Air on the principal provisions . . . for an air service between Khartoum and West Africa, Cmd. 5403, 1937.
Khartoum–West Africa. Civil Air Transport Service. Notes by S. of S. for Air on . . . for the continued operation of an air service between Khartoum and West Africa, Cmd. 5723, 1938 ; Cmd. 6052, 1939.
Penang–Hong Kong. Civil Air Transport Service. Note by S. of S. for Air regarding a temporary air service between Penang and Hong Kong, Cmd. 5396, 1937.
Report on the Opportunities for Civil Air Transport in the West Indies (Air Ministry), Cmd. 2968, 1927.

BASES

Agreement . . . concerning the Opening of Certain Military Air Bases in the Caribbean Area and Bermuda to use of Civil Aircraft, T.S. No. 22, 1948.
Agreement . . . relating to Bases Leased to U.S.A. together with Protocol concerning the Defence of Newfoundland, T.S. No. 2, 1941.
Exchange of Notes . . . concerning the Free Importation of Goods into the Leased Bases in Bermuda, in the Caribbean and in British Guiana, T.S. No. 63, 1946.

BLINDNESS *see MEDICAL.*

BOUNDARIES

AFRICA EAST

Agreement between the Local Commissioners appointed to settle certain points connected with the Demarcation of the Boundary between Kenya and Italian Somaliland, etc., Cmd. 4231, 1933.
Agreement recording the decisions of the Commission . . . regarding the Boundary between Kenya and Italian Somaliland, Cmd. 4230, 1938.
Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement between H.M. Government and Government of Ethiopia amending the description of the Kenya–Ethiopia Boundary, T.S. No. 18, 1948.

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BOUNDARIES—*continued*

Exchange of Notes . . . regarding the Boundary between Kenya and Italian Somaliland . . ., T.S. No. 1, 1934.

Treaty between U.K. and Italy regulating Certain Questions concerning the Boundaries of their respective Territories in East Africa, T.S. No. 29, 1925.

BRITISH GUIANA

Agreement . . . for the demarcation of the Boundary between British Guiana and Brazil, T.S. No. 15, 1930.

Exchange of Notes . . . approving the General Report of the Special Commissioners appointed to demarcate the Boundary-line between British Guiana and Brazil, T.S. No. 51, 1946.

Treaty and Convention . . . for the settlement of the Boundary between British Guiana and Brazil, T.S. No. 14, 1929.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Exchange of Notes . . . respecting the Boundary between British Honduras and Guatemala, T.S. No. 9, 1932.

International Court of Justice. Declaration by H.M. Government . . . relating to Boundaries of British Honduras, Cmd. 6934, 1946.

CAMEROONS

Declaration . . . defining the Boundary between British and French Cameroons, Cmd. 3612, 1930.

Exchange of Notes . . . respecting the Boundary between British and French Cameroons, T.S. No. 34, 1931.

GAMBIA

Agreement . . . respecting the Delimitation of certain portions of the Boundary between Senegal and Gambia, T.S. No. 13, 1929.

IRAQ

Arabia. Agreements with the Sultan of Nejd regarding certain questions relating to the Nejd-Trans-Jordan and Nejd-Iraq Frontiers, Cmd. 2566, 1925.

Treaty between U.K. and Iraq and Turkey regarding the settlement of the Frontier between Turkey and Iraq, Cmd. 2679, 1926.

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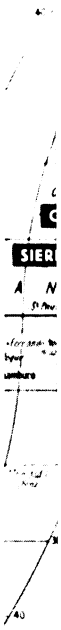

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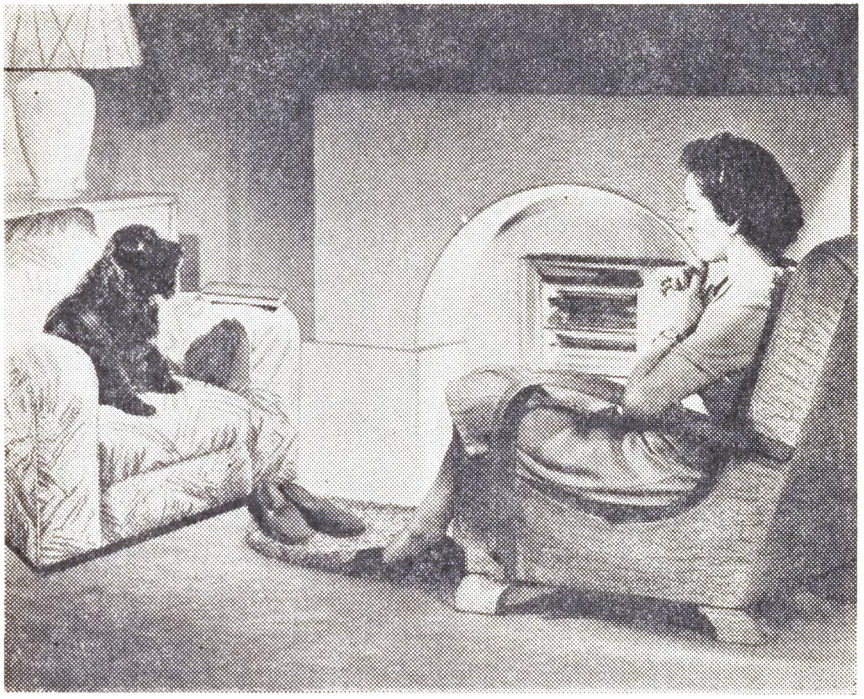

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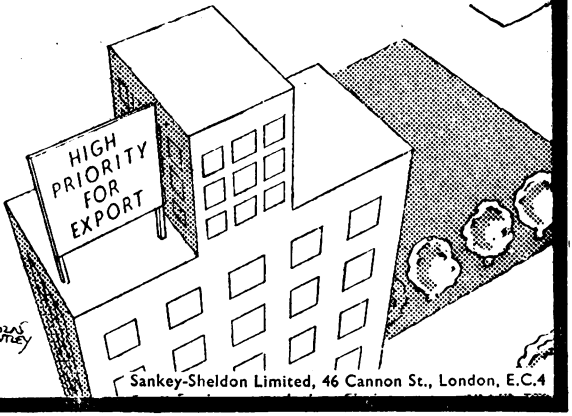

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